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The

Pennsylvania-German Society

Volume XXVIII

Annual Report

September 12, 1918

Jacob Fry. D.D. & H.D. & L.L.D.

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The Pennsylvania-German Society.

Proceedings

ANNUAL REPORT

28-29

SEPTEMBER 12, 1917 - 18

V. 28 - 29

VOL. XXVIII

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1922

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Publication Committee

JULIUS F. SACHSE, LITT.D.
DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D.
J. E. B. BUCKENHAM, M.D.

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BY
THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents iii
Officers of the Society..... iv
Report of the Secretary..... 5
Report of the Treasurer..... 7
Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members..... 9
Pennsylvania.—The German Influence in its Settlement and Development.
Part XXIX. Church Records of the Goshenhoppen Reformed Charge, 1731–1833.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1917–1918.

President:

REV. JACOB FRY, D.D., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents:

ALBERT KELLER HOSTETTER,
FRANKLIN ADAM STICKLER.

Secretary:

DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D.

Treasurer:

J. E. BURNETT BUCKENHAM, M.D.

Executive Committee:

Terms expire in 1918.

REV. THEODORE E. SCHMAUK, D.D., LL.D.,
REV. NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D.,
ULYSSES S. KOONS, Esq.

Terms expire in 1919.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, Litt.D.,
REV. L. KRYDER EVANS, D.D.,
CHARLES R. ROBERTS.

Terms expire in 1920.

GEORGE A. GORGAS,
REV. JOHN B. STOUDT,
H. WINSLOW FEGLEY.

Terms expire in 1921.

NAAMAN H. KEYSER, D.D.S.,
WILLIAM K. T. SAHM, M.D.,
BENJAMIN F. FACKENTHAL, Jr., Sc.D.

Terms expire in 1922.

PORTER W. SHIMER,
REV. GEORGE W. SANDT, D.D.,
WILLIAM M. SCHNURE.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

READING, PA., September 12, 1917.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen: As you are all aware, on account of the existing war, and the fact that many members of the families of our members are on the fighting line in France, together with the fact that the time and energy of everyone is now devoted to matters relating to carrying on the war, the Executive Committee decided that the best interests of the Society demanded that the Annual Meeting be omitted this year. I have, therefore, thought it advisable to present to you at this time my annual report as Secretary.

Four meetings of the Executive Committee were held during the year, as follows: January 15, at Reading; April 23, at Harrisburg; June 22, at Pottstown, and September 12, at Reading.

During the year the following members of the Society have died:

Hon. John W. Bittenger, August 27, 1917.
Rev. Horace E. Hayden, August 22, 1917.
Hon. Henry Houck, March 13, 1917.

Lewis W. Klahr, February 12, 1917.
Eli L. Klopp, M.D., September, 29, 1917.
Edward J. Krause, September 18, 1917.
Col. A. Frank Seltzer, June 12, 1917.
Rev. S. A. Bridges Stopp, June 13, 1917.
Daniel P. Witmeyer, January 25, 1917.

The following were elected to membership:
Harley Ackerman, D.D.S., Erie,
John Ackerman, M.D., Erie,
George Allen Chandler, Bethlehem,
Prof. Carl Daniel Fehr, Easton,
Edwin C. Jellett, Germantown (Associate),
Clarence J. Knauss, Bergenfield, N. J.,
August Henry Leibert, Bethlehem,
Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau, Ambler,
Rev. Charles Monroe Rissinger, Fredericksburg, Pa.,
John Lowry Ruth, Lancaster,
George Washington Stein, Annville,
Thomas Augustus Updegraff, Jr., Philadelphia,
William Pennypacker Young, Pottstown.

During the year a suitable book-case was provided, to hold the books, etc., belonging to the Society, which was placed in the hall of the Historical Society of Berks County, at Reading.

Arrangements were made with the State Librarian to obtain photostat copies of all the lists of immigrants in the archives of the state, but this has been postponed for the present on account of the high price and poor quality of the photographic chemicals now obtainable.

Your Secretary would again call attention to the necessity of securing more active coöperation on the part of the

members of the Society in the matter of preparing historical articles suitable for publication in the annual volumes of the Society. There is still a great deal to be done in this direction, and there is no lack of fields in which to work, but unless the members are willing to render assistance but little can be accomplished.

DANIEL W. NEAD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY.

November 3, 1916–October 1, 1917.

DR.

To balance in the Penn National Bank, October 28, 1916		$2620.11
Receipts:		
Cash received from the annual banquet 1916	$98.00	
Annual dues (Nos. 6762–6874; Nos. 6876–6966)	693.00	
Life Membership (No. 6875)—George A. Gorgas	50.00	
Interest on Bonds	20.00	
Publications sold	125.25	
Cash for Insignium—John M. Stahl	15.00	999.25
		$3619.36

Cr.

Dues, Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, 1917	2.00	
Stenographer, annual meeting	14.00	
Insurance on Proceedings for 1918	9.25	
P. C. Stockhausen, Stationery and Printing	194.25	
Electro-Tint Engraving Co., Halftones	15.85	
New Era Printing Co., Printing, Postage and Expressage	27.47	
Peiffer Bros., Cutting Dies and Engraving Copperplate	24.60	
Luncheon, Annual Meeting	50.00	
Gilbo & Co., Photogravures	12.50	
Dreka Company, Engraving Notices of Election	32.00	
Illman Bros., Engraving Steel Plate	8.50	
Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Insignium	15.00	
Hotel Hamilton, Norristown, Annual Meeting	131.00	
Sundries, Books, Storage, Binding, Engrossing, Printing, Postage	43.85	580.27
Balance in the Penn National Bank, September 29, 1917		3039.09
		$3619.36

Assets.

2 Electric and Peoples Traction Company 4 per cent. Bonds, $500.00 each	$1000.00

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. Burnett Buckenham,

Treasurer.

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9-10

Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society

John Weirman Bittenger.
Col. A. Frank Seltzer.
Rev. S. A. Bridges Stopp.
Eli Leinbach Klopp, M.D.

John Weirman Bittenger.

John Wierman Bittenger was born at York Springs, Adams County, Pa., on November 10, 1834, the son of Henry and Julia A. (Sheffer) Bittenger. On both paternal and maternal sides he was descended from Revolutionary stock. His great-grandfather, Captain Nicholas Bittenger, commanded a company in the Revolution and was captured by the British at Fort Washington. His maternal great-grandfather also served in the Revolution.

Judge Bittenger received his early education at Strasburg Academy and Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. He began the study of law under Moses McClean, at Gettysburg, and completed his legal course in the office of W. Viers Bouic, of Rockville, Md. In 1856 he was admitted to practice in the Maryland courts. In 1857 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School, when he settled in Lexington, Ky., where he remained for three years. In 1860 he removed to York, Pa., where he followed his profession for the remainder of his life.

In 1890, on the death of Judge John Gibson, Governor Beaver appointed him Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District. He was elected to the position the same year, and reëlected in 1900, retiring from the bench the first Monday of January, 1912.

He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Odd Fellows. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society on October 11, 1893, and died at York, August 27, 1917.

Col. A. Frank Seltzer.

Col. A. Frank Seltzer, a prominent member of the Lebanon County Bar, was born on the old Seltzer plantation at Union Water Works in Lebanon County, Pa., and was descended from two of the oldest families in the County. The name is derived from Seltzer Springs, in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, from which place Matthias Seltzer, the founder of the American branch of the family, emigrated. He located at the Union Water Works in 1730. There was born Jacob Seltzer, his grandson, who married Eleanor Clark, a daughter of Benjamin Clark, both of Lebanon County.

Their son, John Clark, the father of A. Frank, was born at the old homestead and became a prominent man. He was the first postmaster at Mt. Nebo, then called Seltzerville, active in politics as a Whig, and, later, as a Republican upon the disintegration of the former party. He married Elizabeth Faber, of Lebanon County, daughter of Jacob Faber and grand-daughter of Philip Faber, of Lebanon County, a descendant of Adam Faber, who emigrated to America at a very early date.

Col. Seltzer's early schooling was obtained at Balmar's Military Academy, West Chester, Pa., and at the Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he prepared for Franklin and Marshall College, from which he graduated and held the degree of Master of Arts. He taught at the Select School, also at Witmer's Academy,

both of Palmyra, Pa., and served as Associate Principal of the Freeburg Academy, Freeburg, Snyder Co., Pa.

After leaving college he went to Europe and studied at Paris, France, and in Germany. Prior to the outbreak of the Civil War he read law in the office of John W. Killinger, Esq., Lebanon, Pa.

Shortly after the beginning of the War he entered the United States Military Service, in June, 1862, as First Lieutenant of Company G, 115th Reg't. P. V., Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was promoted to Captain in July, 1863, and participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, receiving wounds, on each occasion, at Fredericksburg, McLean's Ford and Gettysburg. On account of physical disability he was honorably discharged from the service March 30, 1864.

A year later, in March, 1865, he was admitted to the Lebanon County Bar, where he remained in continuous and successful practice almost until his death, which occurred on Tuesday night, June 12, 1917, when seventy-nine years of age, as the result of senile debility. He was also a member of the Bars of both the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and that of the United States. From January, 1893, until January, 1896, he served as District Attorney for Lebanon County.

Col. Seltzer was an extensive traveler, largely covering the Western Hemisphere, and in 1898, making a tour of the world, passing through Europe, Asia and Africa. For a period of some years he wrote frequently and was a well-known contributor of humorous articles to standard publications under the *nom-de-plume* of "Paul Grave." He

had also quite a reputation as a lecturer at teachers' institutes and other assemblies, likewise as a platform orator.

He was a Republican in politics. In 1899 he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor William A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was a Charter Member and Past Commander of Sedgewick Post, 42, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania; Honorary Vice-President of the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania; President of the Philadelphia Society, Alumni of Franklin and Marshall College, succeeding the late Hon. George F. Baer to that office; member of the Steitz Club, of Lebanon, Pa., Camp 381, P. O. S. of A., and other organizations. His church affiliation was with St. Luke's Parish, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Lebanon, Pa.

As a member of the Lebanon County Historical Society, and the Pennsylvania-German Society, to which latter he was admitted on July 18, 1892, he always took an active interest in historical affairs.

In 1905 Col. Seltzer married Miss Sarah L. Lineaweaver, a daughter of Dr. Simeon T. Lineaweaver and grand-daughter of the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., who survives him, without issue.

H. M. M. R.

Rev. S. A. Bridges Stopp.

Rev. Samuel Augustus Bridges Stopp was born at Allentown, March 19, 1875, the son of John Stopp and Ella C. M. Dech, grandson of Joseph Stopp (1815–1866) and Margaret Ann Hamlin, great-grandson of Jacob Stopp (1772–1839) and Christina Anewalt, and great-great-grandson of John Stopp.

His maternal grandparents were Solomon Dech (1818–1876) and Matilda Dreibach, great-grandparents, Andrew Dech (1793–1854) and Catharine Heller (1790–1866), great-great-grandparents, Jacob Dech (1746–1833) and Christina Best. His grandmother, Matilda Dreisbach, was the daughter of Jacob Dreisbach (1794–1825) and Magdalena Bliem (1798–1847), granddaughter of Jacob Dreisbach (1759–1817) and Anna Margaret Bieber (1763–1857), great-granddaughter of Simon Dreisbach (1730–1806) and Dorothea Dies (1732–1773), and great-great-granddaughter of Simon Dreisbach (1698–1785).

Rev. Stopp obtained his education at Muhlenberg Academy and Muhlenberg College, from the latter of which he was graduated in 1896. During his college course he was a member of the Euterpean Literary Society, associate editor of the *Ciarla,* the Junior annual, and editor-in-chief of the *Muhlenberg.* In the autumn of 1896 he entered the senior class of Princeton University, and the classes of Woodrow Wilson, now President of the United States, becoming a member of Whity Hall, one of whose founders was James Madison, of the Class of 1771, later also

President of the United States. Graduating with honors in 1897, Mr. Stopp took a post-graduate course in languages and literature and received the A.M. degree from Princeton in 1898. This was followed by a three years' course at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1901, and ordained to the ministry of the Lutheran church in June of that year, being shortly thereafter called to the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, Doylestown, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years.

In 1907 he was, for a short time, pastor of the Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, New York, and from 1907 to 1909, of St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Atlantic City, New Jersey. After this ill health required him to retire from active pastorates, but he, from time to time, supplied various churches within the Allentown and Wilkes-Barre conferences of the Lutheran Church.

As a writer on religious subjects he was widely and favorably known. His monographs, published by the Pittsburgh Liturgical Association, included: A General Survey of the Book of Common Prayer, The Collects, and The Apostolic Age. He also compiled the early history of the Dreisbach Family in America and was historian of the Dreisbach Family Association, a charter member of the Lehigh County Historical Society, a charter member of the Bucks County Historical Society, a life member of the Pennsylvania Bible Society and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution. He died at Allentown, June 13, 1917.

Rev. Stopp was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on June 28, 1914.

C. R. R.

Eli Leinbach Klopp, M.D.

Eli Leinbach Klopp was born at Stouchsburg, Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1856. He was the son of Eli and Sara (Holstein) Klopp. Through his mother, who was the granddaughter of George Holstein, who married the daughter of Christian Lower, he was descended from Michael Lauer, who was one of the pilgrims who made the journey from Schoharie County, New York, to the Tulpehocken region.

Dr. Klopp was educated in the public schools of his native county, and in 1876 was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Locating in Illinois for a while, he returned to Philadelphia in 1887 and began the study of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1889.

He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia and made a specialty of the diseases of the throat and nose. For years he was chief of the throat and nose clinic and assistant professor of otology in Jefferson Medical College.

In 1901 he married Miss Tillie Valentine, of Womelsdorf, Pa.

He was a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Medical Club of Philadelphia, and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Laryngology.

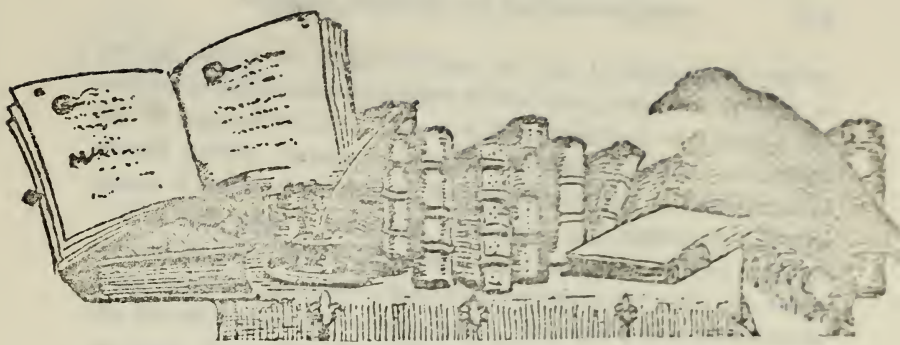
He died at his residence in Oak Lane, Philadelphia, September 29, 1917.

Church Records
of the
Goshenhoppen Reformed Charge
1731-1833

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY

PROF. WILLIAM J. HINKE PH.D., D.D.,

Church Records



CHURCH RECORDS OF THE NEW GOSHENHOPPEN REFORMED CONGREGATION, UPPER HANOVER TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

VOLUME I, 1731–1761.
VOLUME II, 1762–1832.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY
WILLIAM J. HINKE, PH.D., D.D.

The church record herewith published has the unique distinction of being the oldest known record book of the Reformed Church in the United States. It is the property of the New Goshenhoppen Reformed congregation, which worships in the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church, a building standing about one mile west of East Greenville, Montgomery County, Pa., close to the east bank of the Perkiomen Creek.

The book measures 7½ inches in width and 12⅜ inches in length. It is bound in heavy, leather-bound, oak covers. The leather was at one time tastefully tooled, but it is now torn and shows the signs of age. It was also provided with iron clasps, but they have mostly disappeared, and only parts of them have survived. The number of leaves still in the book is eighty-one. They are water-stained and yellow with age.

The publication of this record is justified by both historical as well as genealogical considerations. It is on the one hand an im-

portant source of family history for the Goshenhoppen region, making us acquainted with some of the most prominent families in the Perkiomen Valley. But it is also important as a source for church history, because it contains the record of the ministerial labors of some of the earliest Reformed ministers in Pennsylvania.

The title page is especially interesting and important. It was written by John Henry Goetschius (or Goetschy). Being undated it was formerly thought to have been written as early as 1731, when the first baptismal entries were made. But this is now known to be an error, because documents both in Switzerland and Pennsylvania prove that Mr. Goetschy did not come to Pennsylvania till 1735. As the title page of the Great Swamp record was written in 1736, so it is most likely the case with this record. At least we cannot be far from right when we say that it was entered about the year 1736.

The title page reads verbatim et literatim:

Das Buch Kost 5 schiling.
Tauf Buch
der Gemeind von Coschenhope.
In welchem verzeichnet sind die Namen
der Kinderen
welche durch die H. Tauf nach dem Befehl Jesu
under die Gemeine Gottes als Gliedei an-
genomen worden, im beyseyn Christlicher Tauf
Zeugen, der(en) Namen samt der Getauften Kinder(en)
Eltern von den(en) rechtmesigen Lehrern hier
eingezeichlet worden.

Gott wolle Ihre Namen
mit dem Blut Jesu aus
dem Sünden Buch auslösch(en)
und in das Lebens Buch
ein Schreiben. Amen.
Joh. Henricus Goetschius, V. D. M.

Helvetiae Tigurinae
et cet.
Pronuncia[n]s veritatem in
Schippach, Alt Coschenhopen, Neu Coschenhopen, Schwam,
Sacen, Aegipten, Macedonia, Missillem, Oli, Bern,
Dolpenhacen.

This means:

This Book costs 5 shillings.
Baptismal Book
of the Congregation of Goshenhoppen,
in which are recorded the names
of the children,
who, through H. Baptism, according to the command of Jesus
were received into the congregation as
members, in the presence of Christian wit-
nesses, whose names together with those of the
parents of the baptized children have been here
recorded by the regular ministers.

May God erase their names
with the blood of Jesus from
the book of sin
and enroll them
in the book of life. Amen.

John Henry Goetschius, V.D.M.,
of Zurich, Switzerland, etc.,
preaching the truth at
Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen,
[Great] Swamp, Saucon, Egypt, Maxatawny,
Moselem, Oley, Berne and Tulpehocken.

LIST OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES BELONGING TO THE CONGREGATION OF NEW GOSHENHOPPEN, REFORMED MEMBERS:

[1] Johan Steinmann
[2] Henrich Galman
[3] Johanes Bingeman
[4] Joh. Georg Welker
[5] Benedict Strohm
[6] Philip Emmert
[7] Johanes Hut
[8] Abraham Transu
[9] Andreas Greber
[10] Philip Ried
[11] Georg Mess
[12] Joh. Georg Pfalzgraff
[13] Jacob Fischer
[14] Paul Staab
[15] Wendel Wiand
[16] Herman Fischer
[17] Conrad Colb
[18] Joh. Michael Moll
[19] Fridrich Hilligas
[20] Michael Reder
[21] Joh. Bartholomeus Kuker
[22] Michael Lutz
[23] Andreas Lohr
[24] Georg Mertz
[25] Michael Fabion
[26] Henrich Jung
[27] Philip Jacob Schellhammer
[28] Leonhardt Knopf
[29] Jacob Knopf
[30] Caspar Kamm

[31] Caspar Holzhauser
[32] Michael Zimmerman
[33] Baltasar Hut
[34] Niclaus Ensly
[35] Jacob Maurer
[36] Fridrich Maurer
[37] Christian Knopf
[38] Fridrich Pfanenbeker
[39] Benedict Raderly
[40] Valentin Griesemer
[41] Lorentz Hartman
[42] Georg Philip Dotder
[43] Jacob Meyer
[44] Daniel Lawar
[45] Peter Walper[t].

[This list of 45 members is in the handwriting of Mr. Goetschius and was therefore made sometime between 1736–1739.]

LIST OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES WHO IN NEW GOSHENHOPPEN BELONG TO THE CONGREGATION OF THE REV. GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS.

[1] Peter Beissel
[2] Philip Ried
[3] Berenh[ard] Gucker
[4] Adam Bosserdt
[5] Andres Ohl
[6] Conrad Zimmerman
[7] Jacob Ridi
[8] J. Adam Hillikas
[9] Georg Peter Hillikas
[10] Fridrich Hillikas
[11] Henerich Gallman
[12] J. Gallman
[13] Andres Greber
[14] Ullrich Greber
[15] Wilhelm Griesemer
[16] Peter Lauer
[17] Michael Roeder
[18] Jost Schlicher
[19] David Schmidt
[20] Jacob Gery
[21] Valadin Griesemer
[22] Caspar Holtzhäuser
[23] Leonhardt Griesemer
[24] J. Georg Steinman
[25] Benedict Strohm
[26] Henrich Jung
[27] Michael Moll
[28] J. Georg Welcker
[29] Conrad Wannenmacher
[30] Melchior Kolb
[31] Michael Ried
[32] Andres Mauerer
[33] Abraham Segler
[34] Weygandt Pannenbeek
[35] J. Schell
[36] Georg Zimmerman
[37] Wilhelm Geiger
[38] J. Nicolaus Jung
[39] Georg Michael Kolb
[40] Samuel Somani
[41] J. Mack
[42] Herman Fischer
[43] Wendel Wigand
[44] Jacob Mauerer
[45] Friderich Mauerer
[46] J. Huth, Senior
[47] J. Huth, Junior
[48] Philip Huth
[49] J. Nicolaus Ohl
[50] Henerich Gebel
[51] Michael Schell, Junior
[52] Jacob Fischer

LIST OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES WHO IN OLD GOSHENHOPPEN BELONG TO THE CONGREGATION OF THE REV. GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS.

[1] Johannes Jost
[2] Jacob Hauk
[3] Jacob Weitman
[4] Samuel Schüler
[5] Benedict Schwob
[6] Daniel Hister
[7] Jost Keller
[8] Hennerich Buhl
[9] Felix Lee
[10] Jacob Grub
[11] J. Hollenbusch
[12] H. Hollenbusch
[13] J. Werman
[14] Jacob Isset
[15] J. Gantz
[16] J. Muck
[17] H. Bamberger
[18] J. Brunner
[19] Andres Müller
[20] Philip Wentz
[21] Johannes Faust
[22] Kilian Zimmerman
[23] Ullerich Herzel
[24] J. Denig
[25] Hoffel Dickenschitt
[26] Jacob Hoffman
[27] Gabriel Schüler
[28] J. Götz
[29] Simon Mag
[30] J. Lee, Junior
[31] J. Denig, Junior
[32] Baltasar Lamper
[33] Philip Ried
[34] H. Bamberger, Junior
[35] N.— Dickenschitt, Junior
[36] J. Götz, Junior
[37] N. —* Hildenbeidel

LIST OF THE HEADS OF FAMILIES WHO IN GREAT SWAMP BELONG TO THE CONGREGATION OF THE REV. GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS.

[1] Franz Rus
[2] Ullerich Rieser
[3] Ludwig Bitting
[4] Alexander Diefendörfer
[5] Peter Linn
[6] J. Schmidt
[7] Christian Müller
[8] N. — Müller
[9] Jacob Dübs
[10] Jacob Wetzel, Junior
[11] N. — Kehler
[12] Jacob Wetzel, Junior
[13] Felix Brunner
[14] J. Reiswick
[15] Joseph Eberhardt
[16] Michael Eberhardt
[17] Michael Eberhardt, Junior
[18] Uly Spinner
[19] J. Bleiler
[20] Hennerich Bleyler
[21] Peter Bleyler
[22] Philip Heger
[23] N. — Hitz
[24] J. Huber
[25] Abraham Faust
[26] Hennerich Huber
[27] Jacob Huber
[28] Rudy Huber, the wagoner
[29] N. — Huber, the tailor
[30] Son-in-law of Mr. Hitz [cf. No. 23].
[31] Rudy Frick

* N. — means that the name was unknown to the writer.

[32] Abraham Ditloh
[33] N. — Ditloh, Junior
[34] J. Nicolaus Mombauer
[35] Paul Samsel
[36] N. — Villauer [Christian Willauer]
[37] Johannes Huber
[38] J. Huber, Junior
[39] Philip Boehm, the locksmith
[40] Valadin Kaiser
[41] Daniel Hucken
[42] N. —* Huber, bro. of Huber, the tailor
[43] A weaver living at Ditloh's
[44] G. — Weiss
[45] N. — Kunius
[46] David Streib
[47] Andres Greber

[These three lists were entered by Rev. George Michael Weiss, probably in the year 1758, when the record book came into his hands, according to a note entered on p. 37 of the original.]

[I. BAPTISMS BY THE REV. JOHN PETER MILLER, 1731–1734.]

In August, 1731.

Elisabetha, parents, Philip LABAAR and wife. Witnesses, Fridrich Hillegas and wife.

Anna Maria and Jacob, parents, Fridrich MAURER and wife. Witnesses, Anna Maria Segler and Jacob Maurer.

Maria Susanna, parents, Johan Georg WELCKER and wife. Witnesses, Maria Susanna Zimmermann.

Anna Catharina, parents, Herman FISCHER and wife. Witness, Anna Catharina, wife of Joh. Mack.

Johann Wilhelm, parents, Andreas HAG and wife. Witnesses, Joh. Wilhelm Schmidt and wife.

Johann Adam, parents, Henrich RETHER and wife. Witnesses, Michael Rether and Susanna Zimmermann.

Elisabetha Barbara, parents, Joh. Michael LUTZ. Witnesses, Friddich Hilligas and wife.

June 6, 1731.

Anna, parents, Herman DECKER and wife. Witness, Anna, wife of Georg Best.

Johann Adam, parents, Michael HEYDER. Witness, Johann Adam Blanck.

Johanna Elisabetha, parents, Joh. Wilhelm LABAAR and wife. Witness, Johanna Elisabetha, Frantz Stupp's daughter.

Johann Abraham, parents, Abraham TRANSOU and wife. Witness, Michael Schell.

August 22.

Johann Adam, parents, Johann Jost KOB and wife. Witnesses, Johann Adam Beuscher and wife.

* N. — means that the name was unknown to the writer.

Johannes, parents, Jacob DANCKEL and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Bingeman and wife.

Anna Maria Elisabetha, parents, Jost HENCKEL and wife, Witnesses, Valentin Griesemer and his wife and Marie Elisabetha Henckel.

September 21.

Maria Margaretha, parents, Georg RAUTENBUSCH and wife. Witnesses, Jacob Danckel and wife.

Johann Philip, parents, Johannes HUTH and wife. Witnesses, Johann Philip Emmerth and wife.

October 31.

Johann Jacob, parents, Wilhelm SCHMITT and wife. Witnesses, Jacob Keller and wife.

1732, April 9.

Maria Magdalena, parents, Elias LANG and wife. Witnesses, Maria Magdalena, wife of Ludwig Schlosser, Anna Maria, wife of Georg Philip Schuman.

Anna Elisabetha, parents, Johannes BLEULER and wife. Witnesses, Peter Diethert and wife.

Johann Jost, parents, Joh. Jost SELER and wife. Witnesses, Jost Henckel and wife.

April 11.

Wilhelm and Abraham, parents, Jacob SCHMIT and wife. Witnesses, Wilhelm Schmit, Abraham Saler.

April 15.

Johannes, parents, Johan Philip EMMERT and Maria Catharina, his wife. Witnesses, Johan Hut and wife.

April 16.

Andreas, parents, Burckhard HOFFMAN and wife. Witnesses, Andreas Maurer and Anna Maria Zimmermann.

Johann Peter, parents, Jacob WETZEL and wife. Witness, Johann Peter Müller.

June 4.

Johann Wilhelm, parents, Hans Adams BLANCK and wife. Witnesses, Wilhelm Labaar and wife.

Elisabetha Barabara, parents, Fridrich HILLIGAS and wife. Witness, Anna Barbara, daughter of Kaspar Kamm.

Anna Maria, parents, Thomas HAMMAN and wife. Witness, Anna Maria, wife of Christian Lehman.

Anna Clara, parents, Henrich BISSBING and wife. Witnesses, Henrich Bissbing and wife.

Christophorus, parents, Philip Jacob SCHELLHAMMER and wife. Witness, Christophorus Schmitt.

June 11.

Johan Leonhard, parents, Valentin GRIESHEIMER and wife. Witness, Johann Leonhard Hochgenuch.

Johann Michael, parents, Joseph EBERHARD and wife. Witnesses, Johan Michael Eberhard.

Elisabetha, parents, Johannes RENNBERG and wife. Witness, Adam Wanner.

Anna Margaretha, parents, Joseph EBERHARD and wife. Witness, Margaretha, wife of Michael Eberhard.

July 30.

Johann Georg, parents, Johan Peter LAUER and wife. Witness, Johann Georg Zimmerman.

Andreas, parents, Jacob MAURER and wife. Witness, Andreas Maurer.

November 24.

Leonhard, parents, Johann Adam EUCHELING and wife. Witnesses, Leonhard Schmid and Anna Maria Herbig, both single.

Susanna, parents, Bartholomeus GUCKER and wife. Witnesses, Christopher Schmit and wife.

Christophorus, parents, Peter WALBERT and wife. Witnesses, Christopher Schmit and wife.

1733. January 21.

Susanna Catharina, parents, Johan Adam STADLER and wife. Witnesses, Philip Emmert and wife.

Johann Fridrich, parents, Johann Fridrich MAURER and wife. Witnesses and wife, Fridrich Hilligas and wife.

March 25.

Johannes, parents, Paul STAP and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Hut and wife.

Maria Margaretha, parents, Michael DOTTERER and wife. Witnesses, Hermann Fischer and wife.

April 22.

Johann Conrad, parents, Balthasar HUTH and wife. Witness, Conrad Kolb.

May 20.

Johann Jacob, parents, Jacob FISCHER and wife. Witnesses, Jacob Hoffman and wife.

Maria Catharina, parents, Johann Philip EMMERT and wife. Witnesses, Adam Stadler and wife.

Johann Georg, parents, Ulrich HERTZEL and wife. Witness, Peter Moll.

Catharina, parents, Christopher MOLL and wife. Witnesses, Jacob Fischer and wife.

Henrich, parents, Johann BINGEMAN and wife. Witnesses, Henrich Rether and wife.

Peter, parents, Georg RAUTENBUSCH and wife. Witness, Peter Rautenbusch.

Joh. Michael, parents, Michael ZIMMERMAN and wife. Witnesses, Michael Rether and Susanna Zimmerman.

June 17.

Johannes, parents, Casparus HOLTZHAUSER and wife. Witness, Johannes Bingeman.

Anna Margaretha, parents, Adam WANNER and wife. Witnesses, Martin Büdding and wife.

July 15.

Maria Barbara, parents, Herman FISCHER and wife. Witnesses, Andreas Eccert, single, and Maria Barbara Mack, single.

August 12.

Johann Henrich, parents, Peter HESS and wife. Witnesses, Henrich Rether and wife.

Anna Maria, parents, Wilhelm LABAR and wife. Witnesses, Adam Blanck and wife.

September 16.

Anna Maria, parents, Peter DIETERTH and wife. Witness, Anna Maria, wife of Joh. Bleuler.

October 17.

Feronica, parents, Andreas LOHER and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Zechler and wife.

Anna, parents, Jacob DANCKEL and wife. Witnesses, Georg Heilig and wife.

November 11.

Anna Barbara, parents, Joh. Georg STEINMAN and wife. Witnesses, Anna Barbara Steinman.

1734. January 1.

Johann Adam, parents, Christian WILLAUER and wife. Witness, Johann Adam Beuscher.

Maria Margaretha, parents, Peter MATERN and wife. Witnesses, Henrich Buskerk and Margaretha, his wife.

July 28.

Johann Jacob, parents, Abraham TRANDSU and Anna Margaretha, his wife. Witnesses, Jacob Keller and Anna Maria, his wife.

Anna Maria, parents, Michael HEITER and wife Catharina. Witness, Anna Maria Heck.

Johan Adam, parents, Hans Michael BUTZ [Lutz] and Maria Margaretha, his wife. Witness, Johann Adam Beuscher.

Margaretha, parents, Joh. Georg KRONER and Anna Elisabetha, his wife. Witnesses, Johannes Geiger and Anna Margaretha, his wife.

Johannes, parents, Joh. HUT and Anna Maria, his wife. Witness, Joh. Philip Emmerth.

Anna Maria, parents, Joh. Philip EMMERTH and Maria Catharina, his wife. Witnesses, Joh. Hut and Anna Maria, his wife.

[These 69 baptisms were entered during the ministry of John Peter Miller. The chirography is that of a well educated man and the natural inference is that Mr. Miller himself made these entries. His ministry at Goshenhoppen is placed beyond doubt by the letters of Mr. Boehm, quoted above (see p. 79). His statements are supported by the fact that in the 26th baptism, on April 16, 1732, Johann Peter Müller acted as sponsor (see p. 278), a role which the pastor frequently filled in early times. Cf. the 56th baptism of Mr. Goetschy (see p. 284), and the 8th baptism of Frederick Casimir Müller (see p. 286).]

[II. BAPTISMS BY JOHN HENRY GOETSCHY, 1736–1740.]

LIST OF THE CHILDREN WHOM I, J. HENRICUS GOETSCHIUS, HAVE BAPTIZED IN THE CONGREGATION OF GOSHENHOPPEN, *A.* 1736.

April 25, Hans Martin, father Henrich SCHMID, mother Anna Margaretha, witnesses, Hans Hut and Eva Maria, wife of Michel Sebastian.

Same, Hans Petter, parents, Hans Adam STADLER and Susanna Caterina. Witnesses, Johannes Schellenberger, Anna Schellenberger.

May 9, Georg Peter, parents, Fridrich HILLIGAS and wife Lisabarbara. Witnesses, John Jorg Gut and wife.

Same, Philip Henrich, parents, Andreas LOHR and Christina. Witnesses, John Philip Emmert and wife.

Same, Jorg Antonius, parents, Peter BEISEL and wife Susanna. Witnesses, Jorg Mertz and wife.

Same, Eva Lisabeth, parents, Bartlimaus GUGER and wife Catharina. Witnesses, Fridrich Hilledagas[!] and daughter Eva Lisabeth.

Same, Fronegg [Veronica], parents, Michael ZIMMERMAN and wife Anna. Witnesses, Philip Doder and wife.

Same, Catrina, parents, Michael HEIDER and wife Catrina. Witness, Catrina Herweg.

Same, Susan, parents, Tomas HAMMAN and wife Susan. Witnesses, Christian Leeman and daughter Anna Mary.

Same, Margreth, parents, Hans WOLET and wife Margreth. Witnesses, Herman Fischer and wife.

May 23, Margret, parent, Philip RID.

June 6, Maria Lisabeth, parents, Feltin [Valentin] GRISEMER and Anna Mary. Witnesses, Jacob Dihl and wife Maria Lisabeth.

June 20, Sophia, parents, Wendel WIAND and Anna Margreth. Witnesses, Jacob Fischer and wife Sophia.

Same, Anna Catharina, parents, Michael FABION and Dorothea. Witnesses, Fridrich Nuz and wife Catharina.

Same, Elisabetha, parents, Abraham TRANSO and Anna Margretha. Witness, Elisabeth Schunk.

Aug. 1, Johannes, parents, Herman FISCHER and Margaretha. Witnesses, Johannes Magg and Margaretha Zimmerman.

Same, Johan Christophel, parents, Michael MOLL and Rosina. Witnesses. Christophel Moll and wife Anna Catharina.

Sept. 5, Johannes, parents, Johan Jost OLLWEIN and Anna Eva. Witnesses, Johannes Magg and Maria Marg. Zimmerman.

Oct. 10, Anna Catrina, parents, Hans SCHELLENBERGER and Anna. Witnesses, Anna Catrina Kem and husband Kaspar.

Oct. 31, Johan Jorg, parents, Johan Philip EBERD and Maria Catrina. Witnesses, Johan Jorg Pfalzgraf and wife Anna Barbara.

Dec. 5, Anna Maria, parents, Daniel SCHWARZ and Eva Gretha. Witnesses, Niclaus Ensli and wife Anna.

1737.

March 27, Anna Margreth, parents, Michael REDER and Susanna. Witnesses, Georg Welcker and wife Anna Margretna.

April 11, Jacob Fridrich, parents, Conrad KOLB and Maria Barbara. Witnesses, Jacob Müller and Eva Elisabeth Hilligas.

Same, Johannes, parents, Jacob SCHMIDT and Apolonia. Witnesses, Johannes Schuck and wife Anna Maria.

Same, Anna Margreth, parents, Caspar HOLZHAUSER and Margaretha. Witnesses, Wendel Wiand and wife, Margaretha.

Same, Hans Leonhardt, parents, Georg Peter KNECHT and Christina. Witnesses, Hans Leonhardt Herzel and Anna Maria Galmann.

Same, Johan Andreas, parents, Andreas MAURER and Anna Maria. Witnesses, Andreas Sechler and Anna Maria Sechler.

Same, Maria Lisabeth, parents George SCHÜTZ and Anna Christina. Witnesses, Leonhardt Bock and wife Maria Lisabeth.

May 8, Anna Margaretha, parents, Herman FISCHER and Margretha. Witnesses, Wendel Wiand and wife Margaretha.

Same, Johannes, parents, Conrad WANNENMACHER and Barbara. Witnesses, Johannes Bess and wife Susanna.

Same, Anna Maria, parents, Niklaus ENSLI and wife Anna. Witnesses, Anna Maria Wagenseiler, daughter of Christina and Christopher Wagenseiler.

Same, Maria Barbara, Anna Maria, parents, Ludwig DETRER and Anna Barbara. Witnesses, Anna Barbara Heriger, daughter of Gottlieb Heriger, Hans Adam Hilligas, Anna Maria Steger, wife of Hans Steger.

June 19, Elisabeth Barbara, parents, Jacob MAURER and Sophia Lisabeth. Witnesses, Fridrich Hilligas and wife Elizabeth Barbara.

Same, Anna Margreth, parents, Henrich REDER and Anna. Witnesses, Hans Jörg Welker and wife Anna Margareth.

July 24, Eva Barbara, parents, Leonhardt UX [Ochs] and Catrina. Witness, Eva Barbara Kunius.

Same, Maria Susanna, parents, Philip Jacob SCHELLHAMMER and wife Anna Margreth. Witnesses, Maria Lang and Susanna Schmidt.

Same, Anna Catrina, parents, Ulrich ARNER and Ferena. Witness, Anna Catrina Strom, wife of Benedict Strom.

Aug. 21, Johan Caspar, parents, Michael FABION and Dorothea. Witnesses, Johan Caspar Grisemer and his mother.

Nov. 20, Elisabeth, parents, Hanes MAGG and Margreth. Witness, Elisabetha Zimmermann.

1738.

Febr. 1, Anna Christina, parents. Johann Philip EMMERT and Mary Catrina. Witnesses, Johannes Hut and wife Anna Maria.

Febr. 5, Johan Michael and Jacob, parents, Michael DODDER and Anna Maria. Witnesses, Wendel Wiand and Anna Margreth, Jacob Fischer and Sophia Lisabeth.

Same. Philipina, parents, Wendel WIAND and Anna Margreth. Witnesses, Daniel Schöner and Maria Catrina.

Dec. 3, Eva Margretha, parents, Joh. Jörg BREY and Maria Catrina. Witnesses, Conrad Tettrer and Eva Margretha Hut.

Dec. 31. Joh. Adam, parents, Conrad KOLB and Anna Barbara. Witnesses, Johan Adam Hilligas and Eva Hilligas, his sister.

1739.

Aug. 19, Johan Georg, parents, Herman FISCHER and Margaretha. Witness, Johann Georg Mack.

Same, Joh. Valentin, parents, Leonhart HARTMAN and Maria Catrina. Witnesses Valentin Grisemer and Anna Mary, his wife.

Sept. 2, Jacob, parents, Jacob LINGEL and Anna Ursula. Witnesses, Jacob Fischer and wife Sophia.

Same, Anna Lisabeth, parents, Conrad WANNENMACHER and Maria Barbara. Witnesses, Georg Jagi (?) and Helena Elisabeth.

Oct. 24, Georg Ulrich, parents, Michael LUTZ and Anna Margretha. Witnesses, Georg Ulrich Engler and Anna Margareth.

Same, Michael, parents, Georg Michael KOLB and Anna Elisabeth. Witnesses, Michael Reder and Susanna.

1740.

Sept. 24, Johan Niclaus, parents, Jacob BISEKER and Anna Maria. Witnesses, Joh. Niclaus Mumbauer and Susanna Schmid.

Same, Georg, parents, Michael ZIMMERMAN and Anna. Witness, Georg Zimmerman.

Same, Jacob, parents, Johannes ZECHLER and Anna Maria. Witnesses, Jacob Maurer and wife Susana Lisabeth.

Same, Isaac, parents, Conrad FREY and Ester. Witness, Henrich Götschy.

Same, Jacob, parents, Wendel WIAND and Anna Margreth. Witnesses, Jacob Selzer and wife Elisabeth.

Same, Lisabeth, parents, Michael REDER and Susanna. Witness, Lisabeth Zimmerman.

Same, Lisabeth Margreth, parents, Michael MOLL and Rosina. Witnesses, Melchior Süssholz and Lisabeth.

Same, Anna Margreth, present, Michael FABION and Anna Dorothea. Witness, Anna Margaretha Dankels.

[III. BAPTISMS BY REV. PETER HENRY DORSIUS, 1741–1744.]

Anno 1741, August 30.

Johan Andreas, parents, Andreas LOHR and Cadarina [Christina]. Witnesses, Philip Emmert and wife.

Andreas, parents, Caspar HOLTZHAUSER and Margretha, his wife. Witness, Andreas Greber.

Johan Conrad, parents, Peter MUELLER and wife Maria. Witnesses, Conrad Kolb and wife.

Johannes, parents, Georg WELCKER and Anna Margreth. Witnesses, Johannes Mack and wife.

Anna Margretha, parents, Johannes MACK and Margreth. Witnesses, Georg Welcker and wife.

Eva Elisabeth, parents, Philip RIET and Veronica. Witness, Elisabetha Hilligas.

Anna Maria, parents, Jacob MAURER and Sophia. Witness, Anna Maria Segler.

Catharina, parents, Jacob LINGEL and Ursula Anna. Witnesses, Johannes Bingeman and wife.

Elisabetha, parents, Johann Georg FRITLE (?) and Anna Catrina. Witness, Elisabetha Ris.

Abraham, parents, Philip LABAHR and Sara. Witness, Caspar Holtzhauser.

Sara, parents, Philip LABAHR and Sara. Witness, the mother.

Eva Elisabetha, parents, Philip LABAHR and Sara. Witness, Eva Elisabetha Hillegas.

Elisabetha, parents, Conrad WANNENMACHER and Barbara. Witness, Gôrg Jörg and wife.

1742, September 4.

Johan Michel, parents, Adam HILLIGAS and Margaretha. Witnesses, Michel Reder and his wife.

Anna Maria, parents, Wendel WEIGAND and Anna Margaretha. Witnesses, Johannes Segler and wife.

Elisabeta, parents, Bernhard DOTTER and Gertraut. Witness, the mother herself.

Andreas, parents, Johannes SEGLER and Anna Mary. Witnesses, Wendel Wigand and his wife.

Elisabeta, parents, Niklaus ROTENBURGER and Margareta Anna. Witness, Elisabeth Hatai (?).

Joseph, parents, Georg Michel KOLB and Elisabeth. Witness, Joseph Fabion.

These children were baptized the fifth of May, Anno 1744.

Anna Maria, parents, Hans Rudolph ECK and Anna Cathrina. Witness, Anna Maria ——.

Johann Georg, parents, Mölger [Melchior] SUESSHOLTZ and Elisabeth. Witness, Catarina Zimmerman.

Johann Friederich, parents, Adam BOSSERT and wife Jacobe. Witness, Friedrich Götz.

Margreda, parents, Andreas MAURER and Anna Maria. Witness, Anna Margreda Lauer.

Michel, parents, Michel MOL and Rosina. Witness, Michel Reitenbach.

Th. Friedrich, parents, Jos. SEGLER and Anna Maria. Witness, the father himself.

[These 25 children were baptized by the Rev. Peter Henry Dorsius, of Nehaminy, Bucks County. The entries were not made by him, but are in a wretched scrawl, made perhaps by one of the elders. The letters of Mr. Boehm, quoted above (see p. 137), make it evident that Mr. Dorsius was in Goshenhoppen, both before as well as after his journey to Holland, which took place from May, 1743, to January, 1744. The presence of Mr. Dorsius at Goshenhoppen on May 6, 1744, is also vouched for by Mr. Boehm (see (p. 142). On the previous day he baptized the last six children.]

[IV. BAPTISMS BY FREDERICK CASIMIR MUELLER, 1745–1750.]

1745.

July 7, Daughter, parents, Peter MAY and wife. Witness, Michel Hubert and Anna Maria Maurer.

Aug. 11, Son, born July 21, parents, Andres GERBER and wife. Witness, Philip Ried and wife.

Sept. 1, Son, parents, Jörg Michel KOLB and Anna Elisabeth. Witness, Philip Emert and Maria Catarina.

Aug. 25, Daughter, parents, Jacob SCHEL and wife. Witness, Anna Gertrant Griesemer.

Sept. 8, Son, born Jan. 23, 1745, parents, Christian STROM and wife Anna Margretha. Witness, Benedict Strom.

Oct. 27, Son, parents, Bernhart WANNEMACHER and wife. Witness, Jacob Wannemacher.

Sept. 3, Son, parents, Wilhelm MACK and wife. Witness, John Mack.

Sept. 27, Son, parents, Johan Adam MENGEL and wife. Witness, Friedrich C. Müller.

1746.

March 23, Son, parents, Friederich Casimir MUELLER and wife. Witnesses, Joh. Hoffmann, Friedrich Helwig.

April 7, Son, parents, Casper GRIESEMER and Elisabetha. Witness, Abraham Eckmann.

April 6, Johann Michel, parents, Georg FREY and Christina. Witness Michel Huber and Anna Maria Fischer.

April 6, Johann Jacob, parents, Jörg WELCKER and Anna Gretha. Witnesses, Benedict Strom and Catharina.

June 15, Johannes, parents, Jacob LINGEL and Ursula. Witness, Johannes Mack and Margaretha.

Aug. 23, Johannes, parents, Philip RAFFSCHNEIDER and Susanna. Witness, Johannes Hoffmann.

Oct. 17, Michel, Jeremias, David, Daniel, Catarina, Johanna, parents, Jörg RAUTENBUSCH and wife.* Witnesses, Michel Roder, Valentin Griesemer, Andreas Gräber, Weygand Pfannebecker.

Nov. 1, Jörg Michel, parents, Jörg Michel KOLB and wife. Witnesses, Michel Kurtz and wife.

Oct. 25, Anna Maria, parents, Jacob GÖRY and wife. Witness, Valentin Griesemer and wife.

1747.

Jan. 26, Johannes, parents, Paul ANTONI and wife. Witness, Johannes Sechler.

* Baptisms on Oct. 17th, entered by the same hand as those on May 4, 1744.

Jan. 31, Johanna Maria, parents, Lehnhart LOOTZ [Lutz] and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Otto and wife.

March 15, Johannes, parents, Michel ROEDER and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Mack and wife.

March 24, Anna Maria, parents, [Wendel] WIEGAND and wife. Witnesses, Johannes Sechler and wife.

July 26, Rutolph, parents, Johannes SECHLER and wife. Witnesses, Rutolph Maurer and wife.

March 27, Paul, parents, Jacob LINGEL and wife. Witness, Paul Lingel.

1748.

Sept. 25, Lisa Barbara, parents, Peter MAY and wife. Witnesses, Barbara Hoffmann, Lisa Moll.

1749.

Jan. 21, Susanna, parents, Joh. MACK and wife. Witnesses, Michel Röder and wife.

Febr. 12, Christina, parents, Hermann FISCHER and wife. Witness, Christina Moser.

March 5, Henrich, parents, Wegand PFANNEBECKER and wife. Witness, Michel Röder and wife.

March 25, Cattarina, parents, Jacob GERY and wife. Witnesses, Valentin Grisemer and wife.

July 30, Joseph, parents, Johannes SECHLER and wife. Witness, Joh. Sechler himself.

1750.

April 28, Joh. Philip, parents, Jacob LINGEL and wife. Witnesses, Casper Bürger and wife.

[These 35 entries (except one or two) are in the wretched, but well-known handwriting of Frederick Casimir Miller. His presence is also vouched for by the eighth and ninth baptisms, which contain his name. As the entries of Rev. Weiss began in 1747 (see p. 301), the ministry of Miller seems to have extended from 1745 to 1747. But the later entries prove that he made occasional visits to Goshenhoppen and baptized children there as late as April 28, 1750. As the record remained in the hands of his followers, he was able to make these later entries. Cf. the following note on Weiss on p. 37.]

Before the church record made its appearance [in 1757], the

1652385

names of the baptized children were generally taken care of and recorded by the parents themselves.

[Note in the handwriting of G. M. Weiss.]

[V. BAPTISMS BY THE REV. GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS, 1748–1761.]

From 1748 till the year 1758 the following adult persons were baptized upon the profession of their faith, by me, George Michael Weiss:

Anna Maria Neiss, Georg Neiss,
Stedler, the blacksmith and his bro. the wheelwright,
Wife of Wilhelm Schuler,
Wife of Samuel Schuler,
Mr. Schambach's second wife,
Philip Wentz, Peter Wentz,
H. Pannebeck, N. Meyer,
The two oldest daughters of Conrad Dotterer,
J. Schell, Michael Schell,
Elisabeth Sell, Peter Sell,
J. Müller, Joseph Müller,
The three daughters of Mr. Hucken and a son,
Paul Neiss, Benjamin Sommer,
Samuel Somani, Anna Maria Hildebeidel.

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
1757.		
Michael Ried and Anna Maria	Anna Maria Dec. 2	Daniel Hamm and wife
Michael Roeder and Catharina	Anna Maria Dec. 2	A. Margaretha Knauss
Carl Dörr and Christina	Ullrich Dec. 4	Ullrich Greber and Anna Margaretha
Matthys Brickerdt and Maria Elisabetha	J. Jacob Dec. 7	J. Nicol Jung and wife
Andreas Ohl and Eva	Wilhelm Nov. 3	Wilhelm Horst, Susanna Horlacher
Jacob Meyer and Anna Meyer	Conrad Dec. 18	Conrad Hillikas and Creth Muller
Jacob Klotz and Sophia	Wendel Dec. 24	Wendel Wigandt and his wife

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism	Witnesses.
1758.		
Peter Bleyler and N.*	Anna Maria Jan. 1	J. Bleyler and wife
Daniel Hucken and Magdalena	Maria Catharina Jan. 1	J. Hucken
J. Adam Eckman and Christina	Maria Margaretha June 7	Friedrich Müller and wife
Jacob Isset and Anna Maria	Maria Catharina Jan. 8	J. Lee and wife
Philip Ried and Maria Elisabeth	Balthasar Jan. 8	Balthasar Fritz and Maria B. Fischer
J. Schmidt and Maria Elisa	J. Jacob Jan. 13	Jacob Wannenmacher and wife
Johannes Huth and Barbara	Johannes Jan. 19	J. Huth and wife
J. Adam Heckman and Anna Elisabetha	Christina Jan. 20	Daniel Neidich and wife Anna Margaretha
Christian Setzman and Susanna	George Daniel Jan. 20	Georg Daniel Peiffer and Eva Müller
Daniel Müller and Anna Margaretha	J. Daniel Jan. 20	J. Gallman and wife Catharina
Wendel Kühner and Rosina Dorothea	Johannes Jan. 20	J. Rood [Roth] and wife Anna Barbara
Abraham Driess and ——	Johannes Febr. 4	J. Neidish and wife Elisabetha
J. Scherer and Anna Margaretha	Maria Catharina Febr. 14	J. Gallman and wife Catharina
Philip Boehm and Catharina	J. Georg Febr. 23	J. Georg Reider and wife Elisabetha
Walter Müller and Anna Maria	Anna Maria Febr. 23	Jacob Becker and wife Anna Maria
Caspar Hoffman and Dorothea	Samuel Febr. 26	Samuel Lieser and Barbara Lieser
Andres Maurer and Anna Maria	Jacob and Anna Maria March 8	Jacob Mauerer
Friederick Wigerdt and Maria Eva	Anna Maria March 8	Andreas Mauerer
Peter Edelman and Maria Elisabetha	Maria Elisabetha March 11	J. Georg Edelman and wife Maria Cath.

* The letter N. is used in German to indicate an unknown name.

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Bernhard Wannenmacher and wife Catharina	J. Casper March 11	J. Caspar Brendt and wife
Jacob Morheadt and wife Anna	J. Michel March 12	J. Michel Gressler and Elizabetha Lee
J. Peter Nikum and Anna Maria	Anna Catharina March 17	Georg Zimmerman and Anna Catharine Zimmerman
Simon Hirsch and Anna Maria	Anna Margaretha March 24	Conrad Zimmerman and Anna Margaretha, his wife
Philip Gressler and Anna Margaretha	Maria Margaretha April 2	Michel Bastian and wife Philip Lee and wife
Christoffel Schulmann and Maria Elisabetha	J. Wilhelm April 10	J. Wilhelm Geiger and wife Anna Maria
Philip Wendel and Maria Christina	Johannes April 23	J. Lee, Maria Catharine ——
Adam Bossert and Jacobina	J. Adam April 23	J. Adam Lautenschläger and wife
Michel Jo and ——	Veronica April 23	——
Peter Stadler and Catharina	Anna Margaretha April 30	J. Heil and wife
Rudy Huber and wife	J. Huber May 6	Henrich Huber and wife
Hennerich Huber and wife Anna	Jacob May 6	Jacob Huber and wife
Christian Hagel and Susanna	Mathys May 14	Mathys and wife Elisabeth Barbara
J. Adam Hillikas and Catharina	Anna Margaretha May 15	Anna Margaretha Bitting
Jacob Weidknecht and Anna Margaretha	Jacob May 20	Jacob Funk and wife Anna
J. Schmidt and Gertrudt	Wilhelm May 21	Wilhelm Schneider
Ullrich Spinner and Ursula	David May 28	David Streib and wife Susanna
Georg Schmidt and wife	Anna May 28	Henrich Huber and wife Anna

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Henrich Huber and Susanna	Abraham May 28	Henrich Huber and wife Anna
Valadin Huber and Barbara	J. Peter May 28	Peter Kuster and wife Dorothea
Andreas Mauerer and Barbara	J. Jacob June 29	J. Jacob Mauerer
Christian Rincker and Catharina	Maria Elisabeth July 3	Samuel Süsserdt and Elisabetha Riess
Philip Schmidt and Anna Catharina	Maria Catharina July 3	J. Martin Derr, Anna Catharina Semm
Wilhelm ——(?)	Maria Sept. 3	Elisabeth Liser
J. Caspar Berendt and Elisa Lena	Johannes Sept. 9	Joh. Schmidt and wife Maria Elisabetha
Weigandt Pannebeck and Nelche	—— Sept. 3	Weigandt Pannebeck and wife
Jacob Hamm and Maria Barbara	Maria Catharina Sept. 30	——
Michael Eberhardt and Anna	Barbara Oct. 7	Felix Brunner and wife Barbara
Roland Jung and Catharina	J. Henrich Oct. 13	Henrich Jung and Margaretha Fischer
Baltasar Stiel and Christina	Maria Elisabetha Nov. 12	Jacob Spinner and Maria Elisabeth Ziegenfuss
Jacob Ridy and Susunna	Susanna Nov. 25	J. Martin Reyer and Susanna Horlacher
J. Leonhardt and wife	Elisabetha Nov. 26	Andres Heisser and his sister
Jacob Schuster and wife	Andres Dec. 4	——
Jost Schlicher and Catharina	Maria Margaretha Dec. 4	Maria Gertraud: Neukerch
Adam Höcker and wife	Eva Margaretha Dec. 10	Peter Beissel and wife
Georg Klein and Maria	Anna Sibilla Dec. 17	J. Jerger and wife
Daniel Hamm and wife	Elisabeth Dec. 25	Elisabeth Moll
Peter Lauer and wife	Peter Dec. 25	Peter Reiff and wife

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Isaak Somani with all his children	Anna Barbara Abraham Elisabetha Christian Catherina Dec. 26	Susanna, wife of Christian Brobst (?) ——
1759.		
Philip Heger and Anna Barbara	J. Philip Jan. 1	Peter Christ and wife Catharina
Philip Huth and Anna Eva	J. Jacob Jan. 12	Jacob Christman and wife Anna Eva
Feb. 3, was baptized	David Brunner's wife, Anna Maria	Her husband, David Brunner and J. Brunner
Nicolaus Mombauer and wife	J. Henrich Febr. 4	J. Henrich Heiss and wife
Philip Jacob Egi and Catharina	J. Georg Febr. 18	Georg Heilig and wife Elisa Barbara
Johannes Huth and Anna Barbara	Anna Catharina Febr. 24	Michael Roeder and wife Catharina
Leonhardt Eggelin and wife	Anna Margaretha March 4	J. Jost Keller and wife
Jacob Meyer and Anna	Eva Elisabeth March 4	Eva Eberhardt Lavar
Johannes Götz and Anna Maria	Anna Margaretha March 4	——
Abraham Dauber and Anna Christina	Maria Catharina March 19	Peter Haas and wife Catharina
Peter Wetzel and Anna Margaretha	Johannes March 19	J. Wetzel
Martin Werffel and Ann Maria	Maria Barbara March 19	Maria Barb. Rieser
March 22, were baptized by me, G. M. Weiss, upon their confessilon of faith,	Eva Meyer, Anna Meyer	
Henrich Van Sluys and Catharina	Daniel March 25	Daniel Hiester and wife Catharina
Johannes Schell and Veronica	J. Jacob April 13	Jacob Maurer and wife
Georg Zimmermann and Anna Catharina	J. Nicolaus April 16	Nicolaus Seibel and wife

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Johannes Cunius and Catharina	J. Nicolaus April 16	Jacob Geri and wife
Johannes Frey and Elisa Barbara	Elisa Barbara April 16	Fridrich Hillikas and wife Elisa Barbara
Jacob Trolinger and Anna Maria	Anna Maria Catharina April 22	Peter Stroh and wife
Michael Lieser and Maria Elisabetha	Veronica Dorothea April 22	Caspar Hoffman and wife
April 20, David Levi went over from Judaism to Christianity, upon the profession of his faith in Jesus Christ and was baptized by me, G. M. Weiss.	David Levi	
Georg Peter Hillikas and Elisa Barbara	Friderich April 26	Fridrich Hillikas and wife Elisa Barbara
Johannes Derr and Anna Maria	J. Georg April 29	——
Philip Lehmann and Anna Maria	Elisabetha May 6	——
Zacharias Ditterer and wife	Christina May 9	Jacob Wannenmacher and wife, also the parents of Zacharias Detterer
J. Jacob Reiniger and Anna Margaretha	J. Jacob May 10	Jacob Wittmer and Maria Cath. May
Johannes Stab and Catharina	Anna Maria May 10	Benedict Strohm and wife Anna Maria
Hennerich Bleyler and Susanna	Abraham May 20	Peter Bleyler and wife Hanna
Johannes Martin and Anna Barbara	Samuel Christian Johannes May 25	Andreas Greber and wife Gertrudt Georg Peter Hillikas and wife Barbara Joh. Gallman and wife Catharina
Philip Stein and Barbara	Johann Henrich May 27	Jacob Hoffman and wife Barbara

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses
Johannes Neiss and Anna Maria	J. Georg May 27	J. Georg Weickerdt and wife Magdalena
Jacob Geri and Gertraudt	Johannes June 3	Fridrich Helwig and wife Magdalena
Jacob Klein and Anna Maria	Anna Barbara June 17	Anna Barbara Sieber
Gabriel Klein and Elisabeth Dorothea	Ludwig June 24	Ludwig Bitting and Anna Sabina
Matthys Bruckerdt and Maria Elisa	J. Henrich June 24	J. Nicolaus Jung and wife Anna Gertraudt
J. Georg and Maria Catharina	Elisabetha June 24	Melchior Süssholtz and wife Elisabetha
Jost Keller and Margaretha	Jacob July 8	——
Henrich Buhl and Susanna	Henrich July 8	——
Michael Schmidt and Anna Maria	J. Jacob July 29	Jacob Isset and wife Magdalena
Henrich Keppel and Margaretha Elisa	J. Henrich July 29	J. Jacob Werner and wife Catharina
J. Carl Derr and Christina	J. Martin July 29	J. Martin Derr and Anna Clara Hinterleiter
Jacob Weidknecht and Anna Margaretha	Johannes Martin Aug. 5	——
Jost Weigardt and Barbara	Johannes August 5	Johannes Derr and wife Anna Maria
Jacob Pfannenbecker and Christina	Jacob Aug. 19	Conrad Seeler and Anna Susanna Dotter
Jacob Hildenbeitel and wife	Johannes Aug. 19	Johannes Klein and wife
Ulrich Greber and Anna Margaretha	Anna Maria Aug. 26	Andreas Greber and wife Anna Maria
Michael Schell and Catharina	Anna Catharina Aug. 26	Jacob Griesemer and wife Anna Catharina
Nicolaus Ohl and Anna Margaretha	J. Henrich Sept. 16	Henrich Muller and wife Anna Gertraudt
Johannes Sperri and Maria Margaretha	Johannes Sept. 23	——

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Johannes Diebendörfer and wife	Johannes Sept. 23	Henrich Muller and Anna Gertraudt
Abraham Segler and wife	Johannes Oct. 7	Johannes Segler
Peter Linn and Anna Margaretha	Theobald Oct. 14	Theobald Meglin and wife Elisabeth
Henrich Grub and Adelheid	Anna Catharina Oct. 14	Henrich Huber and wife Catharina
J. Lee and Margaretha	Elisabeth Oct. 21	Alexander Negeley and Elisabeth Rieder
Samuel Schüler and wife	—— Oct. 21	Kilian Gaukler and wife Margaretha
Melchior Kolb and Catharina	Anna Catharina Oct. 26	Anna Catharina Weber
Peter Nicum and Anna Maria	Philip Oct. 27	J. Philip Boehm and wife Catharina J. Nicol. Nicum and Anna Marg. Wingerd
Abraham Herp and Gertrudt	Abraham Oct. 28	Jacob Walter and wife Rosina
Jacob Walter and Rosina	Jacob Oct. 28	Abraham Herp and wife Gertrudt
Peter Stro[h] and Anna Maria	Catharina Oct. 28	Catharina Moll
Jacob Fischer and Hanna	Johannes Oct. 28	Johannes Fischer and wife Catharina
Johann Michel Hartman and Anna Margaretha	Dillo Jacob Nov. 4	J. Jacob Holtzhauser and Anna Marg. Redmann
Samuel Hirsch and wife Anna Maria	J. Henrich Nov. 4	J. Henrich Hirsch and Maria Marg. Scholl
Peter Stadler and Catharine	Eva Catharina Nov. 5	Melchior Kolb and wife Eva Catharina
Andreas Ohl and Anna Eva	Andreas Nov. 12	J. Wilhelm and Eva Ried
J. Adam Hillikas and Catharina	J. Peter Nov. 28	Georg Peter Hillikas and wife Barbara
Andreas Greber and Anna Maria	Anna Margaretha Dec. 16	Ulrich Greber and Anna Margaretha
J. Martin and Anna Barbara	J. Michel and Eva Catharina Dec. 24	Michael Roeder and wife Catharina

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
1760.		
J. Künerdt and Agnes	Fridrich Jan. 5	Fridrich Schmilin (?)
Michael Bischoff and Maria Eva	Barbara Jan. 6	Michel Eberhardt and wife
Joseph Eberhardt and Catharina	Anna Margaretha Febr. 17	Peter Wetzel and wife Margaretha
Bastian Ruf and Susanna	Anna Maria Febr. 17	Georg Adam Sangmeister and wife
Johannes Muck and Elisabetha	Catharina March 1	Nicolaus Wohlfaht and wife Catharina
Adam Darms (?) and Anna Margaretha	J. Peter March 2	J. Peter Wetzel and wife Anna Margaretha
Peter Hollenbusch and Anna Maria	Maria Catharina Febr. 24	Henrich Beyer and wife Mary Magdalena
Wilhelm Geyer and Anna Maria	Johan Michel March 23	J. Michael Reifschneider and wife Juliana
Jacob Berger and Barbara	Andreas March 25	Andreas Beyer and wife Gertrudt
J. Götz and Anna Maria	Georg Fridrich April 6	Fridrich Wambold and wife Catharina
Benedict Swob and Susanna	—— April 7	J. Georg Welcker and wife
Philip Boehm and Catharina	J. Jacob May 11	Conrad Zimmermann and wife Anna Margaretha
Thomas Gant and Margaretha	Maria Eva May 11	J. Adam Willauer and wife Anna Maria
Henrich Huber and wife	Catharina May 30	Henrich Huber and wife
Peter Lahb and Creth [Margaret]	—— May 4	——
Conrad Biehn (?) and Sophia Magdalena	Nicolaus May 4	Nicolaus Finck and wife Maria Elisabetha
Michael Roeder and Catharina	——	Johann Arend Weiss and wife
Jacob Isset and Magdalena	Elisabetha June 8	Daniel Hister and wife Catharina

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Christoffel Peirmann and Catharina	Jacob June 8	Jacob Muller and wife Catharina
Michael Jo and Veronica	—— June 8	Peter Jo and Maria Hoffmann
Johann Jacob Mohrhed and Anna	—— June 8	Adam Hollenbusch and Maria Marg. Hoost
Peter Sell and Catharina	Johannes June 15	Johannes Fischer and wife Catharina
Rutolf Frick and Veronica	Matheis June 22	Mathys Scheiffeli and wife Gretha
Stephan Schöner and Christina	Ulrich July 4	Ulrich Hertzel and wife
Conrad Hillikas and Maria Margaretha	Johannes July 13	Johannes Schellenberger and wife
J. Nicolaus Walber and Elisabeth	Susanna July 10	David Streib and wife Elisabetha
J. Nicolaus Walber and Elisabeth	Elisabetha July 10	David Gissi and wife Elisabetha
Salomo Sell and Sophia	Anna Margaretha and Elisabetha July 27	Anna Marg. Bitting
Benjamin Sommer and Catharina	J. Ludwig Aug. 3	J. Ludwig Lang and wife Elisabetha
Henrich Müller and Gertraudt	Anna Elisabetha Aug. 3	Jacob Danckel and wife Elisabeth
Georg Lauer and Barbara	Anna Barbara Aug. 3	Christian Muller and wife Anna Barbara
Johannes Freyer and Babara	Georg Jacob Aug. 10	Georg Peter Hillikas and wife Barbara
Michael Ried and Anna Maria	Elisabeth Aug. 17	Jacob Maurer and Elisabeth Ried
Johannes Schmidt and Anna Gertraudt	Johann Henrich Aug. 17	J. Henrich Mincker and Eva Meyer
Jacob Wetzel and wife	Jacob Aug. 24	Jacob Wetzel, Sr., and wife
J. Henrich Ott and Catharina	Anna Margaretha Aug. 24	J. Georg Ziegenfuss and wife, Anna Margaretha
Conrad Ludwig and Anna Appollonia	Elisabeth Sept. 7	Henrich Moll and wife Elisabeth
Peter Mauerer and Maria Margaretha	Anna Sept. 7	Mattheus Mauerer and wife Anna Berends

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Michael Hettenbach and Catharina	Wilhelm and Peter Oct. 2	Wilhelm Geiger and wife Anna Maria Peter Michael Schlonecker and wife Anna Maria
Wilhelm Dickenschitt and Catharina	Margaretha Oct. 12	Christoffel Dickenschitt and Maria Margaretha
Johannes Fischer and wife	—— Oct. 19	——
Jacob Huber and Catharina Elisabetha	J. Jacob Oct. 26	Paul Samsel and wife Margaretha
Ullrich Greber and Margaretha	Sara Oct. 26	Sara Lawar
Johannes Danckel and Lenche [Nelly]	Johann Jacob Dec. 21	Jacob Dankel and wife Elisabeth
Johannes Zeller and Anna Maria	Catharina Dec. 21	J. Gallman and wife Catharina
Johannes Wien and Appollonia	Margaretha Dec. 25	Margaretha Moll
1761.		
Georg Peter Hillikas and Barbara	A. Catharina Jan. 29	J. Adam Hillikas and wife Catharina
Philip Jacob Egi and Gertraudt	Elisa Barbara Febr. 1	Georg Heilig and wife Barbara
Abraham Friess and Anna Margaretha	J. Leonhardt Febr. 9	J. Leonhardt Neudig
Adam Neudig and Anna Barbara	Anna Barbara Febr. 9	Daniel Neudig and wife Anna Margaretha
Wendel Renninger and Anna Margaretha	Anna Margaretha Febr. 22	Peter May and wife Juliana
Mathys Brickerdt and Maria Gertraudt	Andreas Febr. 22	Andreas Jung and Elisa Barb. Wannemacher
Jacob Weidknecht and Susanna Margaretha	Anna Maria Febr. 22	Jacob Ratzel and wife Maria
Georg Reinheimer and Maria Catharina	Maria Margaretha Elisa March 21	Lorentz Swsholtz and Anna Marg. Elisa Reiffschneider
Joseph Eberhardt and wife	Johann Benjamin March 22	Michael Eberhardt and wife

Parents.	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Michel Eberhardt and wife	Johannes March 22	Michael Bischoff and wife
Michael Scheib and Anna Barbara	Anna Maria March 29	Johannes Götz and wife Maria
Christian Scheid and Maria Elisa	Johann Georg March 29	Joh. Georg Loness and wife Catharina Elisa
Jacob Daub and Elisabetha	Jacob April 5	Jacob Wigandt and Susanna Röder
Jost Schlicher and Catharina	J. Georg April 5	J. Georg Schlicher
J. Jacob Dankel and Elisabetha	J. Henrich April 5	J. Henrich [Dankel] and wife Gertraudt
Jacob Ridi and Susanna	Anna Margaretha April 9	Jacob Lang and wife Anna Margaretha
Joh. Philip Schmidt and Catharine	Johann Philip April 19	Johann Martin Derr and wife Maria Gertraudt
Johann Huth and Maria Barbara	Eva Margaretha April 24	Jacob Christmann and wife Eva Margaretha
Simon Hirs and Anna Maria	Simon April 25	Henrich Mathys and Veronica
Ludwig Hirs and Catharina	Anna Maria April 25	Peter Scholl and wife Anna Maria
Michael Röder and Catharina	Peter April 26	Peter Hillikas and wife Barbara
Caspar Hoffmann and Dorothea	Anna Eva April 26	J. Ulrich Kuhl and Eva Lieser
Theobald Breuchler and Maria	Barbara Elisa May 3	——
Felix Linn and Jacobina	Peter May 3	Peter Wetzel and wife Catharina
Adam Bosserdt and Jacobina	Anna Elisabetha May 10	Andreas Ohl and wife Anna Elisabetha
J. Adam Hillikas and Catharina	Anna Christina May 10	Henrich Funck and wife Anna Christina
Henrich Laba[r] and Elisabetha	Leonhardt May 10	Leonhardt Beyer and Elisabeth Fux
Philip Ried and Anna Elisabetha	J. Philip May 10	J. Philip Fischer and wife Philipina
Michael Raudenbusch and Anna Maria	Henrich June 7	Henrich Hoffman and Cath. Raudenbusch

Parents	Children. Date of Baptism.	Witnesses.
Georg Zimmermann and Anna Catharina	Maria Elisabetha June 7	Maria Elisabetha ——
Michael Lieser and wife	Johannes June 7	Johannes Keck and wife
Jost Keller and Margaretha	Maria June 21	J. Nicolaus Schneider and Maria Gerkess
Peter Sell and Catharina	Anna Margaretha June 28	Anna Marg. Welcker
Peter Lauer and Sara	Catharina June 28	Johannes Cunius and wife Catharina
Philip Heist and Susanna	Anna Elisabetha July 4	J. Nicolaus Heist and wife Elisabetha
Henrich Bleyler and Susanna	Anna Maria July 6	Anna Maria Bleyler
Michael Resch and Anna	—— July 6	J. Sparri and wife Anna Margaretha
Jacob Meyer and Anna	Anna Barbara July 12	J. Martin and wife Anna Barbara
Gerhardt Stricker and Catharina	Catharina July 12	Valentin Neugisser and wife Catharina
Isaac Somani and Magdalena	Eva Elizabetha July 12	Andreas Ohl and wife
Paul Schwenger and Barbara	Nicolaus July 12	J. Bisecker and wife Christina
Philip Huth and Eva	J. Stoffel July 19	J. Stoffel Weiss and wife
J. Stab and Catharina	Maria Margaretha July 19	Jacob Wittmer and wife
Christoffel Heisser and Barbara	Barbara July 26	J. Georg Lauer
Philip Becker and Maria	Maria Magdalena July 26	J. Michael Bastian and wife Magdalena
Weigandt Pannenbecker and Nelche [Nelly]	Elisabeth Aug. 9	Melchior Sussholtz and wife Elisabeth
Peter Stro[h] and Maria	Henrich Aug. 9	Henrich Schwalbach
J. Cunius and Catharina Elisa	Anna Margaretha Aug. 9	J. Adam Dillo and wife Anna Margaretha
Caspar Bucher and Catharina	Maria Elisa Aug. 9	J. Schmidt and wife Maria Elisabetha

[The foregoing 240 baptisms were entered by Rev. G. M. Weiss. He died in August, 1761. See the history above, p. 171. It is not known who officiated at the two following baptisms.]

Andreas Gräber and Anna Maria	Henrich Sept. 16	Henrich Bitting
Jost Wiandt and Barbara	Anna Maria Oct. 7	Anna Maria Wiand

[VI. MARRIAGES BY REV. GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS, 1747-1761.]

THOSE PERSONS WHO FROM THE YEAR 1747 TO THE YEAR 1758 HAVE BEEN MARRIED BY ME, GEORGE MICHAEL WEISS, V.D.M.

[1] John Neiss and Catharina Hahn

[2] George Neiss and Anna Dotter

[3] Jacob Arend and Anna Elizabeth Geiger

[4] Abraham Arend and Catharina Ried

[5] J. George Leidich and Catharina Arend

[6] John Schicher and Catharina N.——

[7] John Gressman and widow Hauk

[8] John Gressman's son and ——

[9-10] John Gressman's two daughters and ——

[11] Jacob Ried and Magdalena Leidich

[12] J. Zirkel and N——

[13] Benedict Schwob and Susanna Welcker

[14] Dietrich Welcker and Sara de Haven

[15] Philip Wentz and daughter of Ulrich Hartman of Schipbach

[16] Stoffel Wagner and second daughter of Bastian Schmid of Schipbach

[17] J. Breneman and N——

[18] Benjamin Sommer and Anna Maria Scholl

[19] J. Denig and Elizabeth Eichel

[20] Jacob Riedi and Susanna Gucker

[21] Andreas Ohl and Eva Gucker

[22] Peter Beissel and Maria Schwenk

[23] N. Ohl and Elisa Barbara Gucker

[24] Michel Welcker and Anna Maria Ried

[25] Theobald Wink and Cretha Ried

[26] J. Adam N. and Maria Magdalena Beissel.

[27] Michel Ried and Anna Maria Mauer

[28] Michel Schell and Catharina Lauer

[29] John Schell and Veronica Mauer

[30] David Haag and Elisa Catharina Wagenseil

[31] Melchior Schuitz and Catharina Kahlbach

[32] Adam Hillikas and Catharina Bitting

[33] Peter Hillikas and Barbara Hornberger
[34] Philip Huth and Eva Weiss
[35] John Huth and Barbara Zimmerman
[36] J. Arendt Weiss and Susanna Huth
[37] Georg Schley and Catharina N——
[38] Caspar Berend and Elisa Lena Wannenmacher
[39] Hennerich Berendt and Anna Maria Luer
[40] Harmon Luer and Katharina Kieffer
[41] J. Luer and Barbara Weber
[42] Jacob Fischer and Hannah Dankler
[43] Roland Jung and Catharina Fischer
[44] Henrich Haas and N. Jung
[45] J. Huebner and Anna Dotter
[46] Jacob Zimmerman and Sophia Wigand
[47] Abraham Segler and Barbara Moll
[48] Henrich, a blacksmith, and Elizabeth Moll
[49] Daniel Hamm and Anna Maria Segler
[50] Wendel Lemli and Scharl. M. Wigand
[51] Jacob Weidknecht and Creth [Margaret] Boehm
[52] Antoni Hamser and Anna Marg. Raudenbusch
[53] Benedict Strohm and Anna Maria N——
[54] Andreas Mauerer and Maria Barbara Steinman
[55] Paulus Rothaermel and Maria Cretha Mauer
[56] J. Schmidt and Gentrude N——
[57] Leonhardt Griesemer and N. Leveber
[58] Georg Lauer and Maria Barbara N——
[59] Michel Roeder and Catharina Erb
[60] Henrich Lobach and Margaretha Roeder
[61] Michel Stab and Catharina N——
[62] Mathys Reicherdt and Creth Hillikas
[63] Nicolaus Jeger and Anna Hillikas
[64] J. Kiefer and Barbara Hillikas
[65] Wilhelm Gedman and Susanna Jekel
[66] Andres Greber and Anna Maria Bitting
[67] Ulrich Greber and Creth Labar
[68] Peter Laub and Creth Muss
[69] Carl Doerr and Christina Muss
[70] John Dankel and N——
[71] Hennerich Mueller and Gertrudt Diefendoerffer
[72] Nicolaus Ohl and Anna Marg. Diefendoerffer
[73] Gabriel Klein and Elisabetha Dorothea Bitting
[74] Alexander Dieffendoerffer and Gertrude N. [Leidig]
[75] Fridrich Lang and N. Schell
[76] Christian Mueller and Elisabeth Wetzler
[77] Jacob N—— and Veronica Wetzler
[78] J. Haag and Anna Marg. Wetzler

[79] Peter Wetzel and Creth Eberhard
[80] J. Mecklin and Creth Kehler
[81] N. Weitzel and Barbara Kehler
[82] Andreas Muehlschlagel and Anna Maria Emet
[83] Henrich Kumpf and Catharina Emet
[84] Michel Eberhardt and Catharina Bleyler
[85] Peter Bleyler and Hannah N——
[86] Philip Vackenthal and Elisabeth Bleyler
[87] Ulrich Hornecker and Barbara Eberhard
[88] Ulrich Hornecker and Creth Eberhard
[89] Valentin Keiser and Barbara Huber
[90] H. Heger and Eva Huber
[91] N—— and Creth Huber
[92] Nicolaus Mombauer and Magdalena N——
[93] J. Adam N—— and Creth Hitz
[94] Jacob Huber and Elisabetha Samsel
[95] Henrich Huber and Barbara N.
[96] Philip Schmidt and Creth Doerr
[97] J. Goetz and Catharina N.
[98] N. Zimmermann and Jacob Hoffman's daughter
[99] N. Zimmermann and Jacob Hoffman's daughter
[100] Of the Henerichs in Schipbach several have intermarried
[101] J. Oftengraff (Op ten Graf) and N. Oftengraf
[102] Abraham, a tailor, and N. Hamman
[103] Henrich Bartholome and Elisa Barbara Erb
[104] J. Reiswick and Creth Erb
[105] N. Dickenschitt and N——
[106] Henrich Frey and N——
[107] J. Schmidt and N——
[108] Conrad Moll and Elisa Barbara Hill
[109] Georg Weidner and Catharina Moll
[110] N—— and Anna Marg. Moll
[111] Diel Neiss and N. Hahn
[112] Salomon Rockenstuhl and widow of Grossjockel
[113] J. Adam Schneider and N. Levan
[114] J. Brobst and Jacob Levan's oldest daughter
[115] Ludwig Workman and Catharina Braun
[116] Richardt Klein and Elisabeth Horneck
[117] Georg Hertzel and Catharina Neiss
[118] Andreas Workman and Catharina Frey
[119] Mathys Brickerdt and Maria Elisabetha N.
[120] Andres Niet and Catharina N.
[121] Georg Edelman and N——
[122] J. Mueller and N——
[123] Marcus Wannenmacher and N——
[124] J. Schmidt and Anna Margaretha N——
[125] Lorentz Bamberger and Scharlotta N——
[126] J. Kugeler and Catharina Bamberger

[127] Jacob Hildenbeitel and Anna Maria N——

[128] J. Button and N. Klein

[129] Widow Fried and her servant

[130] Simon Hirsch and Maria Elisabeth Lawar

[131] Philip Boehm and Elisabeth Cath. Mombauer

[132] Philip Jans and Barbara Detweiler

[133] Jost Keller and Hannah N.

[134] Johannes Schneider and Catharina Dieringer

[135] Johannes Jost and Creth Schneider

[136] J. Koster and John Johnson's daughter

[137] N—— and Bastian Schmidt's daughter of Schipbach

[138] N—— and Brenneman's daughter of Schipbach

[139] Georg Meyer and Weideman's oldest daughter

[140] Philip Henrich's second son and N. Johnson

[141] J. Georg Linckheimer and N——

[142] Jacob Schaefer and Catharina, widow of Henrich Bitting

[143] Abraham Schreiner and Anna Maria Schmid.

[144] Samuel Somani and N. Greff.

[145] N. Henrichs and N. Gottschalk

[146] N—— and a daughter of the young Gottschalk

[147] N—— and a daughter of the young Gottschalk

[148] 1. Son of Leonhardt Hennerichs and daughter of Paul Hennerichs

[149] 2. Son of Leonhardt Hennerichs and daughter of Paul Hennerichs

[150] 3. Son of Leonhardt Hennerichs and N——

[151] Son of Paul Hennerichs and daughter of John Frey

[152] N—— and daughter of Christian Weber of Madetschi

[153] Son of Kaiser of Madetschi and N——

[154] N—— and daughter of Jost Becker

[155] Son of John Frey and daughter of Paul Hennerichs

[156] Son of Felix Lee and N——

[157] Servant of Uly Stauffer and his maid servant

[158] N—— and daughter of W. Keiber

[159] N—— and oldest daughter of Mathys Ochs

[160] N. Obenbeck of Cockscreek and N.

[161] J. Weitzel and daughter of John Gressman

[162] John, son of Philip Zimmer and daughter of Killian Zimmerman

[163] Son of Lorentz Hennerichs and N. Gottschalck

[164] Third son of Lorentz Hennerichs and N—— of Madetschi

[165] W. Weitzel and N—— of Dinikum

[166] Henrich Gremmeling and Catharina, stepdaughter of Georg Heilig

[167] N—— and Catharina, daughter of Philip Zimmer

[168] N—— and daughter of Kilian Zimmerman

[169] J. Weiss and N——

[170] Jacob N—— and Anna Weiss

[171] N—— and N. Weiss

[172] Henrich N—— and Anna Maria Gemehli

[173] Henrich Huber and Christina N——

[174] Caspar Huber and Anna N——

[175] N. Weiss and N——, widow living at Hosensack

[176] J. Schlosser and N——

[177] Thomas Koch and N——

[178] Abraham Lucken and Margareth Frey

[179] J. Hoffman and Catharina Zimmerman

[180] Caspar Hoffman and Dorothea Lieser

[181] Henrich Schmidt and Rachel Denny

[182] J. Seller and Nany Johnson

[183] Baltasar Rabanus and Elisabetha Kremer

[184] Christian Buhler and Sarah Huntzberger

[185] Melchior Schultz and Catharina Kohlbeck

1758.

[186] Jan. 7, J. Adam Eckman and Christina N——

[187] Jan. 26, Balthasar Stiel and Christina Wickerd

[188] Jan. 26, Johann Jacob Mueller and Margaretha Eckerd

[189] Febr. 7, Johann Schwenck and Anna Cath. Christ. Huber

[190] March 6, J. Martin Mueller and Catharina Gruen

[191] March 30, Matthys Rittenhausen and Catharina Von Vasen

[192] March 28, Georg Schill and Eva Merg. Kraessler

[193] March 4, Philip Heiss and Susana Schmid

[194] March —, J. Jacob Huber and Anna Cath. Kehler

[195] March 26, Wilhelm Mueller and Catharina Schultz

[196] April 20, Joseph Schmidt and Catharina Frey

[197] April 18, Johan Adam Willauer and Anna Maria Linn

[198] April 11, Johan Peter Seib and Anna Maria Erb

[199] May 2, Georg Reinheimer and Maria Cath. Suessholtz

[200] May 30, David Brunner and Maria Landess

[201] June 6, Paul Schwanger and Barbara Biseker

[202] June 27, David Schultz and Elisabetha Lar.

[203] July 15, Henrich Fritz and Maria Anders (?)

[204] Sept. 26, Mathys Kern and Veronica Weidman

[205] Oct. 19, Georg Gangwehr and Maria Melchior

[206] Nov. 14, Andres Beyer and Philippina Wigand

1759.

[207] Jan. 4, Wendel Reiniger and Anna Marg. Mey

[208] Jan. 9, Joh. Christ. Kahlbach and Anna Cath. Fabian

[209] Jan. 18, Jacob Griesemer and Catharina Hahlmann

[210] Jan. 27, Valladin [Valentin] Schillig and Maria Elis. Moll

[211] April 3, Joseph Eberhardt and Catharina Siegel

[212] April 5, Henrich Huber and Anna Cath. Huber

[213] April 17, Jacob Beyer and Anna Maria Worth

[214] April 15, J. Zeller and Anna Barbara Jeckels

[215] April 20, Sylvanus Mabury and Le Miatta de Blema (?)

[216] June 26, Andreas Haag and Christina Hinderleiter

[217] Aug. —, Peter Sell and N—— Allwein

[218] Sept. 27, Peter Mauerer and C. Berst

[219] Oct. 9, Peter Kumpf and Eva Elisabetha Kiefer

[220] Oct. 8, Johan Fischer and Catharina Gabel

[221] Oct. 26, Jacob Wetzel and Anna Maria Hag

[222] Oct. 23, Peter Weber and Anna Marg. Kayser

[223] Nov. 13, Johannes Wiehn and Appolonia Moll

[224] Nov. 18, Daniel Gicherdt and Barbara Mosser (?)

[225] Nov. 20, Peter Samsel and Maria Catharina Sem

[226] Dec. 18, Henrich Jacob Rauch and Magdalena Kierner

1760

[227] Jan. 8, Ludwig Bieder (?) and Margaretha Fischer

[228] Feb. 5, Johannes Meyer and Esther Contir

[229] Febr. 26, Michael Roeder and Barbara Meyer

[230] Febr. 28, Wilhelm Rittenhaus and Margaretha Umstett

[231] March 25, Hartman Leibenguth and Anna Barbara Hornberger

[232] April 15, Johann Michel Seib and Anna Barbara Eide!

[233] April 17, Jacob Kuester and Elisabeth von Vossen

[234] (?), J. Georg Lahr and Catharina Fink

[236] Oct. 28, J. Christian Scheitt and Maria Elis. May

[237] Nov. 25, Philip Lahr and Elisabeth Mack

[238] Nov. 25, J. Henrich Stedler and Anna Catharina Mack

[239] Nov. 26, Johann Fridrich Reiss, Lutheran minister at New Goshenhoppen, and N——

[240] June 17, Johann Jacob Dankel and Elisabeth Roeder

[241] June 19, Simon Conrad Geineus and Anna Marg. Rab

[242] Oct. 14, Casper Bucher and Catharina Wannenmacher

[243] Dec. 14, Johann Michael Hettenbach and Anna Maria Dahl

[244] Nov. 25, Johannes Mauerer and Anna Marg. Ohl

1761

[245] May 12, Johann Philip Dosch and Veronica Eberhard

[246] May 12, Georg Fischer and Anna Barbara Eberhard

[247] May 19, Johannes Wetzel and Eva Meyer

[248] May 13, Philip Hahn and Anna Marg. Hiester

[249] June 16, Johannes Eberhardt and Cath. Elisabetha Ried

[VII. CATECHUMENS OF THE REV. GEO. M. WEISS, 1748-1761.]

From the year 1748 to the year 1758 the following persons have been admitted to the Holy Communion for the first time by me, George Michael Weiss, V.D.M. [Verbi Divini Minister]:

Jacob Ried
Catharina Ried
Jacob Schneider
Sara Schneider
Veronica Schneider
Creth Schneider
Susanna Schneider
Anna Maria Moy
J. Moy
Anna Maria Hiester
Anna Maria Wegelin
Elisabetha Wegelin
Sara Gerkess
Elisabetha Gerkess
Hoffman's five oldest daughters
Philip Zimmer's sons
David and a daughter
Elisabetha Ried
Anna Maria Ried
Eva Ried
Sophia Mauer[er]
Veronica Mauer[er]
Barbara Mauer[er]
Jacob Mauerer
Andreas Mauerer
Jacob Mauerer
Mathys Mauerer
Peter Mauerer
Rudolf Mauerer
John Mauerer
Maria Eva Mauerer
John Mauerer
Elisabetha Mack
Catharina Mack
Creth Mack
Creth Fischer
John Fischer
J. Georg Fischer
Sophia Wigandt
Philipina Wigandt
Daniel Schwartz's two oldest daughters
Cath. Holtzhacker
Barbara Moll
Elisabetha Moll
Cretha Moll
C. Moll
Stoffel Moll
Michel Moll
Andreas Jung
J. Wannenmacher
Anna Lena Wannenmacher
Elisa Barbara Wannenmacher
Philip Berendt
Michael Kolb
Joseph Kolb
Andres Holtzhauser
Jacob Holtzhauser
Creth Holtzhauser
Michel Roeder
Maria Creth Roeder
Catharina Roeder
Elisabetha Roeder
J. Wendel
Georg Peter Hillikas
Conrad Hillikas
Barbara Hillikas
Philip Huth
John Huth
Elisabetha Schmid
Henrich Rauch
Elis. Christman
Susanna Christman
Maria Barbara Steinmann

Creth Welcker
John Welcker
Catharina Stapp
Creth Fink
Elisabetha Fink
Catharina Berendt
Anna Maria Lur
Barbara Lur
The three oldest daughters of the old Steinman
Barbara Steinman
Elisabetha Steinman
Catharina Steinman
N. Jung, daughter of H. Jung
Catharina Wannenmacher
J. Wilhelm Beissel
Maria Magdalena Beissel
J. Ried
Elisa Barbara Gucker
Eva Gucker
Susanna Gucker
Philip Boehm
Creth Boehm
Ludwig Hersch
Henrich Hersch
Creth, maid servant of Reider's
J. Leonhardt N——
Creth Mueller
Christina Muss
Ludwig Bitting
Henrich Bitting
Anton Bitting
Anna Maria Bitting
Elisabetha Bitting
Anna Marg. Dieffendoerffer
Gertrudt Dieffendoerffer
Godfried Dieffendoerffer
J. Dieffendoerffer
Elisabetha Rieser
Maria Elisa Rieser
Valentin Kaiser
Anna Maria Kaiser
Barbara Kaiser
Anna Maria Linn
Catharina Erb
Elis. Barbara Erb
Creth Erb
Eva Erb
Lorentz Erb
Caspar Erb
Ludwig Erb
Joseph Eberhard's five sons
Joseph Eberhard's five daughters
Michel Eberhard's daughter
Hennerich Bleiler
Michel Bleiler
Peter Bleiler
Elisabetha Bleiler
Catharina Bleiler
Hanna, Peter Bleiler's wife
Susanna, H. Bleiler's wife
J. Siegel
Ullerich Spinner's son
Creth Huber
Susanna Cath. Huber
J. Huber
Michel Huber
J. Jacob Dandel
J. Dandel
Hanna Dandler
Anna Marg. Dandler
Michel Raudenbusch
Peter Raudenbusch
Georg M. Raudenbusch
David Raudenbusch
Jacob Wetzel's three daughters
Jacob Wetzel's two sons
M. Kehler's two daughters
M. Kehler's son
Scharlotta Herd
Eva Herd
Grossjockel's son
Grossjockel's daughter
Creth Willauer
Anna Maria Willauer
J. Adam Willauer

Anna Maria, maid servant of Conrad Zimmermann
Johannes Dubs
Peter Lauer
Georg Lauer
Elisabeth Zimmermann
Veronica Zimmermann
Catharina Zimmermann
Michel Zimmermann
J. Zimmermann
Peter Scholl's two oldest daughters
Kilian Russ
Georg Russ
Elisabetha Russ
Balthasar Lamper's sister's daughters, Elisabetha, Barbara
Sebastian Schmid's son
Sebastian Schmid's three daughters
Jacob Bruner
David Bruner
J. Bruner
Andres Beyer's son
Andres Beyer's daughter
The old Dreher's two sons
The old Dreher's daughter
Creth May
Catharina May
J. Faust
N. Faust
Ulrich Herzel's six sons
Kilian Zimmerman's three daughters
Cath. Huber
Maria Barbara Huber
Elisabeth Brand
Catharina Brand
Maria Cath. Suessholtz
Cath. Schroemling
J. Goetz and his wife
J. Georg Steinman
Stoffel Walberdt
Catharina Moll
Conrad Moll
Henrich Bingeman
Gertraudt Bingeman
Elisabeth Lawar
Margaretha Lawar
J. Kunius
Abraham Ditloh and wife
Henrich Mombauer
Elisa Cath. Mombauer
Abraham Faust's son
Hitz's second daughter
Samsel's two sons
Samsel's daughter
Catharina Mack
J. Stab
Leonhard Griesemer's wife
J. Denich
C. Lutz
Philip Henrich N——'s three sons
Jost Keller
Barbara Sem
Henrich Arndt
Sophia Dotter
Anna Dotter
Catharina Hahn
Nany Dotter
Christian Lehmann's three sons
Christian Lehmann's daughter
Andres Weiss's two daughters
N. Herp and wife
Jacob Gruben's daughter
Anna Maria Emet
Christiana Emet
Catharina Emet
Georg Emet
Jacob Danner's four sons
J. Danner's daughter
Michael Stepp's wife
Catharina Lauer
Henrich Mueller
Conrad Huth
Conrad Huth's two sisters
Peter Stedler
Susanna Stedler

Anna Marg. Stedler
Michael Burkardt
J. Adam Burkardt
Christian Lawer
Abraham Schellhammer
Catharina Schellhammer
Mr. Haack of Maxatani, three daughters and son
Jacob Hildenbeitel and wife
Handwerk's wife
Henrich Eckman
Elisabetha Lichter
J. Herp
Andres Herp and wife
Catharina Hilli
Adam Hilli
Catharina Dieringer
Manenschmidt's wife of Maxatani
Son of Mr. Kutz of Maxatani
Eva Lehmann
Jacob Weidman's sister
Peter Beissel's servant Jacob
Ulrich Hartman's of Schipbach two daughters
Catharina Bitting and her sister
Maria Schmid
W. Keiber's two daughters

1758

Alexander Diebendoerffer
Philip Bitting
Felix Linn
Susanna Cath. Roeder
Anna Maria Schambach
J. Georg Fischer
Anna Marg. Fischer
Johannes Fischer
Barbara Moll
Elisabetha Moll
Catharina Moll
Apollonia Moll
Stoffel Moll
Henrich Moll
Peter Moll
Elisabetha Mack
Catharina Mack
Anna Marg. Mack
Anna Marg. Welcker
John Welcker
Maria Cath. Suessholtz

1759

Andres Ried
Michel Hillikas
Johannes Hillikas
Elisabetha Bankens
Joh. Steinman
Cath. Schmid
Anna Maria Rieser
John. Peter Eberhardt
Anna Cath. Siegel
Maria Elisa Fink
Catharina May
Eva Meyer
J. Georg Mack
Anna Maria Mack
Elisabetha Kolb
Elisabeth Mauerer
Anna Marg. Mauerer
Anna Maria Mauerer
Catharina Mauerer
Jacob Segler
Johannes Segler

1761

Jacob Becker
Jacob Wigandt
Peter Pannebeck
Georg Kolb
Michael Kolb
Jacob Welcker
Nicholaus Nickum
Anna Maria Pannebeck
Marg. Suessholtz
Anna Maria Geri
Anna Sophia Ludwig
Sophia Fischer
Barbara Lawar
Anna Maria Weber

Anna Marg. Aleigod (?)
J. Lee
Johannes Huester
Daniel Huester
Benjamin Schueler
Catharina Zimmerman
Conrad Leydich
Susanna Mack
Jacob Becker
Anna Maria Mombauer
Elisabetha Fink
C. Faust
Jacob Bischoff
Susanna Bischoff
N. Bischoff
J. Peter Bitting
J. Weiss
J. Reiswick
Catharina Mucker
Anna Eva Hillikas

[VIII. MISCELLANEOUS ENTRIES OF JOHN HENRY GOETSCHY, 1735–38.]

[1] List of members who have died during my ministry:

MDCCXXXVII—

18, December, Jacob Knopf died. His age, 75 years.

MDCCXXVIII—

2, March, John Georg Pfalzgraff died, son of Georg Pfalzgraff, his age 2 years, 5 months.

[2] List of couples who have been married in New Goshenhoppen:

1735, Dec. 21. Daniel Schwartz and Eva Marg. Raderli.

1736, June 22. Georg Peter Knecht, shoemaker, and Christine Herzel, daughter of Mr. Herzel of Schipbach.

1736, June 22. Georg Meyer and Maria Gerwegen, daughter of Hans Gerwegen of Goshenhoppen, both single.

[3] List of the new communicants, who have been instructed by me, Henrico Goetschio, and admitted to the holy communion for the first time and thus have entered into the Christian congregation, October 10, 1736:

Hans Adam Hilligas, son of Fred Hilligas.

Anna Maria Galman, daughter of Henr. Gallman.

Anna Marg. Raehder, daughter of the late Adam Reder.

Anna Maria Knopf, wife of Leonhard Knopf, who came over from the Schwenkfelder faith into our most holy Reformed faith.

Eva Marg. Hut, daughter of John Hut.

[4] List of the men who have served under me, J. Henrico Goetschio, V.D.M., as elders of the congregation:

A°. 1736, April 25, were elected as elders:

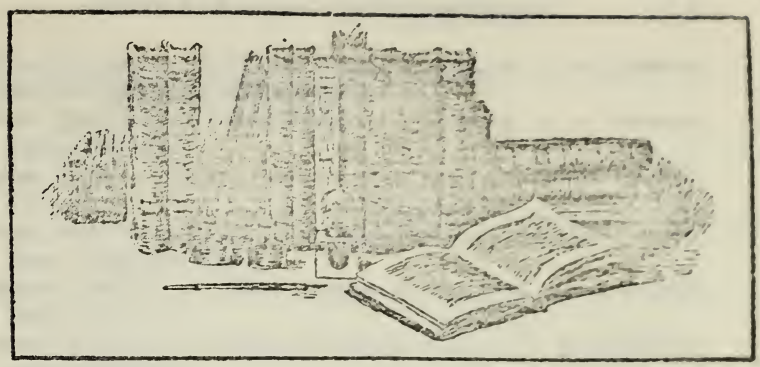
Johannes Steinmann.
Johannes Bingemann.
J. Georg Welcker
Heinrich Galmann.

A°. 1738, January 1, were honorably released from the duties of their office:

Johannes Steinmann.
Heinrich Gallmann.

In their places were elected:

Benedict Strom.
Philip Emert.



CHURCH RECORD OF THE NEW GOSHENHOPPEN REFORMED CONGREGATION, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

SECOND VOLUME, 1762–1832.

Church Record for the Congregation of New Goshenhoppen, from the year in which Rev. Weiss died [1761], [containing the names of] all the children, who from that year to the year 1766 were baptized by me, Jacob Riess, Leyte [Leydich] and Michel and also those of later years.

JOHANN EHRHART WEISS, *Elder.* — JACOB RIESS, *Pastor.*
MICHAEL MOLL, *Elder.*
ULRICH GREBER, *Deacon,* — PETER HILLEGASS, *Deacon.*

[I. BAPTISMAL RECORDS.]

[1. ENTRIES BY THE REV. JACOB RIESS, 1762–1766.]

CUNIUS, WILHELM, s. of Johannes Cunius, born 1755, Jan. 24; sp. Wilhelm Griesemer and his wife.

CUNIUS, JOHANNES, s. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1756, Dec. 15; sp. Jacob Kriesemer and Catharina Roder.

CUNIUS, ANNA MARIA, d. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1759, March 14; sp. Jacob Goery and wife.

CUNIUS, ANNA MARGARETHA, d. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1761, July 20; sp. Michel Hartmann Dillo and wife.

CUNIUS, CATHARINA, d. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1763, Sept. 27; sp. Peter Lauer and wife.

CUNIUS, JOHANNES, s. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1765, Oct. 7; sp. Johannes Kriesemer and Anna Marya Gohrisen.

FISCHER, JOHANNES, s. of Joerg Fischer, b. 1762, March 15; sp. Johannes Fischer and wife.

FISCHER, JOSEPH, s. of Joerg Fischer, b. 1763, Aug. 3; sp. Joseph Eberhart and wife.

FISCHER, ANNA MARGARETHA, d. of Joerg Fischer, b. 1765, Febr. 13; sp. Anna Margaretha Fischer.

GRAEBER, LUDWIG, s. of Andres Graeber, b. 1752, Nov. 29; sp. Ludwig Bitting and wife.

GRAEBER, ANDREAS, s. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1755, Jan. 6; sp. grandfather and grandmother.

GRAEBER, MARIA ELISABETH, d. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1757, July 6; sp. Dorothea Lisbeth Bitting.

GRAEBER, HENRICH, s. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1761, Aug. 6; sp. Henrich Bitting and wife

GRAEBER, ANNA MARGARETHA, d. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1763, Sept. 30; sp. Ulrich Graeber and wife.

GRAEBER, CHRISTINA, d. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1765, Nov. 5; sp. Philip Graeber and Christina Bitting.

GRAEBER, CHRISTINA, d. of Ulrich Graeber, b. 1756, Sept. 26; sp. Carl Derr and wife Christina.

GRAEBER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Ulrich Graeber, b. 1759, Aug. 5; sp. Andreas Graeber and wife Anna Maria.

GRAEBER, EVA, d. of Ulrich Graeber, b. 1763, Aug. 3; sp. Philip Graeber and Eva Lawar.

HILLEGAS, PETER, s. of Peter Hillegas, b. 1756, Jan. 19; sp. wife of John Martin Abbel.

HILLEGAS, CATHARINE, d. of Peter Hillegas, b. 1761, Jan. 23; sp. Adam Hillegas and wife.

HILLEGAS, ELISABETHA BARBARA, d. of Peter Hillegas, b. 1763, Oct. 17; sp. Johannes Frey and wife. Rev. Leyte (Leydich) baptized (child).

HILLEGAS, JOHANNES, s. of Peter Hillegas, b. 1766, June 15; sp. Johannes Hillegas and Christina Reichert, d. of Mathes Reichert.

MAUER, ANNA MARYA, d. of Peter Mauer(er), b. 1762, June 28; sp. Johannes Mauer and wife.

MAUER, JOHANNES, s. of Peter Mauer, b. 1764, Aug. 8; sp. Michel Rieth and wife.

DANCKEL, HENRICH, s. of Jacob Danckel, b. 1761, March 21; sp. Henrich Müller and wife.

DANCKEL, JOHANN JACOB, s. of Jacob Danckel, b. 1763, Jan. 6; sp. grandfather and grandmother.

DANCKEL, CATHARINA, d. of Jacob Danckel, b. 1765, July 15; sp. grandfather and grandmother.

STROH, MARIA, d. of Petter Stroh, b. 1763, May 8; sp. father and mother.

STROH, ELISABETHA, d. of Petter Stroh, b. 1765, Sept. 1; sp. Johannes Stab and wife.

FISCHER, MARIA MARGRETA, d. of Jchannes Fischer and Catarina Elisabeta Fischer, b. 1760, Aug. 29; sp. Georg Fischer and Maria Margareta Fischer.

FISCHER, JOHANNES, s. of Johannes Fischer and wife Catarina Elisabeta, b. 1763, Sept. 17;sp. Georg Fischer and Barbara Fischer.

FISCHER, JOHANN PHILIP, s. of Johannes Fischer and wife Catarina Elisabeta, b. 1765, March 17; sp. Johann Philip Gabell and Elisabeta Catarina Gabell.

LEYENDECKER, CONRAD, s. of Philip Leyendecker, b. 1766, Jan. 29; sp. Conrad Ludwig and his wife Anna Abell.

HAUSWIRTH, JOHANN JACOB, s. of Jacob Hauswirth, b. 1766, Apr. 11; sp. Abraham Gerhart and wife.

1766, Jan. 26, Thomas Mabry brought two negroes to Holy Baptism. The father was baptized Mathias, sp. Mathias Barthel; the son baptized Bernhart, sp. Bernhart Eyl.

[2. ENTRIES BY THE REV. JOHN THEOBALD FABER, 1766–1779.]

Children which were baptized by me, Johann Theobald Faber and are herein recorded.

FATEL, PETRUS, s. of Peter Fatel, born 1767; Jan. 18; sp. Peter Heiss and wife.

FISCHER, CATARINA ELISABETHA, d. of Georg Fischer, b. ——; sp. Johannes Fischer and wife.

HELLICAS, ELISA BARBARA, d. of Conrad Hellicas, b. 1767, Jan. 8; sp. Georg Petrus Hellicas and wife.

MAURER, PETRUS, s. of Petrus Maurer, b. 1767, Jan. 31; sp. Petrus Pannenbecker and Anna Maria Maurer.

WALDER, JOHANNES MATHEUS, s. of Henrich Walder, b. 1767, Febr. 12; sp. Matheus Walder and wife.

COLB, ELISABETHA, d. of Joseph Colb, b. 1767, Febr. 19; sp. Georg Michael Colb and wife.

WETZEL, JOHANNES JACOB, s. of Johannes Wetzel, b. 1767, Apr. 18; sp. Jacob Wetzel.

CONRAD, ELISABETHA, d. of Christian Conrad, b. 1767, Apr. 12; sp. Georg Mack and wife.

DANCKEL, JOHANN JACOB, s. of Johannes Jacob Danckel, b. 1767, Apr. 27; sp. Jacob Danckel and wife.

SELL, ELISABETHA, d. of Henrich Sell, b. 1767, Febr. 18; sp. Weiant Pannebecker and wife.

BAUER, MAGDALENA, d. of Abraham Bauer, b. 1766, Dec. 18; sp. Isaac Somni and wife.

MAURER, JOHANNES FRIEDRICH, s. of Andreas Maurer, b. 1766, ———; sp. Friedrich Maurer and Anna Maria Risser.

GRISMER, JOHANNES GEORG, s. of Leonhart Grismer, b. 1767, ——; sp. Johann Georg Besbing.

RATZ, DANIEL, s. of Johannes Ratz, b. 1767, July 14; sp. Michael Stepp and wife.

PAULUS, CATHARINA, d. of Philip Paulus, b. 1767, June 28; sp. the mother.

SEGLER, ANNA ROSINA, d. of Abraham Segler, b. 1767, May 31; sp. Michael Moll and wife.

GRAEBER, EVA BARBARA and ANNA CHRISTINA, daughters of Andreas Graeber, born 1767, July 10; sp. Henrich Bitting and wife.

MAURER, FRONICA, d. of Rudolph Maurer, b. 1767, Aug. 11; sp. Fronica Frick and Rudi Frick.

RITH, ELISABETHA, d. of Michael Rith, b. 1767, Aug. 28; sp. Peter Hellicas and wife.

LEVI, JOHANNES ADAM, s. of David Levi, b. 1767, Sept. 18; sp. Joh. Adam Hellicas and wife.

GRAEBER, ANDREAS, s. of Ulrch Graeber, b. 1767, Dec. 28; sp. Andreas Graeber and wife.

HARN, ABRAHAM, s. of Adam Harn, b. 1767, Nov. 12; sp. Abraham Segler and wife.

JORG, ANNA BARBARA, d. of Andreas Jorg, b. 1767, Nov. 28; sp. Matheus Brickert and wife.

ENGLET, ELISABETHA, d. of Caspar Englet, b. 1768, Jan. 16; sp. Ulrich Graeber and wife.

HELLICAS, MARIA MARGRETA, d. of Joh. Helicas, b. 1768, Febr. 26; sp. Jacob Geri and wife.

HOLSHAUSEN, JOH. NICOLAUS, s. of Andreas Holshausen, b. 1768, March 11; sp. Michael Holshausen and Catarina Wiant.

HELLICAS, EVA, d. of Peter Hellicas, b. 1768, March 20; sp. Georg Horlacher and wife.

SCHLIEGER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Jost Schlieger, b. 1768, Febr. 1; sp. Stoffel Schlieger and wife.

STAUT, JOH., s. of Joh. Staut, b. 1768, June 1; sp. Wendel Reiniger and wife.

FISCHER, STINA, d. of Wendel Fischer, b. 1768, May 12; sp. Joh. Segler and Stina Fischer.

LISER, BARBARA, d. of Michael Liser, b. 1768, ——; sp. Casper Hoffman and wife.

HOFFMANN, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Casper Hoffmann, b. 1768, Jan. 1; sp. Michael Liser and wife.

SEGLER, JACOB, s. of Abraham Segler, b. 1768, Sept. 15; sp. Jacob Segler and Margaretha Moll.

WILLAUER, ELISABETHA, d. of Joh. Willauer, b. 1768, Sept. 12; sp. Henrich Maurer and Elisabetha Willauer.

MOLL, MICHAEL, s. of Stoffel Moll, b. 1768, June 12; sp. Michael Moll.

DRALINGER, JOHANNES PETRUS, s. of Jacob Dralinger, b. 1767, ——; sp. Petrus Stroh, living in Erfort township.

SCHELLE, MARIA SUSANNA, d. of Joh. Schelle, b. 1768, Oct. 16; sp. Anna Maria Maurer.

WETZEL, PETRUS, s. of Joh. Wetzel, b. 1768, Sept. 23; sp. Petrus Wetzel and wife.

COLB, GEORG MICHAEL, s. of Josephus Colb, b. 1768, Sept. 1; sp. Georg Michael and Eva Stellwagen, Jr.

WIANT, JOSEPHUS, s. of Jacob Wiant, b. 1768, Oct. 19; sp. Josephus Wiant and Anna Margretha Zimmermann, d. of Conrad Zimmermann.

RIEDT, JACOB, s. of Andreas Riedt, b. 1768, Dec. 6; sp. Jacob Leydy and wife.

FISCHER, CHRISTIANUS, s. of Joh. Fischer, b. 1768, Oct. 19; sp. Christianus Fischer and wife.

FISCHER, JOHANNES GEORG, s. of Georg Fischer, b. 1768, Nov. 3; sp. Johannes Georgus Mack and wife.

GERI, JOH. PETRUS, s. of Jacob Geri, b. 1769, Jan. 25; sp. Peter Hellicas and wife.

SELL, MARGARETA, d. of Henrich Sell, b. 1769, Jan. 14; sp. Margreta Welcker.

MAURER, ANNA MARGRETHA, d. of Peter Maurer, b. 1769, Febr. 15; sp. Than. Maurer and wife.

RAUCH, JOH. GEORGUS, s. of Philip Rauch, b. 1768, Nov. 5; sp. Georg Steinmann and wife.

SUESSHOLTZ, ELISABETHA, d. of Philip Suessholtz, b. 1769, March 3; sp. Benedict Moll and Elisabetha Reßschneider.

BRENNESHOLTZ, JOHANNES, s. of Georg Brennesholtz, b. 1769, March 7; sp. Johannes Jung and Catharina Weiss.

SUESSHOLTZ, HENRICUS, s. of Lorentz Suessholtz, b. 1769, Febr. 21; sp. Henrich Dass and Elisabetha Suessholtz.

SCHINLIN, STINA, d. of Friedrich Schinlin, b. 1769, Febr. 1; sp. Melchior Kolb and wife.

HORNE, JOH. ERHARTUS, s. of Benedict Horne, b. 1769, May 16; sp. Joh. Erhartus Weis and wife.

DANCKEL, JOH. MICHAELUS, s. of Jacobus Danckel, b. 1769, May 31; sp. Joh. Michaelus Rheder and wife.

WIEGERT, HENRICUS, s. of Friederich Wiegert, b. 1769, Apr. 22; sp. Henrich Maurer and Elisabetha Suessholtz.

HORLACHER, JOHANNES GEORGUS, s. of Peter Horlacher, b. 1769, June 10; sp. Georg Horlacher and wife.

BAUER, SUSANNA, d. of Abrahamus Bauer, b. 1769, May 28; sp. Valendin Finck and Susanna Hupper.

WEIS, MICHAELUS, s. of Erhard Weis, b. 1769, June 12; sp. Michael Rhoeder and wife.

GRAEBER, JOHANNES, s. of Andreas Graeber, b. 1769, June 22; sp. Henricus Bitting and wife.

HELLICAS, MARIA MARGRETHA, d. of Conrad Hellicas, b. 1769, Aug. 3; sp. Joh. Schelleberger and wife.

HERRSCH, ELIAS, s. of Henrich Herrsch, b. 1769, July 24; sp. Elias Lang and wife.

SPIELMANN, JACOBUS, s. of Michael Spielmann, b. 1769, July 30; sp. Jacobus Bossert and Margretha Wertz.

GRAEBER, JOHANNES, s. of Philip Graeber, b. 1769, July 13; sp. Joh. Rhoeder and Stina Bitting.

MAENNER, CATHARINA, d. of Joh. Petrus Maenner, b. 1769, Aug. 26; sp. Joh. Jung and Catharina Weis.

WIANT, DAVID, s. of Elias Wiant, b. 1769, Aug. 17; sp. David Levi and wife.

STEINMANN, ANNA MARIA, d. of Joh. Steinmann, b. 1769, Nov. 29; sp. Agnes Steinmann, widow.

FISCHER, JOHANNES, s. of Wendel Fischer, b. 1769, Oct. 8; sp. Joh. Fischer and wife.

HAUSWIRTH, JOHANNES, s. of Jacob Hauswirth, b. 1769, Nov. 1; sp. Joh. Fischer and wife.

REINHEIMER, ELISABETHA, d. of Georg Reinheimer, b. 1769, Nov. 2; sp. Henrich Maurer and Elisabetha Suessholtz.

KOLB, ANNA CATH., d. of Joseph Kolb, b. 1769, Nov. 20; sp. Georg Wagner and wife.

LEVI, HANNA, d. of David Levi, b. 1769, Dec. 4; sp. Abraham Dillo and wife.

LOESER, MARIA ROSINA, d. of Michael Loeser, b. 1769, Apr. 26; sp. Philip Leidecker and wife.

LEIDECKER, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Philip Leidecker, b. 1769, July 11; sp. Michael Loeser and wife.

KOLB, MARIA MAGDALENA, d. of Joh. Georg Kolb, b. 1769, Dec. 17; sp. Melchior Kolb and wife.

ROEDER, HENRICUS, s. of Michael Roeder, b. 1769, Dec. 18; sp. Johannes Henrich Mueller and wife.

KRISEMER, MARGARETHA, d. of Leonhart Krisemer, b. 1770, Jan. 17; sp. the mother

RUDOLPH, CATHARINA, d. of Peter Rudolph, b. 1770, Jan. 5; sp. Wendel Wiant, Jr., and wife.

LAUER, ANNA MARGARETHA, d. of Peter Lauer, b. 1770, Jan. 24; sp. Anna Margaretha Reiss, living on the Oley mountains.

JORG, JOH. GEORGUS, s. of Andreas Jorg, b. 1770, March 12; sp. Georg Welcker.

WETKNECHT, BARBARA, d. of Jacob Wetknecht, b. 1770, Jan. 15; sp. Jost Wiant, Jr., and Anna Barbara Reder.

MOLL, JOHANNES GEORGUS, s. of Stoffel Moll, b. 1770, March 1; sp. Georg Moll and wife.

MOTZ, SUSANNA, d. of Johannes Motz, b. 1770, March 4; sp. Matheus Motz and wife.

RAUDENBUSCH, JOHANNES GEORGUS, s. of Jeremias Raudenbusch, b. 1770, Apr. 24; sp. Bernhart Gilbert and wife.

NUS, CATHARINA, d. of Conrad Nus, b. 1770, May 3; sp. Michael Raeder and wife.

JOST, JOHANNES, an adult, bapt. Apr. 9, 1770, also instructed in the faith.

SEGLER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Abraham Segler, b. 1770, June 2; sp. Johannes Segler and wife.

FISCHER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Georg Fischer, b. 1770, June 11; sp. Joh. Jost Wiant and Anna Maria Mack.

MAURER, JOHANNES, s. of Joh. Maurer, b. 1770, June 9; sp. Johannes Cunius and wife.

SEGLER, SOPHIA, d. of Joh. Segler, b. 1770, June 13; sp. Petrus Eberhart and wife.

TRUMP, ELISABETHA, d. of Adam Trump, b. 1770, Oct. 4; sp. Leonhart Krisemer and wife.

SCHMIDT, JOSEPHUS, s. of Lorentz Schmidt, b. 1770, Oct. 23; sp. Joseph Colb and wife.

WIANT, SUSANNA, d. of Wendel Wiant, b. 1770, Oct. 16; sp. Erhart Weiss and wife.

SCHUETZ, JOHANNES JACOBUS, s. of Philip Schuetz, b. 1770, Aug 18; sp. Jacob Schmidt and Elisabetha Erdmann.

PANNEBECKER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Petrus Pannebecker, b. 1770, Dec. 4; sp. Anna Maria Kern.

REITENAUER, JOHANNES, s. of Stoffel Reitenauer, b. 1769 (or 1770), June 15; sp. Johannes Klein and wife.

REITENAUER, JOHANNES HENRICUS, s. of Stoffel Reitenauer, b. 1770, Oct. 9; sp. the father himself.

CUNIUS, JOH. PHILIP, s. of Joh. Cunius, b. 1770, Dec. 6; sp. Philip Heiss and wife.

HEILIG, ELISABETHA BARBARA, d. of Georg Heilig, b. 1771, Febr. 3; sp. Georg Michael Renter and wife Elisabetha.

RIEDT, PHILIP, s. of Andreas Riedt, b. 1771, Jan. 26; sp. Philip Riedt and wife.

TRALINGER, PETRUS, s. of Peter Tralinger, b. 1770, Dec. 20; sp. Andreas Riedt and wife.

GERHART, ELISABETHA, d. of Abraham Gerhart, b. 1771, Jan. 2; sp. Daniel Neier and wife.

STAUT, JOHANNES GEORGUS, s. of Joh. Staut, b. 1771, March 17; sp. Georg Rosemann and Juliana May.

HELLICAS, SUSANNA, d. of Conrad Hellicas, b. 1771, May 3; sp. Jacob Danckel and wife.

MEYER, ANDREAS, s. of Jacob Meyer, b. 1771, Febr. 9; sp. Andreas Maurer and wife.

SPIELMANN, ANNA MARIA, d. of Michael Spielmann, b. 1771, Apr. 13; sp. Anna Maria Wertz.

MACK, CATHARINA, d. of George Mack, b. 1771, March 1; sp. Henrich Stettler and wife.

WELCKER, GEORGUS, s. of Jacob Welcker, b. 1771, May 9; sp. Georg Welcker.

FRACK, JOH., s. of Daniel Frack, b. 1771, Apr. 13; sp. Conrad Grob and wife.

MAYER, FRIEDERICUS, s. of Jacob Mayer, b. 1771, May 12; sp. Friedericus Pannebecker.

HORNE, JOH. ERHARTUS, s. of Benedict Horne, b. 1771, Apr. 5; sp. Rehartus Weiss and wife.

HELLICAS, JOH. GEORG, s. of Georg Hellicas, b. 1771, Aug. 15; sp. Georg Horlacher and wife.

LEVI, ANNA MARGRETHA, d. of David Levi, b. 1771, July 7; sp. Abraham Dittlo and wife.

DANCKEL, HENRICH, s. of Jacob Danckel, b. 1771, June 30; sp. Henrich Mueller and wife.

GERI, JOH. MICHAELUS, s. of Jacob Geri, b. 1771, July 13; sp. Joh. Cunius and wife.

GUCKER, HANNA, d. of Peter Gucker, b. 1771, July 5; sp. Maria Cath. Geiger.

WILLAUER, JOHANNES, s. of Joh. Willauer, b. 1771, Aug. 30; sp. Christian Wannemacher.

REINHEIMER, JOHANNES PHILIPUS, s. of Georg Reinheimer, b. 1771, Sept. 8; sp. Joh. Philip Suessholtz.

NUS, JACOBUS, s. of Conrad Nus, b. 1771, Sept. 22; sp. Jacob Danckel and wife.

KOLB, JOH. GEORGUS, s. of Joseph Kolb, b. 1771, Aug. 10; sp. Georg Kolb and wife.

RUDOLPH, ELISABETHA, d. of Peter Rudolph, b. 1771, Sept. 4; sp. Joh. Jacob Schneider and wife.

BAUER, MARIA, d. of Abraham Bauer, b. 1771, Aug. 24; sp. Benedict Strom and wife.

FABER, JOHANNES THEOBALT, s. of Rev. Faber, b. 1771, Sept. 24; sp. Daniel Gros, minister in Saucon and Springfield.

DORWORTH, JOH. PHILIP, s. of Jacob Dorworth, b. 1771, Nov. 5; sp. Philip Schutz and wife.

SELL, HENRICH, s. of Henrich Sell, b. 1771, Sept. 19; sp. Henrich Pannebecker.

STEINMANN, MARIA MARGARETHA, d. of Joh. Steinmann, b. 1771, Sept. 17; sp. Sophia Maurer.

BRENNESHOLTZ, CHRISTIAN, s. of Georg Brennesholtz, b. 1771, Oct. 8; sp. Mueller and wife.

FISCHER, HERMANN, s. of Georg Fischer, b. 1771, Nov. 15; sp. Joh. Fischer and wife.

LAUER, JOH. PHILIP, s. of Peter Lauer, b. 1771, Dec. 1; sp. Philip Heiss and wife.

SEGLER, MARIA BARBARA, d. of Abraham Segler, b. 1771, Dec. 7; sp. Maria Barb. Suessholtz.

HORLACHER, ELISABETHA, d. of Georg Horlacher, b. 1772, Jan. 11; sp. Georg Hellicas and wife.

MOLL, MARGARETHA, d. of Stoffel Moll, b. 1772, Febr. 5; sp. Margretha Moll.

SUESSHOLLSS, EVA CATHARINA, b. 1772, Jan. 7; sp. Abraham Bauer and wife, d. of Lorens Suessholss.

WIANT, ANNA MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Elias Wiant, b. 1772, March 13; sp. Rudolph Dresch and wife.

HELLICAS, JOH., s. of Peter Hellicas, b. 1772, Febr. 27; sp. Reichert Klein and wife.

RAEDER, ELISABETHA, d. of Michael Raeder, b. 1772, Febr. 18; sp. Philip Laar and wife.

SEGLER, JOH. RUDOLPHUS, s. of Joh. Segler, b. 1772, Febr. 21; sp. Rudolph Segler.

ECKERT, WILHELM, s. of Justus Eckert, b. 1771, Aug. 14; sp. Conrad Hellicas, instead of Wilhelm Boos.

LEIDECKER, JOH. JACOBUS, s. of Philip Leidecker, b. 1771, Sept. 30; sp. Joh. Jacob Meisenheimer and Susanna Hupper.

WIANT, SUSANNA, d. of Jost Wiant, b. 1772, May 23; sp. Jacob Danckel and wife.

WALTER, JOH. GEORG, s. of Henrich Walter, b. 1772, June 1; sp. Joh. Georg Ziegenfuss and wife.

HELLICAS, JOH. JACOB, s. of Joh. Adam Hellicas, b. 1772, Apr. 26; sp. David Levi and wife.

BERRET, JACOBUS, s. of Casper Berret, b. 1772, June 15; sp. Jacobus Wanemacher and wife.

WIANT, WENDEL, s. of Wendel Wiant, b. 1772, Aug. 8; sp. Wendel Wiant and wife.

RAUTENBUSCH, ANNA MARIA, d. of Jeremias Rautenbusch, b. 1772, July 31; sp. Michael Rautenbusch and wife.

LIESER, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Michael Lieser, b. 1772, June 28; sp. Anna Elisabetha Leidecker.

SCHENLIN, ANNA MARIA, d. of Friedr. Schenlin, b. 1772, July 3; sp. Henrich Walter and wife.

WETKNECHT, ANDREAS, s. of Jacob Wetknecht, b. 1772, July 20; sp. And. Riedt and wife.

FRACK, JOHANNES JACOBUS, s. of Dan. Frack, b. 1772, Sept. 4; sp. Jacobus Frack and wife.

CUNIUS, ELISABETHA, d. of Johannes Cunius, b. 1772, Nov. 6; sp. Leonhart Grisemer and wife.

MAURER, ANDREAS, s. of Andreas Maurer, b. 1772, Jan. 17; sp. the parents.

FINCK, JOHANNES, s. of Valet. Finck, b. 1772, Oct. 5; sp. Joh. Nicol Finck.

MAURER, ANNA BARBARA, d. of Peter Maurer, b. 1773, Febr. 7; sp. Margretha Fisher.

HELLICAS, JOHANNES, s. of Joh. Georg Hellicas, b. 1773, Febr. 11; sp. Joh. Hellicas and wife.

KRISEMER, SUSANNA, d. of Leonhhart Krisemer, b. 1773, Jan. 14; sp. Philip Laar and wife.

KRISEMER, JOH. FRIEDRICH, s. of Joh. Krisemer, b. 1773, March 5; sp. Fried. Hellicas and Catharina Krisemer.

WILLAUER, JOHANN GEORG, s. of Joh. Willauer, b. 1773, March 25; sp. Stoffel Reitenauer and wife.

SEGLER, FERENA, d. of Abraham Segler, b. 1773, May 13; sp. Andreas Maurer and wife.

RAUCH, DANIEL, s. of Philip Rauch, b. 1772, Nov. 10; sp. the father.

STAUT, PETRUS, s. of Joh. Staut, b. 1773, Apr. 12; sp. Peter Finck and Barbara May.

DANCKEL, JOHANNES, s. of Jacob Danckel, b. 1773, May 25; sp. Joh. Raeder and Christina Graeber.

KOLB, SUSANNA, d. of Georg Kolb, b. 1773, May 16; sp. Peter Gucker and wife.

RIED, ANNA MARGARETHA, d. of Andreas Ried, b. 1773, June 22; sp. Conrad Hellicas and wife.

MERTZ, ELISABETHA, d. of Nicolas Mertz, b. 1773, June 2; sp. Martin Kleber and wife.

FABER, DANIEL, s. of Rev. Faber, b. 1773, Aug. 3; sp. the parents.

RAUTEBUSCH, MICHAEL, s. of Michael Rautebusch, b. 1773, Sept. 21; sp. the father.

PANNEBECKER, ANNA MARGRETHA, d. of Peter Pannebecker, b. 1773, Aug. 20; sp. Georg Welcker and wife.

WIANT, CATHARINA, d. of Jost Wiant, b. 1773, Aug. 8; sp. Michael Raeder and wife.

LEVI, JACOBUS, s. of David Levi, b. 1773, Aug. 22; sp. Jacob Lang and wife.

ECKART, JOH., s. of Justus Eckart, b. 1773, Sept. 18; sp. Joh. Keuper and Maria Elis. Bernhart.

KOHL, CATHARINA, d. of Jacob Kohl, b. 1773, Sept. 22; sp. Cath. Wiant

FISCHER, PHILIP, s. of Georg Fischer, b. 1773, Sept. 9; sp. Philip Laar and wife.

SEGLER, JACOBUS, s. of Rudolph Segler, b. 1773, May 11; sp. Jacob Segler.

STOFFLET, ANNA MARIA, d. of Michael Stoffet, living at Falckner Swamp, b. 1771, May 9; sp. Elis. Kiesler.

NUS, SUSANNA, d. of Conrath Nus, b. 1773, Nov. 3; sp. Jacob Danckel and wife.

HORNE, ELISABETHA, d. of Benedict Horne, b. 1773, Nov. 17; sp. Henrich Schmidt and wife.

KOLBEIN, SUSANNA, d. of Joseph Kolbein, b. 1773, Oct. 20; sp. And. Jung and wife.

RAUBER, ELISABETHA, d. of Jacob Rauber, b. 1773, Oct. 13; sp. the parents.

STEINMANN, JOHANNES, s. of Joh. Steinmann, b. 1773, Sept. 8; sp. Joh. Schell.

KUCKER, CATHARINA, d. of Peter Kucker, b. 1773, Oct. 29; sp. Henr. Stettler and wife.

SELL, JOHANNES, s. of Henr. Sell, b. 1773, Nov. 27; sp. the father.

HELLIGAS, FRIEDERICUS, s. of Conr. Helligas, b. 1774, Jan. 13; sp. Andreas Riedt and wife.

FINCK, JACOBUS, s. of Valentin Finck, b. 1773, Dec. 6; sp. Jacobus Wittmer and wife.

RENINGER, JOH. FRIEDERICUS, s. of Fried. Reninger, b. 1774, Jan. 3; sp. Peter Helligas and Juliana May.

MOLL, CHRISTOPHORUS, s. of Stoffel Moll, b. 1774, Febr.; sp. Christoph Schlieger and wife.

WALTER, ELISABETHA, d. of Henrich Walter, b. 1774, March 16; sp. Fried. Scheneling and wife.

STELLWAGEN, MARGARETHA, d. of Hen. Stellwagen, b. 1774, May 19; sp. Con. Helligas and wife.

FISCHER, HERMANN, s. of Wendel Fischer, b. 1774, Jan. 5; sp. Georg Fischer and wife.

JUNG, ANDREAS, s. of Andreas Jung, b. 1774, Apr. 26; sp. Erhart Weis and wife.

SUESHOLS, BARBARA, d. of Phil. Sueshols, b. 1774, May 8; sp. Het. Helligas and Barbara Sueshols.

BAUER, MARIA CATHARINA, d. of Abr. Bauer, b. 1774, Apr. 2; sp. Hen. Walter and wife.

RAUCH, PETRUS, s. of Phil. Rauch, b. 1774, March 7; sp. Peter Stroh and wife.

NEITELINGER, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Bened. Neitelinger, b. 1773, Nov. 8; sp. Michael Hinerleiter and Elis. Beyer.

GILLEM, ANDREAS, s. of Con. Gillem, b. 1774, Jan. 19; sp. Andreas Graeber and Cathar. Gillem.

HOLTZEHAUSEN, ANNA MARIA, d. of Jacob Holtzehausen, b. 1774, March 25; sp. Henrich Muller and wife.

LIESER, MARIA, d. of Michael Lieser (who was buried the same day that the child was baptized), b. 1773, Dec. 10; sp. the mother.

SEGLER, JOH., s. of Joh. Segler, b. 1774, May 4; sp. Joh. Steinmann and wife.

LEIEDECKER, MARIA ROSINA, d. of Philip Leiedecker, b. 1774, June 1; sp. the parents.

DIMIG, JOH. MICHAEL, s. of Peter Dimig, b. 1774, June 25; sp. Michael Rauter and wife.

WAGNER, GEORG FRIED. s. of Zacharias Wagner, b. 1774, Aug. 17; sp. Georg Heisst and Maria Heilig.

WEILER, JOHANNES, s. of Andreas Weiler, b. 1774, Oct. 6; sp. Joh. Mack.

MUELLER, ANNA ELISABETHA, d. of Jacob Mueller, b. 1774, Sept. 30; sp. Jacob Koerwer and wife.

LAR, ELISABETHA, d. of Philip Lar, b. 1774, Oct. 18; sp. Froni Mack.

STROH, PETER, s. of Peter Stroh, b. 1774, Oct. 30; sp. the parents.

WETKNECHT, MICHAEL, s. of Jacob Wetknecht, b. 1774, July 13; sp. Michael Huper and Magd. Zimmermann.

MOLL, JOHANNES, s. of Georg Moll, b. 1774, Nov. 10; sp. Stoffel Moll.

RAEDER, MAGDALENA, d. of Michael Raeder, b. 1774, Oct. 19; sp. Casper Erb and wife.

GRISEMER, JACOBUS, s. of Leonhart Grisemer, b. 1774, Nov. 28; sp. Joh. Jacob Geri and Marg. Cunius.

KOLB, MAGDALENA, d. of Joseph Kolb, b. 1775, Jan. 27; sp. Georg Kolb and wife.

DOERL, RETSCHEL (RACHEL), d. of Andreas Doerl, b. 1775, Febr. 24; sp. the parents, living in Hertfort township, Berks County.

EMERICH, LUDWIG, s. of Ludwig Emerich, b. 1775, Jan. 27; sp. Ludw. Graeber and Margaret Mumbauer.

FRACK, HENRICH, s. of Daniel Frack, b. Febr. 19; sp. Henrich Hertzel and wife.

HECKMAN, SUSANNA, d. of Joh. Heckman, b. 1774, Dec. 8; sp. Georg Heilig and wife.

ESPESCHID, EVA BARBARA, d. of Jacob Espeschid, b. 1773, March 24; sp. Joh. Neukomer and wife.

ESPESCHID, HENRICH, s. of Jacob Espeschid, b. 1775, Jan. 18; sp. Hen. Hapel.

WIANT, ELISABETHA, d. of Wendel Wiant, b. 1775, Jan. 20; sp. Elis. Weiss and Peter Helligas.

SEGLER, JOHANNES, s. of Rudolph Segler, b. 1775, Febr. 27; sp. Nicol. Wolfart and wife.

HELLIGAS, EVA, d. of Georg Helligas, b. 1775, May 25; sp. Georg Horlacher and wife.

WINCKES, HENRICH, s. of Peter Winckes, b. 1775, May 13; sp. Hen. Stettler and wife.

NUS, ANNA MARIA, d. of Conrad Nus, b. 1775, May 4; sp. Hen. Walter and wife.

ECKEL, JOHANNES, s. of Philip Eckel, b. 1775, March 6; sp. Joh. Wilh. Cunius and Elis. Geri.

STEINMAN, JOH. GEORG and PETRUS, sons of Joh. Georg Steinman, b. 1775, Jan. 26; sp. for the first the parents, for the 2nd Philip Rauch and wife.

FISCHER, SUSANNA, d. of Georg Fischer, b. 1775, June 14; sp. Jacob Segler and Susanna Mack.

LEVI, SARA, d. of David Levi, b. 1775, June 29; sp. Adam Schneider and wife.

MAYER, ABRAHAM, s. of Jacob Mayer, b. 1775, June 6; sp. Abraham Maurer.

HELLIGAS, ANNA MARIA MARGARETHA, b. 1775, June 14; sp. Adam Helligas and Magreta Hornecker.

RAUDEBUSCH, PETRUS, s. of Michael Raudebusch, b. 1775, Aug. 18; sp. the parents.

FABER, EVA, d. of Rev. Faber, b. 1775, Aug. 28; sp. my sister Eva.

HELLIGAS, ANNA MARIA, d. of Conrad Helligas, b. 1775, Aug. 18; sp. Andreas Ried and wife.

FINCK, ANNA MARIA, d. of Valentin Finck, b. 1775, June 22; sp. David Sissholtz and wife.

WOLB, CATHARINA, d. of Andreas Wolb, b. 1775, July 27; sp. Jost Schlieger and wife.

RIED, ANDREAS, s. of Andreas Ried, b. 1775, Oct. 20; sp. Philip Neis and wife.

HECKMANN, JOH. ADAM, s. of Adam Heckmann, b. 1775, Oct. 10; sp. Adam Ziegenfuss and Marg. Bobermayer.

TAND, DANIEL, s. of Joh. Tand, b. 1775, Oct. 19; sp. Daniel Moyer and wife.

KOLB, PETRUS, s. of Georg Kolb, b. 1775, Dec. 20; sp. Peter Gucker and wife.

PANNEBECKER, JOHANNES, s. of Fried. Pannebecker, b. 1775, Nov. 4; sp. Joh. Neukomer.

HOFFMANN, ELISA BARBARA, d. of Andreas Hoffmann, b. 1775, Aug. 21; sp. Georg Heilig and wife.

MAURER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Peter Maurer, b. 1775, Dec. 29; sp. Joh. Mack and Anna Maria Schell.

WEILLER, ANDREAS, s. of Andreas Weiller, b. 1776, March 5; sp. And. Weiller and wife.

BLUM, JOH. MARTIN, s. of David Blum, b. 1776, Febr. 1; sp. Martin Lang and Christina Hering.

KUCKER, MARIA BARBARA, d. of Peter Kucker, b. 1776, Apr. 16; sp. Joseph Kolb and wife.

KOLB, PETRUS, s. of Joseph Kolb, b. 1776, Apr. 18; sp. Petrus Kucker and wife.

STEINMAN, MARIA CATHARINA, d. of Joh. Steinman, b. 1776, Jan. 13; sp. Catharina Schell.

HITTEL, ANNA MARIA, d. of Adam Hittel, b. 1776, March 7; sp. Ben. Sell and wife.

JUNG, ANNA MARIA, d. of Andreas Jung, b. 1776, May 1; sp. Joseph Kolb and wife.

SEGLER, JULIANA, d. of Joh. Segler, b. 1776, May 4; sp. Juliana Fischer.

WILLAUER, JOH. JACOBUS, s. of Johannes Willauer, b. 1775, Oct. 26; sp. Jacob Wannemacher and wife.

HOLSHAUSEN, ANNA MARIA, d. of Jacob Holshausen, b. 1776, May 19; sp. Andreas Graeber and wife.

MOLL, HENRICUS, s. of Stoffel Moll, b. 1776, June 17; sp. Hen. Segler.

WIANT, JOHANNES, s. of Jost Wiant, b. 1774, Nov. 15; sp. Joh. Raeder and Christiana Wiant.

FISCHER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Wendel Fischer, b. 1776, Apr. 10; sp. Joh. Mack and wife.

WIANT, JOHANNES HENRICUS, s. of Wendel Wiant, b. 1776, Aug. 4; sp. Hen. Mueller and wife.

SCHLIEGER, ANNA MARIA, d. of Hen. Schlieger, b. 1776, July 31; sp. Andreas Miller and wife.

RUDOLPH, ANNA MARIA, d. of Peter Rudolph, b. 1776, Aug. 17; sp. Maria Huper and Peter Lauer.

ECKART, JOHANNES, s. of Justus Eckart, b. 1776, Aug. 28; sp. the parents.

HOFMANN, JOH. MICHAEL, s. of Casper Hofmann, b. 1776, May 18; sp. Michael Keck and Eva Liser.

HECKMANN, JOH. PHILIPPUS, s. of Adam Heckmann, b. 1776, Nov. 22; sp. Gabriel Bobenmayer.

MACK, JOHANNES, s. of Joh. Mack, b. 1776, Dec. 19; sp. Joh. Mack.

HORNE, SUSANNA, d. of Benedict Horne, b. 1776, Nov. 10; sp. Erhart Weis and wife.

ESPESCHIED, JOH. JACOBUS, s. of Jacob Espeschied, b. 1776, Oct. 21; sp. Jacob Nus and Christina Wiant.

SELL, ANNA MARIA, d. of Hen. Sell, b. 1776, Oct. 7; sp. Peter Helligas and wife.

RAEDER, DANIEL, s. of Joh. Raeder, b. 1776, Dec. 16; sp. Michael Raeder and wife.

SCHMIDT, ——, d. of Lorentz Schmidt, b. 1776, Aug. 26; sp. Georg Reinheimer and wife.

MESSIN, JOHANNES, s. of Thomas Messin, b. 1776, May 24; sp. Mich. Raeder and wife.

KILLER, JOH. MICHAEL, s. of Martin Killer, b. 1774, Febr. 17; sp. Michael Raeder and wife.

KILLER, SUSANNA, d. of Martin Killer, b. 1775, Dec. 1; sp. Con. Nus and wife.

MAURER, ANNA MARGARETA, d. of Andreas Maurer, b. 1776, March 25; sp. parents.

MOLL, JOH. GEORG, s. of Georg Moll, b. 1777, Apr. 3; sp. Daniel Neier and wife.

FRICK, SUSANNA, d. of Hen. Frick, b. 1777, March 23; sp. Wendel Wiant and wife.

LOCH, JACOBUS, s. of Peter Loch, b. 1777, May 12; sp. Maria Dorothea Wannemacher.

GRISEMER, ABRAHAM, s. of Leonhart Grisemer, b. 1777, Apr. 16; sp. Abraham Grisemer and Elis. Geri.

SEIB, FRIEDERICUS, s. of Bernhart Seib, b. 1777, Aug. 31; sp. Fried. Wartin and Margretha Dresch.

WINCKES, MAGDALENA, d. of Peter Winckes, b. 1777, July 29; sp. Georg Kolb and wife.

BREY, EVA CATHARINA, d. of Wendel Brey, b. 1777, July 29; sp. Georg Reyer and Eva Catharina Brey.

MUELLER, JOH. GEORG, s. of Georg Mueller, b. 1777, Nov. 5; sp. Joh. Nicol. Schupert.

SALOMON, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Gabriel Salomon, b. 1777, Nov. 20; sp. Maria Elis. Etgae(?).

SCHLIEGER, JOST, s. of Hen. Schlieger, b. 1777, Oct. 17; sp. Jost Schlieger and wife.

SCHMIDT, JOH. JACOB, s. of Jacob Schmidt, b. 1777, Oct. 15; sp. Jacob Strauss and wife.

FISCHER, CHRISTINA, d. of Georg Fischer, b. 1777, Oct. 28; sp. Joh. Segler and wife.

HELLIGAS, JOH. JACOB, s. of Peter Helligas, b. 1777, Nov. 2; sp. David Hottenstein and wife.

WEILLER, JOH. JOST, s. of Andreas Weiller, b. 1777, Sept. 28; sp. Joh. Weiller and Fronica Mack.

RIEDT, JOHANNES, s. of Andreas Riedt, b. 1778, Febr. 17; sp. Jacob Riedt and wife.

KOLB, SAMUEL, s. of Georg Kolb, b. 1777, Oct. 4; sp. Samuel Kolb.

CUNIUS, JOHANNES, s. of Wilh. Cunius, b. 1777, Dec. 5; sp. Joh. Cunius and wife.

REINHEIMER, MARIA BARBARA, d. of Georg Reinheimer, b. 1778, Febr. 20; sp. Michael Dille and wife.

HELLIGAS, MAGDALENA, d. of Conrad Helligas, b. 1778, March 8; sp. Conrad Schelleberger and wife.

MAYER, ISAAK, s. of Jacob Mayer, b. 1777, Oct. —; sp. Andreas Maurer and Maria Maurer.

FABER, GEORGUS, s. of Rev. Faber, b. 1778, Febr. 1; sp. my bro.-in-law Daniel Roos and wife.

RUDOLPH, DANIEL, s. of Peter Rudolph, b. 1778, Apr. 1; sp. Joh. Mack and wife.

PANEBECKER, MARIA MARGARETHA, d. of Fied. Panebecker, b. 1777, Apr. 9; sp. Hen. Alles and wife.

SEGLER, GEORGUS, s. of Joh. Segler, b. 1778, Febr. 8; sp. George Steinman and wife.

STEINMAN, JOHANNES, s. of Georg Steinman, b. 1778, Jan. 29; sp. Joh. Segler and wife.

LEVI, ANDREAS, s. of David Levi, b. 1778, Apr. 28; sp. Andreas Ried and wife.

SCHMIDT, GEORG PETRUS, s. of Philip Jacobus Schmidt, b. 1778, June 2; sp. Christian Zoller and wife.

MUELLER, JOH. HENRICUS, s. of Hen. Mueller, b. 1778, June 29; sp. Hen. Bitting and wife.

DIEL, ELISABETHA, d. of Michael Diel, b. 1778, July 2; sp. Valentin Frick and wife.

JUNG, SUSANNA, d. of Andreas Jung, b. 1778, May 22; sp. Nicolaus Jung and wife.

STAUT, JACOBUS, s. of Joh. Staut, b. 1778, Aug. 7; sp. Jacob Mayer and Sara May.

KIESLER, MARTIN, s. of Martin Kiesler, b. 1778, July 18; sp. Jost Wiant and wife.

KLEIN, CATHARINA, d. of Gabriel Klein, b. 1778, Nov. 5; sp. Joh. Cunius and wife.

CHRISTMAN, JOH. PHILIPPUS, s. of Philip Christman, b. 1779, Febr. 1; sp. Antoni Steller and wife.

PANEBECKER, ELISABETHA, d. of Fried. Panebecker, b. 1779, Febr. 11; sp. Weiant Panebecker and wife.

FRICK, MAGDALENA, d. of Henrich Frick, b. 1779, March 2; sp. Wendel Wiant, Sr., and wife.

SCHMIDT, HENRICUS, s. of Jacob Schmidt, b. 1779, Apr. 19; sp. Hen. Schmidt and wife.

EISENHAUER, CATHARINA, d. of Martin Eisenhauer, b. 1779, May 1; sp. Nicolaus Mertz and wife.

RAEDER, SAMUEL, s. of Joh. Raeder, b. 1779, May 8; sp. Conrad Nus and wife.

WIANT, JOH. HENRICUS, s. of Jost Wiant, b. 1779, May 31; sp. Henr. Mueller and wife.

FRITZINGER, MARIA ELISABETHA, d. of Ernst Fritzinger, b. 1779, May 24; sp. Joh. Braun and wife.

STEINMAN, JOH. GEORGUS, s. of Joh. Steinman, b. 1779, March 13; sp. the parents.

SELL, CATHARINA, d. of Henr. Sell, b. 1779, June 18; sp. Antoni Sell and wife.

FISCHER, JACOBUS, s. of George Fischer, b. 1779, June 24; sp. Jacob Eberhart and wife.

FISCHER, MARGARETHA, d. of Wendel Fischer, b. 1779, June 27; sp. Petrus Lauer and wife Margretha.

KOLB, ANNA MARIA, d. of Georg Kolb, b. 1779, Sept. 18; sp. Samuel Stettler and wife

ECKART, GEORGUS, s. of Justus Eckart, b. 1779, Oct. 6; sp. Joh. Theob. Faber and wife.

[Rev. John Theobald Faber left Goshenhoppen in October, 1779, having accepted a call to Lancaster, Pa.]

[3. ENTRIES MADE BY SUPPLIES, 1780–1781.]

1780.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Jacob, born May 7, baptized June 18	Leonhard Hartranf, wife Christina	Joh. Jacob Mayer, Creth May, single
Catharina Elisabetha, b. July 9, bap. July 27	Peter Lauer and wf. Margaretha	Johannes Fischer, Catharina Elisa, wf.
Andreas, b. July 2, bap. Sept. 3	Ludwig Graeber and wf. Elisabetha	Andreas Graeber and wf. Anna Maria
Christina, b. July 31, bap. Sept. 3	Henrich Buedding and wf. Eva	Franciscus Leydich, wf. Christina
Margaretha, b. Apr. 20, bap. Sept. 3.	Johannes Segler and wf. Christina	Margaretha Fischer, widow
Wendel, b. Aug. 30, bap. Sept. 17	Jacob Weiss and wf. Elisabetha	Wendel Wiand and wf. Catharina
Andreas, b. Sept. 18, bap. Oct. 20	Johannes Weyler and wf. Margaretha	Andreas Weyler and wf. Anna Maria
Johannes, b. Sept. 4, bap. Oct. 20	Conrad Hess and wf. wf. Margaretha	Johannes Roeder and wf. Anna Maria
Henrich, b. Oct. 1, bap. Nov. 8	Abraham Maurer and wf. Barbara	Henrich Maurer and wf. Margaretha
Henrich, b. Apr. 27, bap. May 11	Andreas Jung and wf. Susanna	the parents
Anna Maria, b. Sept. 16, bap. Oct. 8	Christophel Moll and wf. Elisabetha	Johannes Mack and wf. Anna Maria
Michael, b. Apr. 22, bap. May 13	Jacob Nuss and wf. Anna Maria	Michael Roeder and wf. Catharina
Joh. Jacob, b. Apr. 18, bap. May 13	Philip Christmann and wf. Margaretha	Jacob Hahn and wf. Regina
Michael, b. July 6, bap. ——	Andreas Ried and wf. Anna Maria	Michael Kolb and wf. Magdalena
Hans Adam, b. Nov. 12, bap. Dec.	Georg Hillegas and wf. Elisabeth	Hans Adam Hillegas and wf. Anna
John Adam, b. Nov. 12	George Hillegas	Adam Hillegas and wife
Jacob, b. Mar. 12	Daniel Cooper	Jacob Gery and wife

[Most of these entries are in the handwriting of Rev. John H. Helffrich.]

[4. ENTRIES OF REV. FREDERIC DELLIKER, 1782–1784.]

List of the children who received Holy Baptism through me, Frederick Delliker, in this congregation of New Goshenhoppen, Anno 1782.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Abraham, b. Nov. 20, '81, bap. Mar. 3	Benedict Horning and wf. Elisabeth	Abraham Gerhard and wf. Margreth
Samuel, b. Sept. 27, '81, bap. Mar. 3	Jost Wyand and wf. Barbara	Conrad Nuss and Margreth
Isaac, b. Feb. 9, bap. Mar. 3	Peter Heinrich and wf. Catharina	Andreas Greber and wf. Anna Maria
Susanna, b. Nov. 27, '81, bap. Mar. 3	Ludwig Greber and wf. Elisabeth	Dietrich Reier and wf. Elisabeth
Michel, b. Nov. 30, '81, bap. Mar. 11	Georg Hillegas and wf. Elisabeth	Michel Hillegas and wf. Catharina
George, b. Oct. 13, '81, bap. Mar. 24	Hans Georg Kolb and wf. Magdalena	Georg Gugger and Christina Huber
Peter, b. Dec. 3, '81, bap. Mar. 24	Peter Lauer, Jr., and wf. Margreth	Peter Lauer, Sr., and wf. Susanna
Peter, b. Oct. 16, '81, bap. Mar. 27	Peter Schell and wf. Barbara	Peter May and Juliana
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 24, '81, bap. Mar. 29	Heinrich Pfannenbeker and wf. Susanna	Michel Huber and wf. Elisabeth
Eva, b. Nov. 25, '81, bap. Apr. 14	Jacob Boshard and wf. Eva	Heinrich Schmid and and wf. Elisabeth
Hannes, b. Sep. 25, '81, bap. May 5	Andreas Greber, Jr., and wf. Anna	Andreas Greber, Sr., and wf. Anna Maria
Andreas, b. Mar. 3, bap. May 5	Abraham Maurer and wf. Elisabeth	Phil. Jacob Schmid and wf. Margreth
Andreas, b. Mar. 17, bap. May 9	Ernst Fritzinger and wf. Elisabeth	Andreas Obl, Sr., and wf. Eva
Elisabeth, b. Aug. 30, '81, bap. May 11	Christian Wannenmacher and wf. Elisabeth	Heinrich Sechler and Elisabeth Baeret
Barbara, b. Nov. 4, '81, bap. May 12	Heinrich Sell and wf. Anna Maria	the parents
Wendel, b. May 6, bap. July 16	Georg Fischer and wf. Barbara	Wendel Wyand, Jr., and wf. Catharina
Elisabeth, b. Mar. 6, bap. July 16	Hannes Zaerby and wf. Anna	Abraham Gerhard and wf. Margreth

On May 26th was baptized by me, after preceding instruction, Barbara Benkes, wife of Peter Benkes, also confirmed and admitted to the Holy Communion, her age 24 years.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Jacob, b. May 31, bap. July 7	Jacob Gery, Jr., and Elisabeth	Jacob Gery, Sr., and wf. Gertraud
Heinrich, b. July 10, bap. July 28	Adam Boshard and wf. Margreth	Heinrich Schmid and wf. Elisabeth
Joh. Friedrich, b. Aug. 21, bap. Sept. 8	Justus Ekarth and wf. Elisabeth	J. Fridric Delliker and wf. Barbara
Anna Maria, b. Aug. 23, bap. Sept. 8	Joh. Reder and wf. Maria	Maria Catharina Neukirch
Anna Maria, b. Aug. 6, bap. Sept.	Dietrich Reier and wf. Maria Elisabeth	Andreas Greber and wf. Anna Maria
Wilhelm, b. May 28, bap. July 28	Michel Geier and wf. Catharina	Wilhelm Geier and wf. Anna Maria
Maria, b. Oct. 12, '81, bap. Dec. 2	Georg Steinemann and and wf. Catharina	the parents
Daniel, b. Oct. 26, bap. Dec. 6	Johannes Staut and wf. Juliana	Peter May and wf. Juliana
Wilhelm, b. Oct. 28, bap. Dec. 6	Johannes Mack and wf. Maria	Philip Laar and wf. Elisabeth
Johannes, b. Oct. 30, bap. Dec. 7	Johannes Schell and wf. Elisabeth	Johannes Maurer and Catharina Maurer
Catharina, b. Mar. 13, '81, bap. ——	Friderich Hillegas and wf. Anna	Anna M. Hillegas
Friderich, b. Oct. 30, bap. Dec. 14	Friderich Hillegas and wf. Anna	Heinrich Huber, Sr., and Catharina Hillegas
	1783	
Catharina, b. Dec. 15, '82, bap. Jan. 5	Philip Weiss and wf. Anna Maria	Wendel Wyand, Sr., and wf. Catharina
Joh. Adam, b. Jan. 2, bap. Jan. 9	Andreas Ried and wf. Maria	Jacob Boshard and wf. Eva
Joh. Friderich, b. Dec. 5, '82, bap. Febr. 2	Peter Hillegas and wf. Elis. Barbara	Wendel Wyand, Jr., and wf. Catharina
Peter, b. Dec. 9, bap. Febr. 2	Peter Finck and wf. Catharina	Conrad Finck and wf. Catharina
Jacob, b. Dec. 14, bap. Febr. 2	Martin Eisenhauer and wf. Maria	Joh. Cunius and wf. Catharina
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 25, bap. Febr. 2	Conrad Nuss and wf. Anna Margreth	Jost Wyand and wf. Barbara
Maria Catharina, b. Jan. 27, bap. Febr. 7	Conrad Hillegas and wf. Maria	the parents
Magdalena, b. Dec. 2, '82, bap. Febr. 23	Johannes Segler and wf. Christina	Georg Kolb and wf. Magdalena

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Catharina, b. Dec. 1, '82, bap. Febr. 23	Peter Schell and wf. Barbara	Jacob Schell and wf. Catharina
Georg Peter, b. Mar. 2, bap. Apr. 5	Johannes Maurer and wf. Catharina	Peter Hillegas, Sr., and wf. Elisa. Barbara
Anna Maria, b. June 31, '82, bap. Apr. 21	Joseph Kolb and wf. Anna Maria	Casper Baret and wf. Magdalena
Elisabeth, b. Nov. 16, '82, bap. Apr. 21	Michel Huber and wf. Elisabeth	Catharina Hillegas, the widow
Catharina, b. Jan. 28, bap. Apr. 21	Christopher Moll and wf. Elisabeth	Elisabeth Witman, Sr.

On May 24th were baptized, after preceding instruction, the following:
Johannes Ris, single, aged 23 years,
Elisabeth Greber, wife of Ludwig Greber, aged 27 years,
Susanna Reder, wife of Adam Reder, aged 25 years,
Susanna Wigner, single, aged 20 years.
The same were also confirmed this day for the Holy Communion.

Henrich, b. Febr. 21, bap. June 8	Peter Rudolph and wf. ——	Andreas Hofman and wf. Eva
Johannes, b. May 18, bap. June 8	Jacob Schell and wf. Catharina	Joh. Weyer and Margreth Schell
Johannes, b. Febr. 1, bap. June 8	Peter Schmid and wf. Christina	Abr. Gerhard and wf. Margreth
Peter, b. Mar. 1, bap. June 29	Friderich Pfannebecker and wf. Elisabeth	Peter Gugger and wf. Susanna
Catharina, b. Dec. 11, '81, bap. ——	Friderich Pfannebecker and wf. Elisabeth	Catharina Croppen
Johannes, b. July 1, bap. July 20	Philip Christmann and wf. Margreth	Franz Wesco and wf. Eva
Anna Maria, b. July 10, bap. July 20	David Sussholz and wf. Maria Elisabeth	Wilhelm Gever and wf. Anna Maria
Andreas, b. ——, bap. July 29	Heinrich Maurer and wf. Philipina	Andreas Maurer and wf. Anna Maria
Elisabeth, b. June 29, bap. Aug. 31	Ludwig Greber and wf. Elisabeth	Christopher Moll and wf. Elisabeth
Anna Margreth, b. Mar. 25, '81, bap. Sept. 15	Andreas Weiss and wf. Margreth	Abraham Gerhard and wf. Margreth
Georg, b. Jan. 13, bap. Sept. 15	Andreas Weiss and wf. Margreth	the parents
Maria Magdalena, b. May 26, bap. Sept. 21	Heinrich Strohman and wf. Elisabeth	Andreas Rid and wf. Maria Magdalena

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Peter, b. Aug. 18, bap. Sept. 21	Adam Raeder and wf. Susanna	Peter Trump and Eva Reder
Maria Elisab., b. Oct. 1, bap. Nov. 2	Friderich Reifener and wf. Margreth	Georg Zumpero and Maria Elis. Resch
Philip, b. Oct. 10, bap. Nov. 9	Casper Baret and wf. Helena	Joseph Kolb and wf. Anna Maria
Magdalena, b. Dec. 7, '82, bap. Nov. 9	Christian Wannemacher and wf. Elisabeth	Casper Baret and wf. Helena
Margreth, b. Sept. 19, bap. Nov. 16	Jacob Berteau and wf. Veronica	Christoph Schlicher and wf. Margreth
Catharina, b. Sept. 7, bap. Nov. 23	Jacob Nuss and wf. Maria	Heinrich Jund and Catharina Reder
Anna Maria, b. Nov. 23, bap. Dec. 26	Michel Geyer and wf. Catharina	Wilhelm Geyer and wf. Anna Maria
	1784.	
Joh. Georg, b. Dec. 1, '83, bap. Jan. 11	Georg Lang and wf. Anna Maria	Joh. Georg Roth and wf. Catharina
Maria Catharina, b. Dec. 24, '83, bap. Jan. 11	Jacob Lang and wf. Sara	Maria Catharina Lang, widow
Catharina, b. Jan. 25, bap. Febr. 3	Andreas Rid and wf. Maria Magdalena	David Levi and wf. Margreth
Jacob, b. Jan. 11, bap. Febr. 8	Heinrich Hirsch and wf. Catharina	Andreas Boshard and Maria Hirsch
Peter, b. Nov. 23, '83, bap. Febr. 15	Jacob Gery and wf. Elisabeth	Peter Lauer and wf. Susanna
Peter, b. Febr. 6, bap. Febr. 15	Samuel Kolb and wf. Anna	Peter Maurer
Magdalena, b. Nov. 22, bap. Febr. 15	Georg Fischer and wf. Barbara	Wendel Wyand, Sr., and wf. Magdalena
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 7, '83, bap. Mar. 7	Hannes Crisemer and wf. Catharina	Georg Hillegas and wf. Elisabeth
Anna Maria, b. Dec. 8, '83, bap. Mar. 7	Michel Doerr and wf. Margreth	Heinrich Schlicher and wf. Christina
Elisabeth, b. Jan. 17, bap. Mar. 21	George Kolb and wf. wf. Magdalena	Friderich Schenling and wf. Elisabeth
Heinrich, b. Aug. 20, bap. —— .	Georg Hillegas and wf. Elisabeth	Andreas Young and wife

[5. ENTRIES MADE BY REV. FREDERICK WM. VON DER SLOOT, 1784.]

List of the children who received Holy Baptism from me, Fridrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot, in this congregation of New Goshenhoppen, 1784.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Joh. Adam, b. Mar. 14, bap. Apr. 25	Abraham Maurer	Adam Hillegas, Anna Hillegas
Anna Maria, b. Mar. 25, bap. Apr. 25	Jacob Boshard	Joh. Reder and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Febr. 17, bap. Apr. 25	Joh. Weigard	Joh. Staud and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Mar. 2, bap. May 4	Isaac Wides	Joh. Rheder and wife
——, b. Mar. 9, bap. May 16	Lorenz Schmidt and wf. Susanna	Maria Reinheimer
George, b. ——, bap. May 31	Michael Kolb and wf. Maria Magdalena	George Kolb and wife
Anna Margareta, b. May 10, bap. June 6	Henrich Schlicher and wf. Christina	Adam Geri and wife
Elisabet, b. Nov. —, '83, bap. June 6	Georg Grob and wf. Margareta	Philip Lauer and wife
Anna Maria, b. Nov. 3, '83, bap. June 27	Peter Benker and wf. Barbara	Joseph Kolb and wf. Anna Maria
Anna Maria, b. May 1, bap. July 3	Joh. Nicol. Muth and wf. Anna Margareta	Andreas Graeber and wf. Anna Maria
Andreas, b. Sept. 2, bap. Sept. 19	Justus Eckard and wf. Elisabeth	Ulrich Graeber and wife
Elisabet, b. July 14, bap. Oct. 10	Jost Wigand and wf. Barbara	Wendel Wigand and wf. Catharina
Anna Maria, b. July 27, bap. Oct. 10	Henrich Maurer and wf. Philipina	Joh. Dotter and wf. Anna Maria
Fridrich, b. July 9, bap. Oct 22	Jacob Ried and wf. Anna Maria	V. d. Sloot and wf. Anna Margareta
Maria Catarina, b. July 6, bap. Oct. 27	Conrad Gillam and wf. Maria Catarina	Susanna Hozhauser
——, b. ——, bap. Oct. 31	Joh. Georg Hillegas	Andreas Jung and wife
Johannes, b. Sept. 4, bap. Nov. 15	Michael Hofman and wf. Catarina	Andreas Hofman and wife
Mar. Lena, b. Sept. 19, bap. Nov. 21	Henrich Segler and wf. Elisabeth	Michael Segler and Mar. Lena Kuker

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Elisabet, b. Sept. 1, bap. Nov. 21	Peter Lauer and wf. Margareta	Jacob Geri and wf. Elisabet
Joseph, b. Mar. 7, bap. Nov. 21	Joseph Kolb and wf. Anna Maria	George Derr and wife
Sella, b. Aug. —, bap. Nov. 21	David Mi (May) and wf. Elisabet	Rosina ——
Michel, b. Aug. 13, bap. Sept. 25, 1785	Adam Reder and wf. Susanna	Michel Reder and wf. Catharina
Jacob, b. June 25, bap. Sept. 25	Ludwig Greber and wf. Elisabeth	Andreas Greber and wf. Anna

[The last two baptisms were entered by Mr. Delliker.]

Elisabetha, b. Aug. 16, bap. Oct. 9 (1785)	Joh. Nicolaus Muth and wf, Anna Margaretha	Ludwig Graeber and wf. Elisabetha

[This baptism was entered by the Rev. John H. Helffrich.]

[6. ENTRIES MADE BY REV. JOHN THEOBALD FABER, SR., 1786–1788.]

Children who were baptized by me, Joh. Theobald Faber, in the year 1786.

Joh. Georg, b. Mar. 6, bap. June 4	Carl Walter and wife	Peter Timich and wife
Henrich, b. Febr. 27, bap. June 4	Henrich Maurer and wife	Moses Kel and wife
Henrich, b. Dec. 2, '85, bap. June 4	Joh. Georg Kolb and wife	Henrich Segler and wife
Isaac, b. Febr. 22, '84, bap. June 16	Cath. Schliecher	Jost Schlieger and wife
Georg Adam, b. June 1, bap. June 25	Georg Adam Helligas and wife	George Maurer and Cath. Schultz
Barbara, b. Apr. 14, bap. June 25	Lorenz Schmidt and wife	Joseph Kolb and wife
Henrich, b. June 4, bap. June 25	Alexander Oehl and wife	Henr. Mueller and wife
Johannes, b. July 23, bap. July 27	Val. Brobst and wife	Abraham Levi
——, b. ——, bap. Aug. 6	Peter Helligas and wife	——
——, b. May 24, bap. Aug. 6	George Huber and wife	Wendel Wiand and wife
Wilhelm, b. Nov. 3, bap. Aug. 6	Joh. Liester and wife	Ludwig Graeber and wife

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Catharina, b. July 15, bap. Aug. 27	Georg Schener and wife	David Spinner and wife
Margreta, b. June 30, bap. Aug. 27	David Blum and wife	Margreta Ried
Michael, b. May 20, bap. Aug. 27	Jost Wiant and wife	Michael Raeder and wife
Elisabetha, b. Apr. 14, bap. Sep. 9	Joh. Bim (Boehm) and wife	Joh. Mueller and wife
Johannes, b. Sept. 27, bap. Sept. 29	Joh. Doerr and wife	Georg Kolb and wife
Barbara, b. Oct. 7, bap. Oct. 22	Joh. Daniel Jung and wife	Adam Hollebusch and wife
Catharina, b. Sept. 18, bap. Nov. 16	Wendel Wiand and wife	parents
Joh. Georg, b. Sept. 19, bap. Nov. 19	Andreas Benkes and wife	Joh. George Grisemer, Elisabeth Kolb
Michael, b. Dec. 16, bap. Nov. 19	Jacob Huber and wife	Michael Huber and wife
Martin, b. Sept. 25, bap. Nov. 19	Martin Eisenhauer and wife	Martin Kleber and wife
Barbara, b. Oct. 11, bap. Dec. 2	Joseph Kolb and wife	Peter Benkes and wife
Maria Elisabet, b. Nov. 13, bap. Dec. 3	Daniel Jost and wife	Conrad Helligas and wife
Wilhelm, b. Febr. 9, '79, bap. ——	—— Knippell	parents
Conrad, b. Nov. 30, '80, bap. ——	—— Knippell	parents
Johannes, b. Sept. 3, '85, bap. ——	—— Knippell	Joh. Raeder and wife
Johannes, b. Oct. 29, bap. Dec. 27	—— Knippell	Jost Schlieger and wife
	1787.	
Johannes, b. Dec. 25, '86, bap. Jan. 1	Joh. Schmidt and wife	Joh. Schwenck and wife
Henrich, b. Nov. 29, '86, bap. Jan. 21	Joh. Diter and wife	Henrich Graeber, Anna Maria Hillegas
Joh. Jacobus, b. Oct. 30, '86, bap. Jan. 21	Joh. Mueller and wife	Joh. Fischer and wife
Johannes, b. June 2, bap. Jan. 21	Isaac Wittes and wife	Stoffel Schlieger and Elisabeta Strom

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Anna Maria, b. Dec. 15, '86, bap. Febr. 25	Daniel Schwenck and wife	Michael Rautebusch and wife
Joh. Peter, b. Oct. 29, '86, bap. Mar. 4	Joh. Heckman and wife	Conrad Nuss and wife
Abraham, b. Febr. 23, bap. Mar. 25	Joh. Schell and wife	Abraham Schell, Eva Horlacher
Joh. Georg, b. Febr. 11, bap. Mar. 25	Joh. Adam Geri and wife	Henrich Schlieger and wife
Catharina, b. Febr. 23, bap. Mar. 25	Christian Mueller and wife	Joh. Cunius and wife
Jacobus, b. Nov. 5, '86, bap. Mar. 25	Peter Finck and wife	Jacob Zoern and Rosina Jung
Georg Petrus, b. Jan. 6, bap. Apr. 1	Georg Heist and wife	Georg Roth and wife
Catharina, b. Jan. 15, bap. Apr. 9	Joh. Geri and wife	Joh. Raeder and wife
Sara, b. Dec. 5, '86, bap. Apr. 9	Fried, Panebecker and wife	Henr. Panebecker and wife
Henrich, b. Nov. 4, '85, bap. ——	Fried. Panebecker and wife	parents
Catharina, b. Febr. 19, bap. Apr. 15	Peter Trumb and wife	Michael Raeder, Sr., and wife
George Adam, b. Dec. 10, '86, bap. May 5	Conrad Netz and wife	Georg Adam Zoern and wife
Jacobus, b. Jan. 14, bap. May 6	Jacob Ried and wife	Jacob Cronrad and wife
Jacobus, b. Mar. 15, bap. May 6	Jacob Bossert and wife	Stoffel Schlieger and Catharina Raeder
Adam, b. May 10, bap. May 27	Adam Bossert and wife	Andreas Bossert and and wife
Elisabetha, b. Apr. 29, bap. May 27	Andreas Bossert and wife	Henr. Schmidt and wife
Elisabetha, b. Apr. 23, bap. June 3	Joh. Georg Helligas and wife	Joh. Nicol. Jung and wife
Joh. Jacobus, b. May 14, bap. June 17	Casper Bambes and wife	Jacob Brobst and wife
Joh. Jacobus, b. May 14, bap. June 17	Adam Trump and wife	Jacob Frey and Cath. Schultz
Henrich, b. June 19, bap. July 8	Joh. Raeder and wife	Henr. Schlieger and wife
Johannes, b. Apr. 12, bap. July 29	Joh. Fischer and wife	Philip Fischer and Magdalena Kucker

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Michael, b. June 16, bap. July 29	Conrad Nuss and wife	Michael Raeder and wife
Georgus, b. June 3, bap. July 29	Peter Helligas and wife	Georg Maurer and Eva Helligas
Carolus, b. June 22, bap. July 4	Joseph Bitting and wife	Carolus Sieg and wife
Elisabetha, b. Sept. 15, bap. July 5	Henr. Segler and wife	Anna Maria Segler
Anna, b. July 6, bap. Aug. 8	Joh. Faber and wife	parents
Joh. Jacobus, b. July 18, bap. Aug. 19	Joh. Grisemer and wife	Jacob Geri and wife
Johannes, b. June 30, bap. Aug. 19	Jacob Geri and wife	Joh. Cunius and wife
Christophel, b. June 29, bap. Aug. 19	Conrad Knoeple and wife	Christophel Schlieger, Elis. Grisemer
Susanna, b. May 16, bap. Aug. 19	George Mich. Kolb and wife	Peter Helligas and wife
Daniel, b. June 4, bap. Aug. 19	Jacob Schell and wife	Fried. Helligas and wife
Anna Margreta, b. Mar. 16. bap. Sept. 9	Georg Mueller and wife	Widow Anna Margreta
Johannes, b. June 10, bap. Sept. 9	Ludwig Greber and wife	Jacob Stahl and wife
Johannes, b. Aug. 19, bap. Oct. 21	Nicol. Muth and wife	Joh. Graeber and Anna Maria Bitting
Catharina, b. Aug. 12, bap. Oct. 21	Henrich Maurer and wife	Michael Doderer and wife
Petrus, b. Sept. 17, bap. Nov. 12	Jacob Zimmerman and wife	Nicol. Zimmerman, Anna Maria Sell
Elisabetha, b. Sept. 28, bap. Nov. 11	Matheus Hinerleiter and wife	Abraham Gerhard and wife
Joh. Henrich, b. Oct. 5, bap. Nov. 11	Jacob Mayer and wife	Joh. Wiltzen and Eva Stofelsen
Friedrich, b. Sept. 17, bap. Nov. 17	Fried, Schaefer and Elis. Berret	Joh. Barret and Elis. Willauer
Michael, b. Oct. 12, bap. Dec. 2	Georg Doerr and wife	Georg Michael Kolb and Elisabetha Doerr
	1788.	
Johannes, b. Oct. 15, '85, bap. Jan. 5	Christian Wanemacher and wife	Joh. Berret and Christina Roscho

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Petrus, b. Mar. 10, bap. Jan. 5	Christian Wanemacher and wife	Peter Roscho and wife
Henrich, b. Jan. 5, '80, bap. Febr. 13	Jacob Mayer and wife	Moses Kehl and wife
Margreta, b. June 28, bap. Febr. 13	Jacob Mayer and wife	Andreas Maurer and wife
Maria Magdalena, b. Nov. 27, '87, bap. Febr. 24	Abraham Hartranft and wife	Leonhart Hartranft and wife
Margreta, b. Dec. 26, bep. Mar. 21	Lorenz Suessholtz and wife	Christoffel Schlieger and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Mar. 29, bap. Apr. 6	Peter Helligas and wife	Joh. Georg Horlacher and wife
Jacobus, b. Febr. 23, bap. May 11	Fried. Panebecker and wife	Jacob Welcker and wife
Johannes, b. Jan. 30, bap. May 18	Joseph Kolb and wife	Christian Stettler and wife
Isaac, b. Febr. 3, bap. June 8	Jacob Stahl and wife	Ludwig Graeber and wife
Elisabetha, b. Apr. 22, bap. June 9	Peter Finck and wife	Valentin Finck and wife
Barbara, b. Febr. 27, bap. July 20	Valentin Meckelin and wife	Peter Helligas and wife
Johannes, b. May 4, bap. July 20	Alexander Oehl and wife	Joh. Bleiler and wife
Children	Parents	Witnesses
Elisabetha, b. July 7, bap. Aug. 10	Philip Christman and and wife	Joh. Moll and Elis. Christman
Philip, b. Apr. 2, bap. Aug. 24	Henrich Sell and wife	Benjamin ——
Georg, b. Aug. 31, bap. Oct. 12	Michael Doerr and wife	Georg Schlieger and Elis. Doerr
Anna Catharina, b. Mar. 8, bap. Oct. 29	Peter Benckes and wife	parents
Anna Maria, b. Sept. 14, bap. Oct. 12	Daniel Jost and wf. Barbara	Johannes Jost and wife
Catharina, b. Sept. 2, '86, bap. June 13	David Suessholz and wf. Maria	——
Jacob, b. May 27, bap. ——	Georg Hillegas and wife	David Spiner and wife

[The last three baptisms are entered by other hands.]

[7. ENTRIES MADE BY REV. NICOLAS POMP, 1789–1790.]

After the Rev. J. Theobald Faber had died unexpectedly on November 2, 1788, and the congregation had been without a pastor for more than a year, I, N. Pomp, was called to serve in his place, and commenced my ministry here, in the name of God, in these congregations, in the beginning of the month of December, 1789, and baptized the following children:

1789.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Elisabeth, b. Nov. 12, bap. Nov. 26	Adam Bossert and wf. Margareth	Andreas Bossert and wife
Susanna, b. Oct. 15, bap. Nov. 29	Henrich Schlicher and wf. Christina	Georg Wiegener and wife
Magdalena, b. Oct. 31, bap. Nov. 29	Johannes Staut and wf. Juliana	Johannes Fischer and wife
Henrich, b. Sept. 24, bap. Nov. 29	Ludwig Graeber and wf. Elisabeth	——
Magdalena, b. Sept. 5, bap. Nov. 29	Joh. Nicol Muth and wf. Anna Margareth	Dieder Rayer and wife

1790.

Georg Adam, b. Dec. 10, '89, bap. Jan. 2	Joh. Adam Klein and wf. Elisabeth	Christian Schneider and wife
Hanna, b. Dec. 20, '89, bap. Jan. 14	Joseph Kolb and wf. Anna Maria	Jacob Fink and wife
Petrus, b. Dec. 8, bap. Jan. 17	Jacob Stahl and wf. Hanna	——
Georg, b. Dec. 29, '89, bap. Jan. 17	Johannes Stahl and wf. Elisabeth	Georg Wiesener and wife
John, b. ——, bap. Jan. 17	Abr. Witman and wf. Elisabeth	John Faber and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Sept. 23, bap. Jan. 22	Johannes Griesinger and wf. Anna Barbara	Georg Leonh. Griesemer and wife
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 12, '89, bap. Febr. 25	Jacob Zimmerman and wf. Catharina	Margareth Zimmerman
Johannes, b. Jan. 10, bap. Febr. 28	Jacob Brauer and wf. Magdalena	Joh. Moll and Cathrina Eckly
William, b. Jan. 9, bap. Mar. 14	Friedrich Pannebecker and wf, Elisabeth	Wigand Pannebecker
Peter, b. Dec. 24, bap. Mar. 21	Peter Gucker and wf. Elisa	Peter Gucker and wife
Andreas, b. Mar. 11, bap. Mar. 22	Jacob Bossert and wf. Eva	Andreas Bossert

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Jacob, b. Jan. 5, '87, bap. Mar. 22	Jacob Erb and wf. Maria	——
Catharina, b. Oct. 25, '89, bap. Mar. 22	Jacob Erb and wf. Maria	——
Eva, b. Mar. 10, bap. Mar. 28	Georg Heisst and wf. Elisa	Friedrich Heisst and wife
Catrina, b. Nov. 5, '89, bap. Apr. 2	Gottfried Wieseler and wf. Eva	Wendel Wiegand and wife
Georg, b. Jan. 16, bap. Apr. 11	Peter Finck and wf. Cathrina	——
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 12, bap. Apr. 11	Jacob Doerr and wf. Anna Maria	Ludwig Graeber and wife
Jacob, b. Febr. 5, bap. Apr. 11	Abraham Hartranft and wf. Cathrin	Jacob Hirsch
Maria Margreth, b. Apr. 26, bap. May 29	Adam Jost and wf. Susanna	Conrad Hillegas and wife
David, b. Nov. 29, '89, bap. May 23	David May and wf. Elisabeth	——
Joseph, b. Apr. 22, bap. June 13	George Michael Kolb and wf. Elisabeth	Joseph Kolb
Peter, b. May 22, bap. June 13	David Suessholz and wf. Maria	Casper Berry
Daniel, b. May 22, bap. June 27	Henrich Raudenbusch and wf. Catharina	Daniel Schwenck and wf. Catharina
Henrich, b. June 13, bap. July 25	Michael Doerr and wf. Margareth	Henrich Raeder and Maria Schlicher
	1791.	
Anna, b. Mar. 26, bap. May 22 ['91]	Jacob Huber and wf. Christina	George Huber and wf. Elisa
Michael, b. Nov. 30, '90, bap. May 22	Johannes Fischer and wf. Christina	Michael Huber and wf. Elisabeth

[The last two entries were made by Rev. John Wm. Hendel.]

[8. ENTRIES MADE BY THE REV. JOHN THEOBALD FABER, JR., 1792–1795.]

Those children are here recorded whom I, John Faber, baptized in the congregation New Goshenhoppen Anno Domini 1792.

John Peter, b. Dec. 7, 1791	Peter Hillegas	John Hillegas, Barbara Maurer
Maria Catharina, b. May 31, '92	Philip Mukenhaupt	Adam Zoern and wife

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Henrich, b. Mar. 29, '92	John Staud	Henrich ——
John Jacob, b. Mar. 13	William Schmith	John Braun and wife
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 13, '91	Jacob Erb	Elis. Rheinerts
Eva, b. Mar. 1, '92	George Miller	parents
George, b. Mar. 1, '92	George Miller	George Engel and wife
Adam, b. June 28, '92	Diederich Miller	Adam Miller and wife
Jacob, b. May 4	Peter Hillegas	Jacob Hillegas, Anna Maria Hillegas
Michael, b. June 25	Michael Doerr	Conrad Nuss and wife
——, b. Aug. 8	Andreas Bossert	George Mumbauer, Catharina Leydich
Georg Michael, b. Nov. 26, '91	John Schell	Peter Hillegas, Sr., and wife
Magdalena, b. Jan. 19, '75, bap. ——, '92	John Raeder's step-daughter	
Tobias, b. Febr. 4, '91	Fried. Panebecker	John Shell and wife
Jacobus, b. June 10, '91	Heinr. Segler	Jacob Segler and Elisa Segler
Margretha, b. Sept. 6, '92	Will. Schaefer	Conrad Hillegas and wife
Caty, b. Nov. 11	John Doerr	Casper Rieser and wife
Anna Maria Caty, b. July 9, '91	Casper Reeser	Peter Schuler and wife
John, b. Dec. 26, '92	George Welker	parents
John, b. June 19, '92	John Berret	John Staud and Elis. Berret
Courtis, b. Febr. 6, '92	Edward Larkin	Samuel Cooper and wife
Gorsuaway (!), b. Febr. 6, '92	Edward Larkin	Jiesbinon (!) Lange and wife
Jonathan, b. Nov. 13, '92	John Griesemer	Peter Horlacher and wife
Friedrich, b. Aug. 14, '92	Fried. Zoern	Adam Zoern and wife
Anna, b. July 31	Jacob Goeri	John Goeri and wife
John, b. Sept. 9, '92	Jacob Goeri	Michael Goeri and Magdalena Wigner

Children	Parents	Witnesses
	1793.	
George, b. Oct. 19, '92, bap. Jan. 3, '93	John Walter	George Kolb and wife
Daniel, b. Mar. 1, '92, bap. Mar. 24	Daniel Jost	John Jost and wife
John, adult, b. Oct. 8, —, bap. Mar. 27, '93	George Walter	——
Susanna, adult, b. Jan. 20, —, bap. Mar. 27	Michael Shell	John Shell and wife
Michael, b. June 26, '92, bap. May 26	John Raudenbush	Michael Raudenbush
Jacob, b. May 8, 1790	George Kolb	Jacob Gilbert and wife
Susanna, b. Nov. 8, '93	Nic. Sechler	Philip Christman
Catharina, b. Nov. 29, '93	Adam Bossert	Widow Bossert
Anna Maria, b. Nov. 17, '93	George Roth	John Heist and wife
John, b. Nov. 18, '93	Heinr. Heist	John Heist and wife
1794.		
John, b. Nov. 11, '93	Daniel Sperr	wife
——, b. Oct. 24	Heinrich Graeber	Andreas Graeber
John, b. Nov. 30, '91	—— Geiger	J. W. Geiger and wife
Margretha, b. Dec. 3, '93, bap. Dec. 25	Charles Henzey	George Rhod [Roth], Margretha Reed
Susanna, b. Nov. 8, '93	Philip Christman	H. Nicol. Sechler
Christina, b. Dec. 31	Jacob Hauswirth	parents
Wilhelm, b. Jan. 15, bap. Mar. 8	Lorentz Smith	Wilhelm Stelwagen and wife
Elisabeth, b. Aug. 26, bap. Nov. 1	John Fisher	Philip Fisher and wife
Elisabeth, b. Mar. 1, bap. ——	John Hauswirth	Georg Heilig, Sr., and wife
	1795.	
Margretha, b. Nov. 22, '94, bap. Jan. 21	John Berret	Michael Raudenbush and Maria Sell
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 25, '94, bap. Jan. 22	Jacob Braisch	Jost Wiant and wife
George, b. Oct. 21, '93, bap. Jan. 22	Jacob Braisch	Adam Braisch and wife
Conrad, b. Dec. 27, '94, bap. Febr. 12	Adam Jost	Conrad Hillegas and wife

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Maricha (!) b. Dec. 2, '93	Peter Hillegas	Maria Hillegas
John, b. Febr. 24, '95, bap. Apr. 5	Andreas Graeber	Ulrich Graeber and wife
Maria Catharina, b. Apr. 2, '95, bap. Apr. 6	Leonh. Miller	Catharina Detweiler
Salome, b. May 2, '94, bap. Apr. 21	Joseph Kolb	Elisabetha Schmitt
Friedrich, b. Dec. 24, '94, bap. Apr. 19	Jacob Maurer	Friedrich Maurer and Eva Faber
Petrus, b. Mar. 19, '95, bap. Apr. 19	Abraham Levy	Peter Hillegas, Sr., and wife
Michael, b. Nov. 5, '94, bap. May 10	Henrich Raudenbush	Michael Raudenbush and wife
Jacobus, b. Febr. 1, '93, bap. May 23	John Frey	Jacob Frey and wife
Sarah, b. May 3, bap. ——	Margreth Copelberger ger	Henrich Copelberger and wife
Margretha, b. Sept. 12, '95	Ludwig Ache	John Pohlig
Daniel, b. Dec. 13, 1807, bap. ——	Samuel Rader and wife Elisa	Johannes Rader
Sara, b. June 17, 1804	David Schultz and wf. Barbara	Anna Barb. Kohl
Abraham, b. Apr. 24,	David Schulz and wife	Abr. Levi and wf. Eva
	1806	
Anna Catharina, b. July 14, 1808	David Schulz and wife	Joh. Hillegas and wf. Anna Catharina
Anna Maria Magdalena, b. Oct. 28, 1809	David Schulz and wife	Samuel Keppler and wf. Maria Magdalena
Sus. Elisab. Barbara, b. Sept. 9, 1811	David Schulz and wife	Salome Fries and wf. Susanna

[Baptisms entered by various hands.]

[9. ENTRIES BY THE REV. ALBERT HELFFENSTEIN, 1808–1811.]

List of those who were baptized here since my presence here, June, 1808.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
		A. Helffenstein.
Elisabeth, b. Apr. 21, 1808	Georg Ewald and wife Magdalena	Adam Ewald, Susanna Ewald
Henrich, b. Jan. 16, 1808	Johann Hillegas and wife Catharina	Henrich Schlicher, Christina Schlicher
Johann, b. Mar. 6, 1808	Johann and Catharina Hillegas	Abr. Levy and Eva
Esther, b. June 4, 1808	Samuel and Anna Wiant	——
Anna Catharina, b. July 14, 1808	David and Barbara Schultz	Johann and Catharina Hilligas
Jonas, b. July 10, 1808	Georg Huber and wife Elisabeth	Henrich Rauch and Rosina
Hans Adam, b. July 13, 1808	Hans Adam Hillegas and Elisabeth	Ludwig Gräber and wife Elisabeth
Susanna, b. June 27, 1808	Georg Wenner and wife Elisabeth	Johan Moll and Catharina
Henrich, b. Aug. 5, 1808	Johan Leser and wife Hanna	Abr. Marsteller and Elisabeth
Johan, b. Aug. 5, 1808	Johan Leser and wife Hanna	Wilhelm Will and Elisabeth
Daniel, b. Sept. 16, 1808	Georg Wigner and wife	Daniel Heil and wife
Michael, b. May 15, 1808	Michael Hoffman and wife	Johann Rauch and wife
Maria, b. June 30, 1808	Jacob Griesemer and wife	Philip Herzog and wife
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 31, 1808	Christian Dorwart and wife	Johan Kucker and Marg. Lang
Margaretha, b. Aug. 19, 1808	Johan Schneider and Elisabeth	Georg Kehl and Margareth
Samuel, b. Jan. 10, 1808	Georg Kehl and Margareth	Samuel Köhler and Magdalena
Georg, b. Oct. 14, 1808	Jacob Fischer and wife	Barbara Fischer
Polly, b. Sept. 24, 1808	Johan More and Catharina	Wendel Wiant and Catharina

Children	Parents	Witnesses
	1809.	
Samuel, b. Aug. 12, 1808, bap. Jan. 1,	Samuel Kolb and wife	Johann Süssholz
	1809	
Jacob, b. Apr. 16, 1808, bap. Febr. 6	Henrich Rauch and wife	Jacob Berent and Cath. Rauch
Jacob, b. June 1, 1809, bap. July 22	Johan Süssholz and ——	Johan Geiger, Cath. Süssholz
Susanna, b. June 24, 1809, bap. Sept. 17	Andreas Jung	Susanna Jung
Elisabeth, b. March 24, bap. ——	Andreas Gräber and Sibella	Georg Wohnsidler and Barbara
Peter, b. Aug. 13, bap. Sept. 17	Jacob Schell and Maria	Andreas Gräber and Sibella
Samuel, b. April 17, bap. ——	Johann Pfannenbecker and wife	Johann Schneider and wife
Maria, b. Aug. 7, bap. Dec. 10	Jacob Hartranft and wife	Johan Georg Hilligas and wife
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 23, bap. Dec. 10	Daniel Staut and wife	Johan Staut and wife
Johannes, b. Sept. 29, bap. Dec. 10	Johannes Dimmig	——
Jacob, b. Aug. 11, bap. Dec. 15	Jacob Fischer and wife	——
Alexander Copeland, b. Sept. 17, bap. Dec. 15	Jacob Peck and wife	——
Maria, b. Nov. 9, bap. ——	Daniel Kepler and wife	——
Polly, b. Febr. 14, bap. ——	Antony Kehl and Barbara	Henrich Bernt and Nancy
	1810.	
Elisabeth and Rebecca, b. Mar. 6, bap. Apr. 2	Antony Kehl	——
Sarah, b. Febr. 15, bap. Apr. 15	Samuel Röther and Elisabeth	Philip Christman and Margareth
David, b. Febr. 22, bap. May 10	Jacob Griesemer and wife	——
Maria, b. Febr. 2, bap. May 7	Johannes Hüttel and Maria	——
Christian, b. Dec. 25, bap. May 7	Johannes Sasseman and Barbara	Christian Sasseman and Sophia

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 11, bap. ——	Georg Wenn and Elisabeth	Carl Huber and Susanna
Hanna, b. Jan. 6, bap. ——	Jacob Süssholz and Magdalena	Johan Süssholz and Barbara
Adam, b. June 18, bap. July 22	Jacob Hillegas and Rosina	Henrich Keck and Maria
Sophia, b. Sept. 28, bap. ——	Jacob Bock and wife	Johannes Bolig and Margareth
Sally, b. Aug. 10, bap. Sept. 30	Johann Sell and Barbara	Jacob Loch and Molly
Juda, b. Febr. 23, bap. Sept. 30	Michael Hoffman and Maria	Wilhelm Will and Nancy Miller
Michael, b. Apr. 8, bap. Sept. 30	Georg Querry and Anna	Johannes Aerny and Salome
Samuel, b. Apr. 17, bap. Sept. 30	Conrad Heyl and Maria	Samuel McNoldy and wife
Salomon, b. Jan. 18, bap. Sept. 30	Philip Brey and Nancy	Hans Adam Hilligas and Elisabet
Carl, b. Apr. 27, bap. Sept. 30	Philip Reed and Margaretha	the parents
	1811.	
Georg, b. Sept. 28, bap. Jan. 1	Georg Steinman and Elis.	Georg Steinman, Sr.
Salome, b. Jan. 4, bap. May 19	Johan Fischer and Anna	Georg Moll and Eva
Magdalena, b. Febr. 11, bap. May 19	Samuel McNoldy and Magdalena	Andreas Gräbers and Sibylla

[10. ENTRIES MADE BY THE REV. FREDERICK WM. VON DER SLOOT, JR., 1813–1818.]

	1813.	
Sara, b. Dec. 16, '12, bap. Jan. 24, '13	Johann Roth and Catharina	Abrah. Levi and Eva
Magdalena, b. Aug. 24, bap. Febr. 11, '13	Dan. Hittel and wife Magdalena	Cath. Willauer
Johan Adam, b. Dec. 17, '12, bap. Mar. 7, '13	David Schulz and Barbara	John Maurer, Cath. Hillegas, both single
Daniel, b. Febr. 1, bap. Mar. 7, '13	Daniel Rieser and Maria	Jacob Schell and wife Maria

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Maria, b. Jan. 16, bap. Mar. 26, '13	Jacob Wenner and Maria	Johann Schlicher and wife Maria
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 15, '12, bap. Apr. 16, '13	Ludwig Bernd and Elisabeth	Andreas Gräbers and Sybilla
Salomon, b. Mar. 15, bap. Apr. 9	John Röder and Magdalena	John Röder
Maria, b. Apr. 24, bap. June 30, '13	John Hallman and Catharina	Peter Schell and Maria
	1814.	
Maria, b. Dec. 2, '13, bap. May 1, '14	Fred. (?) Kohl and Barbara	George Kolb and Anna
——, b. Apr. 17, bap. June 12, 1814	George Wiegner and Susanna	Peter Steinman and wife Magdalena
Elisabeth, b. May 18, bap. Aug. 21, '14	John Süssholz and wife Barbara	George Welker and Elis. Sell
Mathaus, b. Jan. 2, '15, bap. Mar., '15	Michel Huber and wife Elisabeth	Jacob Huber and wife Elisabeth
Abraham, b. Dec. 8, '14, bap. May 15, '15	Abraham Geier and wife Sophia	John Sassaman and wife Barbara
Henrich, b. June 22, '16, bap. Sept. 8	Jacob Huber and wife Elisabeth	Henrich Mumbauer and wife Catharina
Henriette, b. July 21, '16, bap. Sept. 8	George Walter and wife Regina	Magdalena Hummel
Daniel, b. Nov. 26, '16, bap. Apr. 6, '17	John Sasseman and wife Barbara	Daniel Sasseman and Susanna Geier
Catharine, b. May 6, '17, bap. July 20, '17	Georg Jacob and wife Elisabetha	Catharine Staud
Jesse, b. May 5, '17, bap. July 20, '17	Jacob Mecklin and wife Catharina	Johannes Hoffman and wife Elisabetha
Samuel, b. Oct. 21, '17 bap. Dec. 14	Peter Heilig and wife Magdalena	Georg Welker and wife Catharina
Sara, b. Jan. 12, '18, bap. May 31	Heinrich Scherr and Margareth	John Süssholz and wife Barbara
John, b. July 14, '18, bap. Aug. 23	George Walter and wife Regina	John Hartman and wife Maria

[11. ENTRIES MADE BY JOHN FABER, JR., 1819–1833.]

Jacob, b. Sept. 13, '19, bap. Dec. 1, '19	Johannes Hittel and wife Maria	the parents
Salomon, b. Oct. 16, '19, bap. Jan. 2, '20	Jacob Steier and wife Catharina	Gottfried Wissler and wife Eva

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johann Friedrich, b. Nov. 2, bap. Apr. 12, '19	Joh. Stephan Diehl and wife Elisabetha	the parents
Uria, b. Jan. 8, '20, bap. Febr. 13	Andreas Weiss and wife Maria	Johannes Ritz, Catharina Christman
Jesse, b. Aug. 28, '19, bap. Mar. 26, '20	Philip Rith and wife Margareth	Adam Hillegas and wife Elisabetha
Rufina, b. Oct. 11, '19, bap. Apr. 9, '20	Georg Kolb and wife Anna Catharine	Samuel Kepler and wife Magdalena
Tobias, b. Febr. 5, '20, bap. Apr. 3, '20	John Grenn and wife Sara	Jacob Kammery and wife Louisa
Maria, b. Jan. 10, '20, bap. Mar. 27	John Röder and wife Magdalena	Catharina Marsteller, widow
William, b. Febr. 18, '20, bap. Apr. 3	John Gräber and wife Christina	Andreas Gräber and wife Sibilla
Edward, b. May 7, '20, bap. May 18	John Moll and wife Eva	Andreas Gräber and wife Sibilla
Carolina, b. Jan. 7, bap. June 4	Jacob Beck and wife Eleonora	the parents
Eleonora, b. Jan. 11, bap. June 18	Johannes Jacob and wife Catharina	Carl Hillegas, Elisabeth Willauer
Johan Georg, b. July 1, bap. Aug. 27	Johannes Sasseman and wife Susanna	Jonas Borgen and wife Catharina
Abraham, b. June 24, '20, bap. Sept. 10	Georg Mack and wife Magdalena	the parents
Henrich, b. Nov. 23, '20, bap. Mar. 11, '21	Valentin Ache and wife Christina	Heinrich Ache, Fronica Walter
Karl, b. Mar. 18, '21, bap. May 13	Georg Walter and wife Regina	Karl Walter and wife Margaretha
Susanna, b. Oct. 29, '20, bap. May 13, '21	David Zimmerman and wife Magdalena	Susanna Zimmerman
Jacob, b. Febr. 24, '21, bap. May 6, '21	Philip Sell and wife Elisabetha	Abraham Sechler and wife Margaretha
——, b. Mar. 19, bap. Apr. 22	Daniel Christman and wife Elisabetha	Philip Christman and wife Margaretha
Georg, b. Apr. 11, bap. May 7	Philip Schmidt and wife Sara	Catharina Reichart
Anna Magdalena, b. Mar. 9, '21, bap. Aug. 30, 1821	Jacob Sechler and wife Elisabetha	Mrs. Magdalena Detweiler
Samuel, b. Nov. 3, '21, bap. Dec. 30, '21	Jacob Hilffiker and wife Maria	Samuel Roeder and wife Elisabeth

Children	Parents	Witnesses
David and Elias, b. Nov. 9, '21, bap. Dec. 30	Andreas Weiss and wife Maria	John Weidner, Lydia Smeyer, Henry Shell, Barbar Trumb
Liwayne [Lavina], b. Nov. 8, '21, bap. Jan. 27, '22	John Gräber and wife Christina	Henrich Wickert and wife Lydia
John Jacob and Karl, b. Jan. 19, '21, bap. Mar. 13, '21	John Stephanus Diehl and wife Elisabetha	Jacob Wilhelm Dechant
George, b. Febr. 5, '22, bap. June 15, '22	Valentin Ache and wife	George Walter and wife
Isaac, b. Apr. 25, '22, bap. June 15	John Willauer and wife	Isaac Reifschneider and wife
Eliza, b. June 13, '18, bap. ——	John Dixon and wife Maria	——
Mary Ann, b. Febr. 1, '20	ditto	——
William, b. Apr. 1, '22	ditto	——
——, b. Febr. 26, '22, bap. Aug. 18	John Kolb and wife Susanna	Christian Kolb, Nancy Zigler
Elisabeth, b. July 18, '22, bap. Sept. 8	Wendel Wiant and wife	Samuel Roeder and wife Elisabeth
Maria, b. May 26, bap. Sept. 8	Peter Gery and wife	John Gery and wife Catharina
	1823.	
Jonas, b. June 4, bap. June 25	John Wiand and wife Maria	Wendel Wiand and wife Catharina
Charles, b. Aug. 13, bap. Nov. 2	Henry Graber and wife Susanna	John Gery and wife
William, b. Sept. 14, bap. Nov. 2	Jacob McNoldy and wife Sara	Daniel Heil and wife Catharina
Johannes, b. Sept. 10, '23, bap. Nov. 23, '23	George Carl and wife Catharina	John Gery and wife
Anna Maria, b. Jan. 2, '24, bap. Mar. 7, '24	George Marsteller and wife Salome	John Roeder and wife
Jacob, b. Oct. 27, '23, bap. Febr. 28, '24	Jacob Kemmerer and wife	the parents
Catharina, b. Febr. 7, '24, bap. Mar. 25	John Hersch and wife	parents
Maria, b. Oct. 19, '23, bap. ——	John Hofman and wife Maria	Daniel Christman and wife Elisabeth

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Daniel, b. Dec. 14. '19, bap. —, '24	David Shultz and wife	parents
Joseph, b. May 30, '24, bap. July 11, '24	Peter Gery and wife Elisabeth	John Gery and wife
Allen, b. May 17, bap. July 11	Jacob Bender and wife Susanna	Anthony Freyer and wife Susanna
Amlina, b. Sept. 2, bap. Oct. 24	Philip Sell and wife Elisabeth	Jacob Sechler and wife Elisabeth
Maria Anna, b. Sept. 5, bap. Oct. —	Johannes Greber and wife Christina	Adam Wonsetler and wife Susanna
Rebecca, b. Dec. 6, '24, bap. Jan. 16, '25	Philip Rufner and wife Peggy	Samuel Kepler and wife
John William, b. Nov. 2, '24, bap. Dec. 26, '24	Jacob Hillegas and Hannah	Samuel Kepler and wife

1825.

Jacob, b. Mar. 7, '24, bap. ——	Jacob Steier and wife Catharina	Henrich Barent and Elis. Steier
Edward, b. Apr. 30, '24, bap. Aug. 1	Jacob Steier and wife Catharina	Peter Gery and Lydia
Lydia, b. Jan. 31, '25, bap. May 1, '25	Herry Graeber and Susanna	John Gery and wife
Ruben, b. Mar. 26, '25, bap. [May] 23, '25	Heinrich Moll and wife	Jacob Hersch and wife
Levi, b. Mar. 24, bap. June 12, '25	Abr. Meyer and Catharina	Jacob Huber and wife
Samuel, b. May 3, '25, bap. July 3, '25	George Carl and wife Catharina	John Gery and Mary Ann Schäffer
Christian, b. Apr. 23, '25, bap. Sept. 11	Henry Gaugler and Catharina	John Gery, Sr., and wife
William, b. Mar. 30, '25, bap. Nov. 6	Daniel Fitzcharles and wife Elisabeth	John Jacob and Catharina
George, b. Dec. 12, '25, bap. Jan. 29, '26	Peter Gery and wife Elisabeth	Henry Halman and wife Catharina
Jacob Samuel, b. Mar. 13, '26, bap. May 14, '26	Jacob Hillegas and wife Hanna	Samuel Kepler and wife Maria
Catharina, b. July 8, '26, bap. Aug. 7, '26	Peter Deisher and wife Maria	John Gery, Sr., and wife Catharina
Rhein, b. June 9, '26, bap. Sept. 17, '26	Philip Berret and wife Elis.	John Erb and wife Elis.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. Aug. 6, '26, bap. Oct. 29, '26	John Ritz and wife Sophia	Joseph Gery, Lydia Ritz
Rebecca, b. Oct. 1, '26, bap. Dec. 10, '26	George Carl and wife Catharina	John Heilig and wife Anna
Rebecca, b. Dec. 31, '26, bap. Mar. 25, '27	John Graeber and wife	John Blanck and wife
Rachel, b. Sept. 27, '27, bap. Nov. 10, '27	Jacob Huber and wife Margaret	Henry Hofman and wife Catharina
Carl, b. Jan. 22, '27, bap. Mar. 25	Johan Graeber and wife Christiana	Salmon Wicker and wife Elisabeth
Nathanael, b. Apr. 19, '28, bap. June 29, '28	Henry Steier and wife Elisabeth	John Ruekstiche and wife Christina
Anna Elisabeth, b. June 3, '29, bap. Aug. 23, '29	Jonas Nyce and wife Rachel	Jacob Hillegas and wife Anna
Carl, b. Nov. 7, '29, bap. Apr. 9, '30	Amos Antrim and wife Lydia	Henry Craeber and wife Susanna
Carolina, b. Febr. 5, '30, bap. Apr. 11, '30	Jacob Huber and wife Peggy	Peter Fegly and wife Elis.
Isaac, b. Aug. 14, '32, bap. Oct. 21, '32	Jacob Huber and wife Maria	George Huber and wife Elis.
Johannes, b. June 2, '28	James Tagert and wife	the parents
Maria Anna, b. Jan. 20, '31	James Tagert and wife	the parents
Jacobus, b. Dec. 21, '32	James Tagert and wife	the parents

[12. ENTRIES MADE BY LATER HANDS.]

Thomas, b. Oct. 27, '35	Johannes Gerhard and wife Lea	Georg Gerhard and wife Susanna
Mahlon Jacob, b. May 8, '40	Johannes Gerhard and wife Lea	Nathan Levy and wife Maria
Luisa Susanna, b. Aug. 2, '50	Johannes Gerhard and wife Lea	Louisa Kemmerer, maternal grandmother
Elisabeth, bap. May 4, '34	Daniel Schneider and wife Sara	Joseph Gery and wife Anna
Johannes, bap. May 4, '34	Joh. Steier and wife Rebecca	the parents
Robert, bap. May 24, '34	James Taggert and wife	Jacob Taggert and wife

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Israel, bap. June 15, '34	Franz Weth and Maria Weth	David Staut and Cath. Jacob
Esther, bap. July 27, '34	Heinr. Edelman and wife	the parents
Judith, b. Oct. 10, '34, bap. Nov. 30	Jonas Kolp and Ester Kolp	Georg Kolp and wife
Carl, bap. Feb. 21, '36	Daniel Schneider and wife Sara	Daniel Nuss and wife
Jonathan, b. Nov. 18, '46	Johannes Roeder, Jr., and wife Christina	Johannes Roeder, Sr., and wife Christina
Lewis, b. Apr. 2, '48	Johannes Roeder, Jr., and wife Christina	Lewis Schüler and wife Anna
——, b. Sept. 20, '50	Johannes Roeder, Jr., and wife Christina	the parents

[II. BURIAL RECORDS.]

Persons buried by me, John Th. Faber, who were also recorded by me, as follows:

1766, Oct. 21. Abraham Segler's little daughter was buried.

1766, Dec. 8. Andreas Graber's little daughter was buried.

1766, Dec. 26. Jacob Meyer was buried.

1767, Jan. 3. Bernd Lent's little daughter was buried.

1767, Febr. 20. The old Mr. Layendecker was buried.

1767, June 4. A little son of Peter Hellicas was buried, named Johannes, aged 1 year less 14 days.

1767, June 23. A son of Georg Reinheimer was buried, named Johannes, aged 2 years, 2 months, 4 days, of New Goshenhoppen.

1767, July 20. A daughter of Johannes Staut was buried named Anna Maria, aged 1 year, 3 months, less several days.

1767, Aug. 17. A daughter of Michael Raeder was buried, aged 2 years, 8 months, 4 weeks.

1767, Nov. 24. Peter Mack, brother of Peter Mayer's wife of New Goshenhoppen, was buried; born 1707, aged 55 years.

1767, Nov. 14. The wife of Mathias Walder was buried, named Anna Maria, born 1714, Nov. 4; aged 53 years, less several days.

1768, June 7. A daughter of Peter Hellicas was buried, named Eva, born 1768, March 20; aged 11 weeks and 1 day.

1768. An old woman was buried, born in the year (I don't know), aged about 60 years.

1769, March 7. A daughter of Mr. Lauer was buried, named Sara, born 1769, Jan. 23; aged 6 weeks and 3 days.

1769, March 18. A daughter of Henrich Barleman was buried, named Anna Margaretha, born 1766, June 4; aged 4 years, 9 months and 5 days.

1769, May 28. David Mayn was buried; born in 1738; aged 38 years, 8 months and 15 days.

1770, Febr. 14. A son of —— was buried, named John Erhart, born 1769, May 15; aged 8 months, 3 weeks, 4 days.

1770, Jan. 21. Anna Margareta Faabin was buried; born 1749, Oct. 9; aged 20 years, 4 months, 9 days.

1770, Febr. 14. Michael Moll was buried; born 1700; aged 70 years.

1770, Apr. 10. Michael Huper's son was buried, named Johannes, born 1769, Dec. 16; aged 17 weeks and several days.

1770, Apr. 23. A son of John Jacob Danckel was buried, named Henrich, born 1761, March 21; aged 9 years, 1 month.

1770, Dec. 14. A daughter of Peter Panebecker was buried, named Anna Maria, born 1770, Dec. 4; aged 9 days and 1 night.

1771, March 25. Elisabeth Panebecker was buried; born 1750, June 8; aged 20 years, 9 months, 3 weeks.

1771, Apr. 18. Anna Margaretha Danckel was buried; born 1696, Febr. 10; aged 75 years, 2 months, 5 days.

1771, July 27. Margaretha Getto Morin (a negress), daughter of Getto Mor, was buried; born 1756; aged 15 years.

1771, Aug. 27. Robert Bel was buried; born 1735; aged 36 years, 20 weeks and several days.

1772, Febr. 7. The old Mr. Conrad was buried; born 1699; aged a little above 73 years.

1772, Apr. 1. Conrad Wannenmacher was buried; born 1701; aged 70 years, 3 months and 20 days.

1772, May 30. Magdalena Schuler was buried; born 1715, June 17; aged 57 years less 16 days.

1772, June 3. Catharina Gucker was buried; born 1696; aged about 76 years.

1771, Aug. 4. Georg Reinheimer's son was buried, named Joh. Philippus, born 1771, Sept. 8; aged 1 year less 5 weeks.

1772, Sept. 6. Michael Raeder's daughter was buried, named Elisabetha, born 1772, Febr. 18; aged half a year less 4 weeks.

1771, Nov. 21. Peter Gesell was buried; born 1726, Sept. 7; aged 46 years, 2 months, 1 week and 5 days.

1773, Jan. 24. Sarah Laur was buried; born 1737, Oct. 24; aged 35 years, 3 months.

1773, Jan. 29. Michael Raeder's child was buried; born 1772, Jan. 16; aged 1 year, 2 weeks.

1773, Febr. 12. Michael Raeder's child was buried; born 1770, Apr. 11; aged 3 years less 8 weeks and 3 days.

1773, Febr. 21. A child of Michael Raeder; born 1762, March 5; aged 11 years less 2 weeks.

1773, Apr. 8. A negro child of John Adam Hellicas; born about 1771; aged about 2 years and several months.

1773, Apr. 10. A daughter of Wilh. Geiger was buried; born 1756, Nov. 29; aged 16 years, 4 months, 10 days.

1773, March 17. The wife of young Mr. Mack was buried; born 1743, April 3; aged 27 years, 11 months, 13 days.

1773, May 18. A son of Andreas Jung was buried; born 1770, March 12; aged 3 years, 2 months, 5 days.

1773, June 3. Joh. Valentin Grisemer was buried; born 1688, Jan. 4; aged 85 years, 5 months less 4 days.

1773, June 22. A daughter of Rudolph Dresch was buried; born 1772, Aug. 7; aged 1 year less 8 weeks.

1773, Aug. 13. Peter Lauer's daughter was buried; born 1770, Jan. 24; aged 3 years, 5 months, 13 weeks and several days.

1773, Oct. 11. A daughter of Michael Schell was buried; born 1758, March 10; aged 14 years, 7 months.

1773, Nov. 12. A daughter of Leonhart Kriesemer was buried; born 1773, Jan. 14; aged 10 months, 4 days.

1774, Jan. 5. A son of Henr. Rauch was buried; born 1773, Dec. 24; aged 11 days.

1774, Febr. 23. Anna Maria Gillwein (a negress) was buried; born 1750; aged 23 years and about 6 months.

1774, Febr. 2. Joh. Engel was buried; born 1706; aged 68 years.

1774, March 25. Adam Bossert was buried; born 1714; aged 62 years.

1774, June 3. A son of Conrad Helligas was buried; born 1774, Jan 13; aged 4 months, 2 weeks, 5 days.

1774, June 13. Michael Lieser was buried; born 1720; aged about 54 years.

1774, Sept. 18. A daughter of Joh. Georg Kolb was buried; born 1773, May 16; aged 1 year, 4 months.

1774, Dec. 15. A daughter of Abr. Gerhart was buried; born 1771, Jan. 2; aged 3 years, 11 months, 12 days.

1775, Jan. 15. A daughter of Philip Leidecker was buried; born 1774, June 1; aged 7 months, 13 days.

1775, Febr. 14. A daughter of Conrad Nuss was buried; born 1773, Nov. 4, aged 1 year, 3 months, 1 week.

1775, Jan. 17. A daughter of the late Michael Lieser was buried; born 1774, Dec. 9; aged 1 year, 5 months, several days.

1775, Apr. 19. The old Mrs. Steinmann was buried; born 1708, March 18; aged 68 years, 6 weeks, 1 day.

1775, Apr. 19. A daughter of Joseph Kolb was buried; born 1775, Jan. 25; aged 11 weeks, 3 days.

1775, Apr. 11. A son of Justus Eckhart was buried; born 1773, Sept. 18; aged 1 year, 6 months, 3 weeks.

1775, March 6. A son of Georg Schutz was buried; born 1768, March 25; aged 7 years less 3 weeks.

1775, March 8. A son of Henr. Schneider was buried; born 1775, Jan. 24; aged 6 weeks, 5 days.

1775, March 14. A son of Jacob Kugler was buried; born 1774, Sept. 7; aged 6 months, 6 days.

1775, Apr. 27. Jacob Frack was buried; born 1690, Aug. 16; aged 84 years, 8 months.

1775, Apr. 27. A son of Conrad Gillam was buried; born 1774, Jan. 19; aged 1 year, 3 months, 6 days.

1775, May 23. Anna Maria Reninger was buried; born 1745, May 6; aged 30 years.

1775, Aug. 15. Elis. Barbara Staut was buried; born 1748, July 24; aged 27 years, 21 days.

1775, Aug. 9. A son of Peter Heisst was buried; born 1773, July 22; aged 2 years, 18 days.

1775, Aug. 17. A son of Jacob Lang was buried; born 1774, Febr. 7; aged 3 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1775, Aug. 23. A daughter of Peter Maurer was buried; born 1762, June 28, aged 13 years, 7 weeks, 6 days.

1775, Sept. 13. A daughter of Joh. Cunius was buried; born 1772, Nov. 6; aged 2 years, 10 months, 6 days.

1775, Dec. 20. A son of Henr. Bachmann was buried; born 1773, Febr. 2; aged 2 years, 11 months, 14 days.

1775, Dec. 23. A daughter of Daniel Lambrecht was buried; born 1774, Aug. 9; aged 1 year, 4 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.

1775, Dec. 26. A daughter of Daniel Lambrecht was buried; born 1773, March 4; aged 2 years, 9 months, 20 days.

1775, Dec. 27. Ludwig Bitting was buried; born 1703; aged about 73 years.

1776, Jan. 6. A daughter of Joh. Schell was buried; born 1773, July 29; aged 2 years, 5 months, 8 days.

1776, Jan. 22. A daughter of Jacob Holzhausen was buried; born 1774, March 25; aged 1 year, 9 months, 26 days.

1776, Febr. 22. The wife of Phil. Wischang was buried; born 1702; about 74 years of age.

1776, Apr. 25. John George Hering was buried; born 1753, Nov. 13; aged 22 years, 6 months.

1776, May 1. A daughter of Henr. Mueller was buried; born 1770, Nov. 13; aged 5 years, 5 months, 13 days.

1776, May 17. Catharine Weber was buried; born 1709, April 6; aged 67 years, 1 month, 9 days.

1776, July 5. Anna Maria Gertruta Reiter was buried; born 1709, Apr. 26; aged 67 years, 2 months, 7 days.

1776, Sept. 24. Rudolph Segler was buried; born 1747, May 4; aged 29 years, 4 months, 3 weeks, several days.

1776, Nov. 24. Margaretha Raudebusch was buried; born 1702; aged 74 years and 8 weeks.

1776, Dec. 26. A son of Wendel Wiant was buried; born 1776, Aug. 4; aged 20 weeks and some days.

1777, Jan. 7. A son of Caspar Bastian was buried; born 1777, Jan. 18; aged 2 weeks and 4 days.

1777, Jan. 7. A son of Joseph Leopold was buried; born 1775, March 26; aged 1 year, 10 months, 1 week.

1777, Febr. 5. A son of Jacob Wetknecht was buried; born 1757, March 11; aged 19 years, 10 months, 12 days.

1776, Oct. 20. A son was born (!) to Fried. Schell named Magdalena, witnesses Georg Kolb and wife.

1777, Jan. 5. The old Mrs. Segler was buried; born 1709, Dec. 25; aged 68 years, 8 days.

1777, March 3. Michael Huper was buried; born 1715, July 29; aged 61 years, 7 months.

1777, March 14. Johannes Gillam was buried; born 1761, Nov. 22; aged 15 years, 3 months, 3 weeks.

1777, March 19. Anna Maria Berret was buried; born 1699; about 78 years old.

1777, Apr. 12. Anna Maria Holshaus was buried; born 1740, March 19; aged 37 years, 12 days.

1777, Apr. 14. Peter Maurer's wife was buried; born 1740, Febr. 15; aged 36 years, 2 months, less a few days.

1777, Apr. 18. Benedict Moll was buried; born 1742, about November; aged about 35 years.

1777, May 4. Joh. Schell was buried; born 1729, Jan. 22; aged 48 years and 3 months.

1777, May 6. A daughter of Adam Hilligas was buried; aged 9 days.

1777, May 25. A child of Peter Loch was buried; aged 12 days.

1777, May 23. A son of Fried. Müller was buried; aged 12 years, 2 months and 6 days.

1777, Aug. 12. Three children of Andreas Weiller were buried, namely, two daughters and one son; the oldest daughter was born 1758, Ap. 16; aged 19 years, 4 months, less some days; the second daughter was born 1759, Aug. 25; she was 18 years less a week and some days; the son was born 1766, June 9; aged 11 years, 2 months. 2 days.

1777, Aug. 7. A daughter of Peter Maurer was buried; born 1773, Febr. 7; aged 4 years and 6 months.

1777, Aug. 4. A son of Herman Fischer was buried; born 1774, Jan. 5; aged 3 years and 7 months.

1777, Aug. 25. A son of Andreas Weiller was buried; born 1763, Oct. 6; aged 14 years, 1 month, 5 days. Eight days later another son was buried.

1777, Aug. 26. The old Mrs. Haas was buried; born 1702; aged 75 years.

1777, Aug. 16. Joh. Staut was buried; born 1776, July 27; aged 1 year, 3 weeks.

1777, Aug. 30. A child of Jacob Espenschiedt was buried; born 1775, Jan. 18; aged 2 years, 7 months, 8 days.

1777, Sept. 21. A child of Benedict Horne was buried; born 1771, Apr. 5; aged 6 years, 5 months, 14 days.

1777, Sept. 30. A child of Peter Timich was buried; born 1776, Dec. 3; aged 10 months less 4 or 5 days.

1777, Oct. 22. A son of Jacob Müller was buried; born 1766, Jan. 7; aged 11 years, 9 months, 2 weeks.

1777, Dec. 1. The wife of the Schoolmaster Schubart was buried; born ——; aged 68 years, less 3 months and 4 days.

1777, Nov. 20. Margaretha Geiger was buried; born 1762, Aug. 4; aged 15 years, 3 months, 12 days.

1778, May 1. A child of Martin Eisenhauer was buried; born Jan. 5; aged 4 months less 4 days.

1778, May 17. A daughter of Eberh. Christoffel Schärt was buried; born 1762, Dec. 20; aged 15 years, 22 weeks and 3 days.

1778, May 21. A child of Lorens Schmidt was buried; born 1776, Sept. 2; aged 1 year, 9 months, 17 days.

1778, Dec. 10. Georg Reinheimer was buried; born 1727, Febr. 21; aged 51 years, 10 months, several weeks.

1779, Jan. 2. A daughter of Peter Gucker was buried; born 1771, July 5; aged 7 years, 6 months, less 5 days.

1779, Jan. 12. A daughter of Peter Gucker was buried; born 1773, Oct. 23; aged 5 years, 3 months, less 9 days.

1779, March 13. The old Adam Hilligas was buried; born 1717, Jan. 5; aged 62 years, 3 months, 8 days.

1779, May 2. A child of Joh. Sänger was buried; born 1775, May 31; aged 4 years, 2 months.

1779, June 7. A son of Henry Schlieger was buried; born 1777, Oct. 17; aged 1 year, 7 months, 3 weeks.

1779, June 15. A child of Conrad Nus was buried; born 1778, Aug. 17; aged 10 months, less 3 days.

1779, June 18. A child of Georg Hilligas was buried; born 1778, Oct. 5; aged 1 year, 9 months, 12 days.

1779, Aug. 5. A daughter of the late Michael Moll was buried; born 1739, about March; aged about 40 years.

Record of those who died and were buried during the ministry of Friedrich Delliker, V.D.M., in this congregation of New Goshenhoppen.

1783.

January 5. Abraham, 1 year, 1 month, 14 days old; parents are Benedict Horning and his wife Elisabeth.

January 11. Joh. Adam, 8 days, 8 hours old; parents are Andreas Rid and wife Maria.

May 23. Johannes Steinmann, his age 39 years, 4 months.

June 25. Maria, 1 year, 8 months, 11 days old; parents Georg Steineman and Catharine, his wife.

June 30. Samuel Kolb, his age 29 years, several days.

August 12. Georg Raudenbusch, his age 84 years.

Sept. 5. Joh. Philip Rid, born 1698, Jan. 26; his age 85 years, 7 months, 8 days.

Oct. 15. Johannes Mack, his age 32 years, 9 months, 4 days. He died by an accidental fall from a wagon within 17 days.

Dec. 4. Elisabeth, 14 years, 7 months, 6 days old; parents Daniel Ekbrett and Elisabeth his wife.

December 5. Abraham Segler, his age 54 years, 2 months. He fell from his horse near his house and was found dead in the water.

A°. 1784.

Feb. 8. Catharine, 14 days, 6 hours old; parents Andreas Rid and his wife Maria.

March 11. David Levi, his age not quite 56 years.

Buried during the ministry of Fried. Wilh. V. d. Sloot.

1784.

Apr. 25. Peter May, his age 70 years, 2 months, a Lutheran.

June 12. Maria Nuss, née Reder, aged 27 years.

Oct. 16. Anna Margaretha, her father Georg Fischer; her age 19 years, 8 months.

Those persons who were buried by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, in the year 1786.
Date of birth.
1785, May 4, Sus. Cath. Nus, aged 1 year, several weeks.
1783, May 24, Petrus Huper, aged 3 years less 5 weeks.
1786, Apr. 27, Johannes Huper, aged 1 month, 2 weeks.
1786, May 4, child of young Grisemer, aged 4 months, 2 days.
1786, July 27, child of Val. Brobst, aged 11 days.
1786, July 18, child of Peter Hilligas, aged 7 weeks, 2 days.
1751, Jos. Leobold, aged 35 years.
1786, Sept. 27, child of Georg Dörr, aged 13 days.
1720, old Mrs. Benkes, aged 66 years.
1718, Nov. 6, Adam Geri, aged 68 years.
1786, Nov. 27, child of Jacob Geri, aged 2 years, 3 weeks.
1716, Oct. 16, Conrad Zimmerman, aged 70 years, 1 month, 3 weeks.
1761, Dec. 19, Peter Zimmerman, aged 25 years.

1787.

1764, Mar. 13, Henr. Herger, aged 22 years, 11 months, 11 days.
1775, Aug. 18, Peter Rautebusch, aged 11 years, 8 months, less 10 days.
1784, Sept. 29, Johannes Heisst, aged 2 years, 6 months, 2 weeks.
1786, Oct. 5, Johannes, Trumb, aged 6 months, 11 weeks.
1730, Jacob Holshauser, aged 57 years.
1767, Mar. 25, daughter of Phil. Jacob Schmid, aged 20 years, 2 months.
1709, July 14, old Mr. Wendel Wiant, aged 78 years.
1787, Febr. 23, child of Mr. Dimig, aged 3 months, 12 days.
1787, Aug. 10, child of Andr. Ried, aged 8 days.
1783, Nov. 22, child of Georg Fischer, aged 3 years, 10 months, 11 days.
1784, Mar. 25. child of Joh. Bidling, aged 3 years, 6 months, 17 days.
1735, Apr. 3, Joh. Fischer, aged 52 years, 6 months, 10 days.
1784, Febr. 6, child of Joh. Müller, aged 3 years, 9 months.
1787, Oct. 9, child of Peter Trumb, aged 2 years, 1 month, 3 days.
1785, Aug. 13, child of Adam Roeder, aged 2 years, 3 months.
1783, Aug. 18, child of Adam Roeder, aged 4 years, 3 months.
1787, Oct. 12, child of Joh. Fischer, aged 7 months; 18 days.
1717, old Mrs. Jung, aged 71 years.
1713, old Wm. Grisemer, aged 75 years, several months.

1788.

1784, Febr. 1, child of Jacob Stahl, aged 4 years less a month.
1787, Apr. 27, child of young Adam Schneider, aged 8 months, 14 days.
1786, Febr. 8, child of Georg Lang, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.
1787, Aug. —, child of Mr. Schwartz.

1786, Nov. 29, child of Joh. Lambrecht, aged 13 months, 21 days.
1786, May 12, child of Zach. Wagner, aged 1 year, 8 months, 12 days.
1726, Cath. Schlieger, aged 62 years.
1783, Jan. 27, Maria Cath. Hillegas, aged 5 years, 1 week, 4 days.
1782, July 28, son of Ludwig Bitting, aged 5 years, 7 months.
1784, Mar. 5, child of Georg Dörr, aged 4 years less 4 days.
1784, Oct. 26, child of Henr. Panebecker, aged 3 years, 4 months, 5 days.
1788, Sept. 19, Joh. Georg, aged 1 year, 6 months.
1746, Henrich Maurer, aged 42 years.
1781, Febr. 9, Catharina, aged 7 years, 6 months, 4 weeks.

1789.

Members at New Goshenhoppen who died and were buried by N. Pomp.

Date of birth.
1768, Dec. 6, Jacob Rieth, aged 20 years 11 months, 28 days.
1718, Dec. 25, Peter Miller, aged 70 years, 11 months, 19 days.
Buried Febr. 16, George Michael Kolb, aged 81 years, 25 days.
Buried Febr. 16, Anna Maria Stroh, aged 59 years, 7 months, 2 days.
Buried Mar, 25, Dorothea Hollebusch, aged 68 years.
Buried June 16, Elisabeth Gehry, aged 25 years, 10 months, 21 days.

Those persons who were buried by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, Jr.

1791.

Date of birth.
1787, June 3, child of Peter Hilligas, aged 4 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1792.

1790, July 24, Susan, child of George Wigner, aged 1 year, 8 months.
1707, Sept. 29, Maria Kemp, widow, aged 82 years, 6 months, 2 weeks.
1716, July 27, Fried. Miller, aged 75 years, 8 months, 3 weeks, 2 days.
—— child of Joseph Kolb, aged 12 years, 2 months, 13 days.
—— Andr. Weiler, aged 68 years, 5 months, 3 weeks, 4 days.
—— wife of Stev. Shöner.
—— wife of Georg Horlacher, aged 33 years, 2 months, 3 week, 2 days.
May 6, Georg Orffer (?).
May 12 (buried), Wife of Heinr. Miller, aged 56 years, 1 month, 1 day.
March 1, Elisabeth.

1795.

1746, July 31, Anna Marg. Borleman, aged 48 years, 5 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.
1717, Dec., Weyand Panebecker, aged 79 years, 2 months, 2 days.

1785, Dec. 25, Susana, child of Godf. Wissler, aged 9 years, 2 months.
1785, Apr. 16, Jacob, child of Adam Hittel, aged 9 years less 3 days.
1787, Febr. 9, Catharine, daughter of Peter Trumb, aged 8 years, 3 weeks, 5 days.
1794, Apr. 23, Maria Cath., daughter of Henry Geiger, aged 11 months, 4 days.

Names of those who were buried in New Goshenhoppen in 1808. A Helffenstein [pastor].

Hanna Hering, died June 21, 1808, aged 38 years, 8 months, 14 days.
Salina Wannemacher, died July 19, 1808, aged 4 years, 4 months, 11 days.
Johan Kehl, aged 5 months, 5 days.
Henrich Liser.
Conrad Nuss, died March 18, 1808, aged 64 years, 5 months, 4 days.
Conrad Heyl, a Lutheran, died Sept. 24, 1808, aged 59 years, 7 weeks, 4 days.
Jacob Kehl, died Sept. 30, 1808, aged 4 years, 7 months, 11 days.
Lorenz Süssholz, died Oct. 16, 1808, aged 69 years, 11 months, 5 days.

1809.

1805, July 17, Joel ——, aged 3 years, 6 months, 13 days.
1737 (about), Susanna Gucker, aged about 72.

Those who were buried since the beginning of my ministry. On Nov. 12, 1812, I entered upon my ministry, but funerals did not occur till 1813. [V. D. Sloot, Jr.]

Date of birth.

1813, Jan. 24, Magdalena Hittel, aged 2 months, 5 days.
1809, Dec. 25, Sophia Wigand, aged 3 years, 4 months, 24 days.
1773, Oct. 7, Marg. Gery, née Steinmann, aged 39 years, 4 months, 13 days.
1743, Magdalena Sell, died 1813, Febr. 27, buried March 2, aged 70 years.
1812, Dec. 10, Israel, buried March 26, 1813, in the Schwenkfelder Cemetery, aged 3 months, 14 days.

[III. MARRIAGE RECORDS.]

Those persons who were joined in marriage by me, Joh. Theob. Faber.

1767, March 3, Johannes Hellicas, son of Adam Hellicas, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Geri, daughter of Jacob Geri, also of New Goshenhoppen.
1767, May 26, Wendel Fischer, son of the late Herman Fischer, of Upper Hanover, and Juliana Schneider, daughter of Adam Schneider, of Douglas township.

1767, May 26, Michael Moll, son of Michael Moll, of Upper Hanover, and Margaretha Schmeck, daughter of the late Johannes Schmeck, of Elsass township.

1767, June 16, Johannes Steinmann, son of the late Georg Steinmann, of Herford township, and Anna Catharina Maurer, daughter of the late Jacob Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen.

1767, June 23, Christoph Schliger, son of the late Johannes Otto Schliger, of New Goshenhoppen, and Margaretha Mack, daughter of Johannes Mack, of New Goshenhoppen.

1767, June 23, Friedrich Maurer, son of the old Friedrich Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen, and Catharina Beyer, daughter of the late Henrich Beyer, of Herford township.

1767, Nov. 10, Michael Hellicas, son of Adam Hellicas, of New Goshenhoppen, and Catharina Geri, daughter of Jacob Geri, of New Goshenhoppen.

1768, Febr. 4, Andreas Riedt, son of Philip Riedt, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Leidi, daughter of Jacob Leidi, of Franconia township.

1768, June 28, Jacob Segler, son of the late Joh. Segler, of New Goshenhoppen, and Christina Fischer, daughter of the late Herman Fischer, of Upper Hanover township.

1768, Sept. 6, Jacob Frack's son, Daniel Frack, of New Goshenhoppen, and Catharina, daughter of the late Jost Wiand, of New Goshenhoppen.

1768, Nov. 22, Jacob Kämmerer, son of Friedrich Kämmerer, of Upper Milford, and Andreas Maurer's daughter, Elisabetha Maria, of New Goshenhoppen.

1769, Jan. 10, Jacob, son of the late Joh. Taub, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Margaretha, daughter of Conrad Zimmerman, of New Goshenhoppen.

1769, Apr. 25, Georg Michael, son of Georg Michael Kolb, of New Goshenhoppen, and Eva Maria, daughter of Friedr. Stellwagen, of Marion township.

1769, Aug. 22, Conrad, son of the late Jacob Nus, of Upper Hanover township, and Maria Margaretha Roeder, daughter of Michael Roeder, of Upper Hanover township.

1769, Aug. 15, Lorentz, son of David Schmid, of Plumstet township, and Susanna Kolb, daughter of Georg Michael Kolb, of Hanover township.

1769, Oct. 12, Jacob, son of Jacob Schlosser, of Old Goshenhoppen, and Anna Cath. Schwartz, daughter of Weiland Schwartz, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1769, Oct. 17, Jacob, son of the late Jacob Lutz, of Maxatawny, and Anna Christina Bossert, daughter of Adam Bossert, of New Goshenhoppen.

1770, April 17, Jacobus, son of the late Jost Wiant, of New Goshenhoppen, and Catharina Schlichter, daughter of John Schlichter, of New Goshenhoppen.

1770, Sept. 30, Joh. Georg, son of Adam Hellicas, of New Goshenhoppen, and Elisabeth Jung, daughter of Joh. Nicolaus Jung, of New Goshenhoppen.

1770, Oct. 2, Melchior Kolb, widower, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Stettler, widow, of Falkner Swamp.

1771, Jan. 4, Jost, son of Wendel Wiant, of Upper Hanover township, and Anna Barbara Röder, daughter of Michael Röder, of Upper Hanover.

1772, Jan. 14, Valentin, son of Joh. Nicolas Finck, of Herford township, and Elisabetha, daughter of Melchoir Süssholz, of New Goshenhoppen.

1772, May 5, Johannes, son of Joh. Krisemer, of Leter (!) Creek, and daughter of Joh. Adam Hellicas, of New Goshenhoppen.

1772, Oct. 13, Marty, son of Marty Hiller, of Limerick township, and Anna Roeder, daughter of Michael Raeder, of New Goshenhoppen.

1772, Oct. 13. Jacob, son of the late Jacob Hohl, of New Goshenhoppen, and Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Datismon, of New Goshenhoppen.

1773, Sept. 23, Christian, son of Joh. Henr. Schmid, of Upper Milford township, and Maria Geri, daughter of Thomas Geri, of Rockhill township.

1773, Nov. 2, Peter, son of Engel Binkes, of New Goshenhoppen, and Barbara, daughter of the late Henrich Stettler, of New Goshenhoppen.

1773, Oct. 25, Adam, son of Zach. Haller, of Lynn township, and Catharina, daughter of Wilh. Geier, of New Goshenhoppen.

1773, Dec. 7, Andreas, son of Andreas Weiller, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria, daughter of Joh. Mack, of New Goshenhoppen.

1774, June 14, Albertus Spring, son of the late Andreas Spring, of New Goshenhoppen, and Barbara, daughter of Peter Gettel, of New Goshenhoppen.

1774, Aug. 14, Carl Schelleberger, son of Joh. Schelleberger, of Hatfield township, and Margaret Hellicas, daughter of Adam Helligas, of New Goshenhoppen.

1774, Nov. 20, Friedrich Panebecker, son of the late Weiant Panebecker, of New Goshenhoppen, and Elis. Neukomer, daughter of Joh. Neukomer, of Lower Saucon.

1774, Dec. 27, Joh. Taudt, son of Michael Taudt, of New Goshenhoppen, and Susanna Benvil, daughter of the late Thomas Benvil, of Berks County.

1775, March 21, Joh. Klein, son of Joh. Klein, of Nentmil [Nantmill] township, and Cath. Bitting, daughter of Ludwig Bitting, of Great Swamp.

1775, July 4, Wendel Wiant, widower, of New Goshenhoppen, and Magdalena Datismann, wife of the late Mr. Datismann, but now widow, of New Goshenhoppen.

1775, July 2, Jost Wiant, son of Jost Wiant, of Upper Milford township, and Margareta Long, daughter of Peter Long, of Upper Milford township.

1775, Aug. 15, Jacob Bossert, son of the late Adam Bossert, of Lower Salford, and Eva Schlieger, daughter of Jost Schlieger, of New Goshenhoppen.

1775, Dec. 12, Henr. Schlieger, son of Jost Schlieger, of New Goshenhoppen, and Christina Weiller, daughter of Andreas Weiller, also of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, Febr. 20, Joh. Mack, son of Joh. Mack, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Schell, daughter of Joh. Schell, also of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, May 7, Joh. Roeder, son of Michael Roeder, of New Goshenhoppen, and Maria Cath. Wiegner, of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, May 5, Valentin Schneider, son of the late Georg Schneider, of New Goshenhoppen, and Maria Wagner, daughter of Michael Wagner, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1776, June 11, Henr. Panebecker, son of Weyant Panebecker, of New Goshenhoppen, and Susana Huper, daughter of Michael Huper, of Douglas township.

1776, June 11, Joh. Adam Geri, son of Jacob Geri, of New Goshenhoppen, and Barbara Weiller, daughter of Andreas Weiller, of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, June 9, Philip Vorschong, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Benges, of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, July 2, Adam Helligas, son of Joh. Adam Helligas, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Schultz, daughter of Melchior Schultz, of New Goshenhoppen.

1777, Sept. 30, Michael Diel, son of the late Jacob Diel, of Upper Milford township, and Barbara Süssholtz, daughter of Melchior Süssholtz, of New Goshenhoppen.

1777, Dec. 2, Georg Faust, son of Georg Faust, of Tulpehocken, and Christina Maurer, daughter of Andreas Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen.

1778, Jan. 13, Jacob Dörr, son of Joh. Dörr, of Great Swamp, and Margaretha Müller, daughter of Henr. Müller, of New Goshenhoppen.

1778, Dec. 22, Dietrich Reiher, son of Martin Reiher, of Malbrick [Marlborough] township, and Elisabeth Graeber, daughter of Andreas Graeber, of New Goshenhoppen.

1779, Febr. 23, Jacob Nus, son of the late Jacob Nus, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Roeder, daughter of Michael Roeder, of New Goshenhoppen.

1779, March 9, Andreas Graeber, son of Andreas Graeber, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Weiss, son of Georg Weiss, of Upper Milford township.

1779, March 16, Joh. Petrus Helligas, son of Georg Petrus Helligas, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Maurer, daughter of Andreas Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen.

1779, June 22, Jacob Brendel, son of the late Andreas Brendel, of Colebrookdale township, and Elis. Ritschert, daughter of James Ritschert, of Daumensich [Toamensing] township.

1779, Sept. 17, Georg Long, son of the late Elis. Long, of New Goshenhoppen, and Anna Maria Graeber, daughter of Ulrich Graeber, of New Goshenhoppen.

1779, July 21, Ludwig Graeber, son of Andreas Graeber, of New Goshenhoppen, and Elis. Joter, daughter of Jacob Joter, of Rocklin [Rockland] township.

1779, Sept. 30, Peter Lauer, son of Peter Lauer, of New Goshenhoppen, and Margaretha Fischer, daughter of Joh. Fischer, of New Goshenhoppen.

List of those persons who were joined in marriage by me, Friedrich Delliker.

1782.

March 24, Georg Zerby and Maria Klein.

June 25, Georg Grob, son of Jacob Grob, of New Hanover township, and Margaretha Lar, daughter of Philip Lar.

Sept. 3, David Süssholtz, widower, of New Hanover township, and Elisabeth Müller, daughter of Peter Müller, of Rockhill township.

1783.

May 20, Samuel Kolb, son of Melchior Koib, and Anna Maurer, daughter of Peter Maurer.

1784.

Febr. 3, Heinrich Segler, son of Abraham Segler, and Elisabeth Gugger, daughter of Peter Gugger, of Upper Hanover township.

Febr. 15, Philip Pauly and Elisabeth Mosch, daughter of Joh. Mosch, of Eastown.

March 16, Hans Niclas Mud, Jacob Mud's son and Anna Margaret Greber, daughter of Andreas Greber, both of this congregation.

List of the Persons who were united in marriage by me, Fridrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot.

1784.

May 11, Johannes Keri [Geri], son of Jacob Keri, of New Goshenhoppen, and Susanna Wigner, daughter of the late George Wigner.

May 25, Peter Jost, son of Johannes Jost, of Fredrick township, and Eva Hillegas, daughter of Conrad Hillegas, of New Goshenhoppen.

June 27, Johannes Bergman, of Germany, and Anna Stromann.

June 29, Rev. Däliker married me, Friedrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot, only son of Friedrich Heinrich Von der Sloot, late minister in Anhalt-Zerbst, Germany, to Anna Margaretha Riedt, oldest daughter of Jacob Ried, of Hatfield township, Philadelphia County.

July 13, Conrad Wolf, son of Conrad Wolf, of Upper Milford township, and Catharina Jäkels, daughter of Jeremias Jäkel, of Upper Milford township.

Sept. 28, Peter Trump, son of Adam Trump, of Milford township, and Eva Rheder, daughter of Michael Reder, of Upper Hanover township.

Those persons who were united in marriage by me, John Theobald Faber.

1786.

Aug. 6, Joh. Stephan Linck, of Malburi [Marlborough] township, and Margaret Maurer, of New Hanover.

Dec. 19, Math. Hinerleiter, of Maxatawny, and Catharina Gerhard, of Douglas township.

1787.

March 6, Jacob Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen, and Eva Hornecker, of the same place.

March 13, Henr. Graeber and Christina Haas, both of Lower Saucon.

March 13, Martin Wetknecht, of New Goshenhoppen, and Maria Pertroin, of Old Goshenhoppen.

Apr. 22, Petrus Stehler, of Upper Milford, and Christina Graeber, of New Goshenhoppen.

Apr. 24, Jeremias Schiefer, of Upper Milford, and Catharina Schlieger, of New Goshenhoppen.

Apr. 24, Jacob Bierman and Christina Fischer, both of Berks County.

May 3, —— Weitner, of ——, and —— Wagner.

May 15, Wendel Wiant, of New Goshenhoppen, and Margaretha Sell, of New Goshenhoppen.

June 12, Johannes Finck, of New Goshenhoppen, and Elisabetha Neudorf, in New Goshenhoppen.

June 24, Peter Lang and Cath. Hageberg, both of Upper Milford township.

June 26, Joh. Faust, of Frederick township, and Susanna Walber, of the same township.

July 7, Georg Reinheimer, of New Goshenhoppen, and Margareth Cogg.

Oct. 23, Georg Frey, of Limerick township, and Margaretha Griesemer, of New Goshenhoppen.

Dec. 18, Peter Willauer, of New Goshenhoppen, and Rebecka Geri, also of New Goshenhoppen.

1788.

Jan. 8, Joh. Martin Schmidt, of Malbork [Marlborough] township, and Barbara Wetknecht, of the same township.

April 22, Georgus Maurer and Catharina Schultz, both of New Goshenhoppen.

May 6, Johannes Wittner, of Oly, and Anna Margareta Cunius, of New Goshenhoppen.

May 13, Fried. Hering and Anna Levi, both of New Goshenhoppen.

N. Pomp, minister of the three united congregations, has duly married the following persons, beginning with December 1, 1789.

Dec. 22, Philip Schmayer, of Macungie, and Catharina Miller, daughter of Peter Miller, of New Goshenhoppen.

Dec. 26, Philip Hübner, of Frederick township, Montgomery County, and Elisabeth Neiss, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1790.

Jan. 17, Henrich Raudenbusch and Catharina Schneider, both of New Goshenhoppen.

March 23, Johannes Dörr and Gertraut Schliecher.

March 30, Johannes Raudenbusch and Salome Hildebeutel.

June 1, Christophel Schlicher and Gertraut Schneider, married at Upper Milford.

Aug. 10, Michael Dotter and Maria Margareth Hillegas.

Those persons who were duly united in marriage by me, John Faber, in New Goshenhoppen.

1793.

Andreas Graeber and Sibilla Wolzetler.

Samuel Brode and Barbara Berckströser.

Jacob Geri and Elisabeth Dreisler.

Joseph Fischer and Barbara Miller.

Jan. 22, John Christman and Catharina Wiant, both of New Goshenhoppen.

Febr. 26, Michael Moll and Elizabetha Sell.

Apr. 2, Heinrich Rhoeder and Maragaretha Kowern.

May 7, Michael Diederle and Barbara Borlemann.
June 2, John Hauswirth and Elisabeth Miller.
Aug. 20, Jacob Roth, of Lower Saucon, and Margaretha Bärkströser.
Michael Brauchler, of Berks County, and Elisabetha Kittelmann.

1794.

Apr. 15. John Maurer and Maria Stahl, both of New Goshenhoppen.
Apr. 15, Abraham Joder and Elisabeth Maurer, both of New Goshenhoppen.
May 11, Abraham Levi and Eva Hillegas, daughter of Peter Hillegas.
Nov., 1794, John Kühler, son of John Kühler, and Eva Süssholtz, daughter of Lorenz Süssholtz.

1795.

Jan. 4, Johannes Loch and Caty Neudig.
April 7, Daniel Zimmerman and Catharina Weiss.
May 10, Henrich Boyer and Madlena Wissler.
May 31, Jacob Ache and Maricha Hillegas.
June 7, William Lick and Catharina Wiand.
June 7, John George Hillegas and Maria Hillegas.
June 25, Peter Gerhard and Elisabetha Himmels.
June 28, Johannes Young and Barbara English.
August, Johannes Hillegas and Catharina Hillegas.
December, Henrich Sell and Margaretha Schmitt.
November, 1796, George Staud and Hanna Sell.
1797, April, Michael Rhaudenbusch and Maria Sell.
1797, May, George Renninger and Mary Hein.
1797, June 1, David Zerby and Maria Magdalena Jung.

List of those persons who were united in marriage by me, Albert Helffenstein.

June 12, 1808

Peter Lepold and Cath. Richard, Aug. 14.
Georg Reiter and Polly Freyer, Aug. 14.
Mr. Ball and Miss Eberhard, ——
Mr. Klein and Miss Mumbauer, Oct. 10.
Mr. Gering and Miss Marsteller.
Mr. Handschu and Miss Schelly

1810.

Febr. 9, Philip Freyer and Elisabeth Brey.
Febr. 11, Abraham Reifschneider and Christina Schmidt.
Hanrich Steuer and Elis. Freyer.
Henrich Hauch and Elis. Schütler.
Wilhelm Koch and Bewey Waidermeyer.

[IV. LISTS OF CATECHUMENS.]

Children of the congregation of New Goshenhoppen who were confirmed by me, Joh. Th. Faber, in the year 1767, on April 17th, as follows:

Boys

1. Friedrich Segler, aged 23 years
2. Joseph Segler, aged 18 years
3. Christian Wanemacher, aged 14 years

Girls

1. Fronica Rid, confirmed by herself because of sickness, aged 16 years
2. Elisabeth Grob, aged 15 years

In the year 1768, April 1st.

1. Johannes Mack, aged 18 years
2. Erhard Hudt, aged 15 years
3. Johannes Hudt, aged 14 years
4. Erhard Weis, aged 14 years

1. Anna Maria Wiant, aged 15 years
2. Barbara Reder, aged 15 years

In the year 1769, March 24th.

1. Joh. Adam Geri, aged 17 years
2. Conrad Finck, aged 16½ years
3. Ludwig Graeber, aged 15 years
4. Benedict Finck, aged 15 years
5. Wilh. Pannebecker, aged 15 years
6. Stephen Schlieger, aged 19 years
7. Jacob Geri, aged 14 years
8. Henr. Schlieger, aged 16½ years
9. Abr. Zimmermann, aged 14 years
10. Petrus Binckes, aged 16½ years
11. Jost Wiant, aged 16 years

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1. Susanna Huper, aged 15½ years
2. Eva Schlieger, aged 15½ years
3. Cath. Kleber, aged 14½ years
4. Sib. Cath. Wiant, aged 13½ years

In the year 1770, May 13th.

1. Michael Huper, aged 14½ years
2. Joh. Schell, aged 16½ years
3. Joseph Kleport, aged 18½ years
4. Wilh. Kunius, aged 15½ years
5. Phil. Jacob Kolb, aged 18 years

Adult persons who were instructed and baptized:

1. Phil. Lar, aged 28 years
2. Hen. Sell, aged 30 years
3. Susanna Gucker, aged 28 years
4. Anna Maria Kolb, aged 27 years
5. Magdalena, wife of Georg Kolb

1. Fereni Mack, aged 15 years
2. Barbara May, aged 15 years
3. Sara May, aged 15½ years
4. Marg. Panebecker, aged 14½ years
5. Barbara Süsshols, aged 15 years
6. Marg. Schmitt, aged 14 years
7. Elis. Marg. Rosenauer, aged 15 years
8. Anna Reder, aged 15½ years
9. Anna Christina Kraeber, aged 14 years
10. Fereni Schell, aged 15 years
11. Christina Maurer, aged 15 years

In the year 1771, March 29th.

1. Georg Adam Hellicas, aged 15 years
2. Friedr. Hellicas, aged 13 years
3. Peter Hellicas, aged 15 years
4. Joh. Wetknecht, aged 15 years

1. Gertr. Schlieger, aged 15 years
2. Anna Marg. Geiger, aged 15 years
3. Barbara Weitner, aged 16 years
4. Marg. Weitner, aged 15 years

In the year 1772, April 17th.

1. Andreas Graeber, aged 17 years
2. Andr. Benkes, aged 16 years
3. Wendel Wiant, aged 16 years
4. Jacob Kunsert, aged 16 years

1. Marg. Elis. Graeber, aged 14 years
2. Anna Maria Moor, aged 20 years
3. Marg. Hupper, aged 14 years
4. Marg. Hellicas, aged 15 years

In the year 1773, April 25th.

1. Joh. Adam Bossert, aged 15 years
2. Phil. Wetknecht, aged 16 years
3. Peter Lauer, aged 14 years

1. Mar. Cath. Schell, aged 15 years
2. Marg. Schlieger, aged 15 years
3. Elis. Geri, aged 16 years
4. Anna Marg. Graeber, aged 14 years
5. Anna Mar. Roeder, aged 15 years
6. Magdalena Zimmerman, aged 14 years
7. Cath. Kolb, aged 14 years
8. Elisabeth ——, aged 14 years
9. Anna Mar. Mauer, aged 15 years

In the year 1774, April 1st.

1. Phil. Eckel, aged 16 years
2. Wenert Knop, aged 16 years
3. Georg Finck, aged 18 years
4. Mich. Geiger, aged 14 years
5. Christian Müller, aged 17 years
6. Henrich Oehl, aged 15 years

1. Mar. Cunius, aged 15 years
2. Mar. Kleber, aged 15 years
3. Anna Marg. Müller, aged 15 years
4. Christian Wiant, aged 15 years

In the year 1775, April 14th.

1. Joh. Maurer, aged 18 years
2. Henr. Segler, aged 16 years
3. Joh. Geri, aged 16 years
4. Joh. Weiller, aged 14 years
5. Jacob Schell, aged 18 years

1. Elis. Zerny, aged 15 years
2. Magd. Zernev, aged 15 years
3. Emma Mauer, aged 14 years
4. Anna Maria Maurer, aged 14 years

6. Jacob Zörli, aged 17 years
7. Ludw. Zörli, aged 15 years

5. Anna Mar. Maurer, aged 16 years
6. Elis. Grisemer, aged 17 years
7. Anna Mar. Grisemer, aged 15 years
8. Cath. Lauer, aged 14 years
9. Anna Mar. Wiant, aged 14 years
10. Mar. Weiller, aged 15 years
11. Barb. Geier, aged 18 years
12. Christina Wiant, aged 18 years

In the year 1776, April 13th.

1. Adam Roeder, aged 15 years
2. David Schultz, aged 16 years
3. Joh. Fischer, aged 14 years
4. Nicol. Muth, aged 16 years
5. Jacob Schell, aged 16 years
6. Michael Frack, aged 17 years
7. Jacob Frack, aged 14 years
8. Joh. Berret, aged 17 years
9. Hen. Berret, aged 15 years
10. Georg Kücker, aged 15 years
11. Peter Helligas, aged 15 years
12. Joh. Doerr, aged 15 years
13. —— Schliger, aged 15 years

1. Marg. Fischer, aged 15 years
2. Christina Fischer, aged 14 years
3. Cath. Helligas, aged 15 years
4. Anna Mar. Geier, aged 14 years
5. Anna Schultz, aged 18 years
6. Elis. Helligas, aged 14 years
7. Anna Marg. Cunius, aged 14 years
8. Eva Elis. Helligas, aged 14 years
9. Cath. Holhauser, aged 14 years

In the year 1777, April 12th.

Peter Zimmerman, aged 15 years
Henr. Heineman, aged 15 years

Eva Graeber, aged 14 years
Cath. Levi, aged 14 years
Cath. Müller, aged 14 years
Elis. Müller, aged 16 years
Cath. Müller, aged 15 years
Anna Maria Lauer, aged 14 years
Anna Maria Reinheimer, aged 14 years
Cath. Schultz, aged 15 years
Anna Barb. Mayer, aged 15 years
Christina Mayer, aged 14 years

In the year 1779, April 2nd.

1. Jacob Halshausen
2. Henr. Geier
3. Peter Gerhart

1. Marg. Wiegert, aged 15 years
2. Marg. Stroh, aged 16 years
3. Susanna Mess, aged 15 years

4. Michael Jung
5. Joh. Griesemer
6. Henr. Stroh
7. Henr. Stroh
8. Henr. Graeber
9. Weiant Panebecker
10. Jacob Huper
11. Elias Ritz
12. Jacob Geri
13. Leonhart Hartranft
14. Phil. Rauch
15. Georg Rauch

4. Anna Maria Helligas, aged 15 years
5. Christina Huper, aged 15 years
6. Eva Trolinger, aged 16 years
7. Eva Helligas, aged 15 years
8. Cath. Cunius, aged 16 years
9. Eva Roeder, aged 15 years
10. Cath. Schleiger, aged 15 years
11. Marg. Lar, aged 15 years
12. Elis. Gucker, aged 15 years
13. Elis. Barret, aged 15 years
14. Elis. Lauer, aged 15 years
15. Cath. Roeder, aged 17 years
16. Elis. Helligas, aged 15 years
17. Maria Hartranf, aged 17 years

On May 26th, 1782, the following children were confirmed by me, Friedrich Delliker.

Married persons:

Peter Schell — Barbara Benkes

Single persons

Philip Fischer
Johannes Maurer
Abraham Sechler
Johannes Moll
Johannes Raudenbusch
Heinrich Ringer

Catharina Ekhard
Margaret Weitknecht
Elisabeth Stromann
Anna Stromann
Elisabeth Barbara Hillegas
Anna Maria Schlicher
Rebecca Geri
Elisabeth Kolb
Elisabeth Jung
Magdalena Gugger
Catharina Christman
Barbara Baret
Elisabeth Moll
Elisabeth Barbara Horning
Margareth Horning
Catharina Horning

Confirmed May 24, 1783.

Married persons:

Elisabeth Greber
Susanna Reder

Single persons:

Johannes Ris
Daniel Weissel
Jacob Rid
Johannes Fischer
Andreas Greber
Abraham Zärn
Andreas Weyand
Peter Weyand
Susanna Wigner
Christina Greber
Anna Maria Zeller
Catharina Zeller
Rosina Segler
Margareth Schell

The following persons were confirmed by me, Friedrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot, in the year 1784:

1. George Huber, who was also baptized this day, aged 17 years
2. Wilhelm Geier, aged 15 years
3. Jacob Reps, aged 18 years
4. Jacob Kunius, aged 15 years
5. Christian Neukammer, aged 21 years
6. Barbara Jung, aged 16 years
7. Elisabeth Stroh, aged 18 years
8. Elisabeth Holzhausen, aged 15 years
9. Susanna Holzhausen, aged 16 years

Married persons:

10. Christina Sell, 20 years.
11. Anna Marg. Schoener, 22 years.

Children of the two congregations, New Goshenhoppen and Great Swamp, who were confirmed by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, in the year 1787, April 9th.

Boys

1. Joh. Faber, aged 15 years
2. Phil. Cunius, aged 16 years
3. Peter Roeder, aged 19 years
4. Phil. Lauer, aged 15 years
5. Joh. Staut, aged 18 years
6. Joh. Graeber, aged 17 years
7. Wendel Wiant, aged 21 years
8. Georg Stahl, aged 16 years
9. Joh. Stahl, aged 18 years
10. Wendel Wiant, aged 14 years
11. Adam Levi, aged 18 years
12. Michael Moll, aged 19 years

Girls

1. Eva Maurer, aged 18 years
2. Cath. Stahl, aged 14 years
3. Maria Neukirch, aged 16 years
4. Marg. Helligas, aged 17 years
5. Susanna Helligas, aged 16 years
6. Maria Stahl, aged 15 years
7. Susanna Wiant, aged 16 years
8. Margareta Levi, aged 15 years
9. Anna Levi, aged 16 years
10. Anna Maria Fischer, aged 17 years
11. Eva Helligas, aged 17 years

13. Jacob Helligas, aged 15 years
14. Georg Staut, aged 16 years
15. Joh. Georg Fischer, aged 19 years
16. Georg Reninger, aged 16 years
17. Joh. Helligas, aged 15 years
18. Jacob Hauswirt, aged 20 years
19. Johannes Hauswirt, aged 18 years
20. Peter Geri, aged 18 years
21. Michael Geri, aged 16 years
22. Wendel Reninger, aged 17 years
23. Friedr. Maurer, aged 15 years
24. Jacob Mayer, aged 21 years
25. Peter Maurer, aged 17 years
26. Michael Kolb, aged 18 years
27. Georg Reinheimer, aged 19 years
28. Georg Welcker, aged 16 years
29. Georg Hüstner, aged 25 years
30. Herman Bingeman, aged 20 years
31. Henr. Roeder, aged 17 years
32. Jacob Linck, aged 17 years
33. Phil. Riedt, aged 16 years
34. Joh. Fischer, aged 17 years

12. Elis. Maurer, aged 18 years
13. Anna Margr. Maurer, aged 18 years
14. Marg. Eckart, aged 16 years
15. Susanna Gucker, aged 18 years
16. Cath. Nuss, aged 16 years
17. Bebi Maurer, aged 18 years
18. Anna Maria Welcker, aged 18 years
19. Elis. Sell, aged 18 years
20. Marg. Sell, aged 17 years
21. Margr. Rid
22. Margr. Griesemer
23. Magd. Kolb
24. Elis. Dimig
25. Betti Reinheimer
26. Cath. Kolb
27. Sophia Derr

From the Swamp Congregation the following children were confirmed together with those of the New Goshenhoppen congregation:

1. Abr. Eberhart, aged 14 years
2. Georg Helligas, aged 16 years
3. Bastian Buchert, aged 17 years
4. Antoni Willauer, aged 16 years
5. Henr. Bitting, aged 19 years
6. Joh. Helligas, aged 15 years
7. Adam Willauer, aged 17 years

1. Hanna Huper, aged 16 years
2. Christina Hagenberg, aged 16 years
3. Eva Bitting, aged 19 years
4. Gert. Linn, aged 17 years
5. Cath. Samsel, aged 15 years
6. Eva Samsel, aged 14 years

Children who in the year 1788, on April 12th, were confirmed by me, Joh. Theob. Faber from the New Goshenhoppen congregation in the Swamp congregation:

1. Christian Willauer, aged 23 years

1. Elis. Frack, aged 30 years
2. Elis. Willauer, aged 20 years

2. Jacob Berret, aged 15 years
3. Joh. Willauer, aged 15 years
4. Joh. Georg Moll, aged 18 years
5. Joh. Georg Heiligas, aged 16 years
6. Joh. Helligas, aged 15 years
7. Jacob Nus, aged 16 years
8. Martin Wetknecht, aged 26 years
9. Peter Trolinger, aged 19 years

3. Elis. Werner, aged 17 years
4. Mrs. Margaretha Frack, aged 24 years
5. Marg. Moll, aged 16 years
6. Marg. Jung, aged 16 years
7. Susanna Wiant, aged 15 years
8. Maria Steinmann, aged 18 years
9. Marg. Steinman, aged 16 years
10. Barb. Roeder, aged 14 years
11. Elis. Mengel, aged 15 years
12. Salome Christman, aged 16 years
13. Catharina Christman, aged 15 years
14. Susanna Trolinger, aged 17 years

1790

This year fifty-two children were confirmed and admitted to the Lord's Supper at Pentecost, of whom the following belong to the New Goshenhoppen congregation:

Boys

Herman Fischer, aged 18; father, Georg Fischer
Jacob Welcker, aged 17; father, Jacob Welcker
Michael Raudenbusch, aged 16; father, Michael Raudenbusch
Heinrich Sell, aged 17; father, Henrich Sell
Philip Fischer, aged 16; father, George Fischer
Johannes Sell, aged 15; father, Henrich Sell
Carl Geyger, aged 18; father, Benjamin Geyger
Jacob Reinheimer, aged 16; father, late Georg Reinheimer
Friedrich Reninger, aged 16; father, Friedrich Reninger
Jacob Neiss, aged 16; father, late Georg Neiss (received Holy Baptism at the same time)
Georg Kolb, aged 19; father, Joseph Kolb
Peter Kolb, aged 18; father, Michael Kolb
Johannes Kunius, aged 21; father, Johan Kunius

Girls

Catharina Bostert, aged 14; father, Jacob Bostert
Susanna Fischer, aged 15; father, Georg Fischer
Mary Maurer, aged 15; father, Peter Maurer
Maria Hillegas, aged 15; father, Peter Hillegas
Margaret Steinman, aged 16; father, Georg Steinman

Eva Hillegas, aged 15; father, George Hillegas
Maria Hillegas, aged 15; father, Conrad Hillegas
Elisabeth Wieand, aged 15; father, Wendel Wieand
Barbara Holshauser, aged 17; father, Jacob Holshauser
Elisabeth Laar, aged 16; father, Philip Laar
Susanna Zeller, aged 19; father, John Zeller
Fronica Segler, aged 17; father, Abraham Segler
Catharina Wiand, aged 16; father, Jost Wiand
Sarah Levi, aged 15; father, late David Levi

These children of the New Goshenhoppen congregation were confirmed on Pentecost of the year 1792 in the Swamp congregation by me, Johannes Faber, Jr.

Boys:

1. Andreas Reed, aged 17 years
2. Andreas Young, aged 17 years
3. Jacob Levi, aged 18 years
4. John Panebecker, aged 17 years
5. Joseph Schmith, aged 21 years
6. Michael Hillegas, aged 16 years
7. Jacob Stahl, aged 18 years
8. Georg Steinman, aged 16 years
9. Peter Steinman, aged 16 years
10. Friedrich Griesemer, aged 19 years
11. John Panebecker, aged 14 years
12. Joseph Fischer, aged 27 years

Girls:

1. Elisabeth Schmit, aged 19 years
2. Magdalena Wiegner, aged 27 years
3. Anmaria Schlichter, aged 17 years
4. Polly Young, aged 19 years
5. Anmaria Young, aged 16 years
6. Margretha Panebeker, aged 16 years
7. Susanna Stahl, aged 16 years
8. Eva Mack, aged 17 years
9. Anmaria Nuss, aged 16 years
10. Barbara Guker, aged 18 years
11. Anmaria Griesemer, aged 18 years
12. Magdalena Hillegas, aged 15 years
13. Maricha Sell, aged 17 years
14. Susana Kolb, aged 17 years

The children of the New Goshenhoppen congregation who on March 29, 1793, were confirmed in the Old Goshenhoppen Church by me, Johannes Faber, Jr.

Boys:

1. Peter Staud, aged 18 years
2. Philip Christman, aged 17 years
3. Peter Kolp, aged 17 years

Girls:

1. Eva Miller, aged 15 years
2. Susanna Schell, aged 18 years
3. Barbara English, aged 17 years

4. John Walter, aged 23 years (who received baptism at the same time)
5. Antony Kehl, aged 17 years
6. Charles Huber, aged 22 years
7. John Moll, aged 18 years
8. Heinrich Moll, aged 16 years
9. Stophel Moll, aged 18 years
10. Georg Moll, aged 15 years
11. John Wiant, aged 18 years
12. Wendel Wiant, aged 16 years

4. Mary Sofia Weis, aged 16 years
5. Elisabeth Hillegas, aged 20 years

Those children of the New Goshenhoppen congregation who on Easter of the year 1794 were confirmed by me, Joh. Faber, Jr., in this New Goshenhoppen Church.

Boys:

1. Jacob Fischer, aged 15 years
2. Heinrich Christman, aged 15 years
3. Philip Christman, aged 15 years
4. John Griesemer, aged 17 years
5. Jacob Griesemer, aged 19 years
6. John Steinman, aged 21 years
7. John Reed, aged 16 years
8. Jeremias Reimer, aged 18 years
9. Jacob Deis, aged 17 years
10. Heinrich Fritz, aged 21 years
11. Joseph Fritz, aged 17 years
12. Heinrich Miller, aged 16 years
13. John Mack, aged 18 years

Girls:

1. Christina Fischer, aged 17 years
2. Anna Marg. Maurer, aged 18 years
3. Eva Griesemer, aged 15 years
4. Elisabeth Schuler, aged 17 years
5. Catharina Steinman, aged 18 years
6. Maria Hein, aged 17 years

Those children of this congregation who on Easter of the year 1795 were confirmed in the Swamp congregation by me, John Faber, Jr.

Boys:

1. Samuel Roeter, aged 16 years
2. Samuel Kolb, aged 16 years
3. David Christman, aged 16 years
4. Jacob Hillegas, aged 17 years
5. Heinrich Panebeker, aged 17 years
6. Heinrich Derr, aged 17 years
7. Andreas Levi, aged 16 years

Girls:

1. Elisabetha Panebeker, aged 14 years
2. Susanna Young, aged 17 years

1808.

Names and number of those who were confirmed this year and admitted to the Lord's Supper from the three congregations.

Boys:

24. Isaac ——
1. Jonathan Griesemer, aged 16 years
2. Johan Geiger, aged 18 years
3. Jacob Geiger, aged 16 years
4. Georg Welcker, aged 17 years
5. Johan Welcker, aged 16 years
6. Johan Willauer, aged 16 years
7. Johan Beret, aged 16 years
8. Jacob Wenner, aged 22 years
9. Heinrich Mumbauer, aged 16 years
10. Jacob Kolb, aged 18 years
11. Johan Bussert, aged 18 years
12. Georg Nice, aged 17 years
13. Daniel Schissly, aged 18 years
14. Jacob Scheid, aged 16 years
15. Daniel Pfannebeker, aged 18 years
16. Heinrich Huber, aged 22 years
17. Georg Reed, aged 17 years
18. Peter Hilligas, aged 18 years
19. Henrich Kehler, aged 22 years
20. Henrich ——
21. Wilhelm Schuler
22. Jacob Ried
23. Samuel Schuler

Girls:

1. Margareth Finck, aged 16 years
2. Hetty Wittis, aged 17 years
3. Polly Hillegas, aged 16 years
4. Cathr. Maurer, aged 16 years
5. Sally Hering, aged 16 years
6. Elis. Willauer, aged 15 years
7. Magr. Bleiler, aged 17 years
8. Cath. Bossert, aged 16 years
9. Sophia Neis, aged 17 years
10. Elisabeth Mumbauer, aged 18 years
11. Nancy Gräber, aged 16 years
12. Susanna Bikhart, aged 17 years
13. Marg. Nusting, aged 15 years
14. Cath. Acker, aged 16 years
15. Hanna Waidemayer, aged 17 years
16. Maria Wiant, aged 17 years
17. Maricha Gräber, aged 18 years
18. Margareth Houck, aged 17 years
19. Cath. Bäumer, aged 17 years
20. Cath. Faust, aged 16 years
21. Christian Faust, aged 19 years
22. Nancy Pack, aged 29 years
23. Esther Fischer, aged 24 years

[V. LISTS OF COMMUNICANTS.]

Names and number of those persons who partook of the Lord's Supper in the fall of 1808.

Men:

1. Jacob Huber
2. Michael Jung
3. Philip Christman
4. Johan Goring
5. Godfried Wisler

Women:

1. Margaret Christman
2. Susanna Göring
3. Maria Göring
4. Eva Wisler
5. Juliana Staut

6. Johannes Staut
7. Friedrich Hilligas, Sr.
8. Friedrich Hilligas, Jr.
9. Peter Finck
10. Harry Wiegener
11. Michael Göring
12. Georg Steinman
13. Antony Kehl
14. Samuel Röter
15. Daniel Oehl
16. James Pöckly
17. Jacob Sechler

6. Anna Hilligas
7. Elis. Finck
8. Cath. Finck
9. Susanna Wiegner
10. Susanna Weiss
11. Anna Maria Göring
12. Elisabeth Steinman
13. Catharina Steinman
14. Barbara Kehl
15. Elisabeth Röther
16. Sarah Röther
17. Magdalena Oehl
18. Christina Huber
19. Cath. Huber
20. Susanna Schmidt
21. Cath. Zern
22. Sally Troxel
23. Margaret Miller
24. Catharina Hilligas
25. Elisabeth Maurer
26. Cath. Schmidt
27. Cath. Berdo
28. Cath. Schnell
29. Christina Berdo
30. Cath. Lutz
31. Mary Glöry

Names of those who on Oct. 24, 1813, after previous preparation, communed.

1. Heinrich Traxel
2. Sarah, his wife
3. Andreas Gräber
4. Anna, his wife
5. Andreas, his son
6. Maria, his daughter
7. Anna Blank
8. Michel Rautebusch
9. Anna Maria, his wife
10. Conrad Hillegas, Sr.
11. Maria Margaretha, his wife
12. Samuel Röder
13. Elisabeth, his wife
14. Susanna Welker
15. Margaretha, her sister
16. Johannes Mack
17. Conrad McNolty
18. Daniel Christman
19. Joseph Wiegner
20. Michel Gery
21. Jacob McNolty
22. Heinrich Moll
23. Heinrich Müller
24. George Müller
25. Abraham Levi
26. Eva, his wife

27. Susanna Schmidt
28. Maria Gilbert
29. Elisabeth Reifschneider
30. Cath. Althaus
31. Marg. Hillegas
32. Barbara Longenecker
33. Elis. Willauer
34. Margr. Wiegner
35. Sara Kremer
36. Susanna Geri
37. Christina Sechler
38. Elisabeth Walter
39. Sara Mack
40. Mar. Walter
41. Margareta Maurer
42. Elisabeth Oel
43. Ego [V. D. Sloot]
44. Sara Sell

Names of those who on April 9, 1814, attended preparatory services and on the 10th, on Easter Day, the Lord's Supper.

1. Jacob Welker
2. Andreas Gräber
3. John, his son
4. Philip Christman
5. Margareta, his wife
6. Daniel, his son
7. Heinrich Traxel
8. Sara, his wife
9. Peter Fink
10. Magdalena, his daughter
11. Elisabeth, his daughter
12. Michael Jung
13. Catharina, his wife
14. Johann Geier
15. Georg Maurer
16. Catharina, his wife
17. Heinrich Pannebecker
18. Susanna, his wife
19. Michel Moll
20. Adam Müller
21. Adam, his son
22. Heinrich, his son
23. Georg, his son
24. John Röder
25. Magdalena, his wife
26. Jacob Hillegas
27. Rosina, his wife
28. Anna, his sister
29. Friedrich Hillegas, Sr.
30. Anna, his wife
31. Alexander Oel
32. Wilhelm, his son
33. Elias Hirsch
34. Elias, his son
35. Jacob Gery
36. Elisabeth, his wife
37. Elisabeth, his daughter
38. Jacob Huber
39. Christina, his wife
40. Jacob, his son
41. Catharina, his daughter
42. Andreas Jung
43. Elisabeth, his wife
44. Michel Huber
45. Jacob Huber
46. Elisabeth, his wife
47. Daniel Röder
48. Catharina, his sister
49. Heinrich Röder
50. Peter Hillegas
51. Johann Georg Hillegas
52. Maria, his wife
53. John Gery
54. Lorenz Kern
55. Michel Moll
56. Nathan Moll
57. Jacob Moll
58. Jacob Sechler
59. Georg Walter
60. Johann Walter

61. Samuel Fried
62. George Gery
63. Heinrich Schneider
64. Isaac Hergel (?)
65. Maria Hillegas
66. Maria Ried
67. Hanna Dottre (?)
68. Sus. McNolty
69. Maria Keppler
70. Salome Nuss
71. Sus. Dimig
72. Magd. McNolty
73. Maria Lang
74. Eva Kern
75. Christina Gräber
76. Elisabeth Schneider
77. Ego [V. d. Sloot]
78. Elisabeth Meng
79. John Hillegas
80. Heinr. Sperr

On September 25, 1814, the following persons communed:

1. Marg. Christman
2. Catharina Christman
3. Elisabeth Traxel
4. John Gery
5. Susanna, his wife
6. Karl, his son
7. Anna, his daughter
8. Alex. Oel
9. Magdalena, his daughter
10. Georg Wiegner
11. Susanna, his wife
12. John Wiegner
13. Elisabeth, his daughter
14. Susanna Weiss
15. John Gery
16. Catharina, his wife
17. Daniel Staut
18. Michel, his brother
19. Catharina, his sister
20. John Hillegas
21. Catharina, his wife
22. Heinrich Freyer
23. Magdalena, his wife
24. Michel Hillegas
25. Anna Margaretha, his wife (?)
26. Georg Hillegas
27. Adam Bossert
28. Johannes Schlicher
29. Maria, his wife
30. Jacob Hillegas
31. Peter Levi
32. Sara Levi
33. Andreas Fink
34. Michel Frey
35. John Barret
36. Magd. Steinman
37. Maria Willauer
38. Maria Klein
39. Catharina Lutz
40. Margaretha Fink
41. Elisabeth Lutz
42. Elisabeth Barret
43. Ego, Von der Sloot
44. Catharina Van der Sloot
45. Elisabetha Götz
46. Susanna Schmidt
47. Maria Reiter
48. Elis. Klein
49. Maria Adam
50. Judith Grosskopf
51. Heinrich Hirsch
52. Margaretha Levi
53. Cathar. Raut

On the first of April, 1815, the following persons attended the preparatory services and on the second the Lord's Supper:

1. Philip Christman
2. Margareta, his wife
3. Daniel, his own
4. Andreas Gräber
5. John, his son
6. Jacob Barret
7. Rachel, his wife
8. Heinrich Pannebecker
9. Susanna, his wife
10. Jacob Huber
11. Christina, his wife
12. Jacob, his son
13. Heinrich Rochoe
14. Catharina, his daughter
15. John Hillegas
16. Heinrich Schlicher
17. Christina, his wife
18. John Röder
19. Georg Gräber
20. Michel Jung
21. Catharina, his daughter
22. Elisabeth, his daughter
23. Susanna, his daughter
24. Andreas Gräber
25. Anna, his wife
26. Elisabeth, his daughter
27. George Hillegas
28. Maria, his wife
29. Jacob Hillegas
30. Rosina, his wife
31. Anna, his daughter
32. Jacob Frey
33. John Röder
34. Magdalena, his wife
35. Cath. Roth
36. Isaac Reifschneider
37. Elisabeth, his wife
38. Samuel Röder
39. Elisabeth, his wife
40. Andreas Jung
41. Elisabeth, his wife
42. Jacob Griesemer
43. Susanna, his wife
44. Mattheus Rummel
45. Elisabeth, his wife
46. Samuel Gery
47. Susanna, his wife
48. Michel Wiegand
49. Peter Hillegas
50. Mar. Hillegas
51. Friedr. Hillegas
52. Jonathan Griesemer
53. Peter Kolb
54. Daniel Sasseman
55. Jacob Fink
56. Michel Raut
57. Catharina, his sister
58. Philip Renner
59. Daniel Christman
60. John Gery
61. Samuel McNoldy
62. Jacob, his brother
63. John Welker
64. Margaret, his sister
65. Henrich Schneider
66. Michel Geri
67. Henrich Röder
68. Georg Hillegas
69. Gottfried Coisler
70. Eva, his wife
71. Henrich Hirsch
72. John Süssholz
73. Magdalena Dettweiler
74. Magdalena Walter
75. Christian Gräber
76. Anna Maria Lang
77. Elisabeth Gräber
78. Barabara Sell
79. Salome, his daughter
80. Elisabeth, his daughter

81. Magdalena Heilig
82. Christina Schad
83. Magdalena Schmidt
84. Elisabeth Gerjel
85. Salome Gräber
86. Maria Christman
87. Salome Levi
88. Margaretha Hillegas
89. Catharina Thiel
90. Margaretha Maurer
91. Elisabetha Schneider
92. Marg. Wannemacher
93. Christina, her sister
94. Susanna Geri
95. Salome Nuss
96. Elisab. Geri
97. Philip Ried, Esq.
98. Ego [V. D. Sloot]
99. Marg Ried
100. Marg. Bossert
101. Henrich Ruh (?)
102. Marg. Levi

The following were confirmed:

Boys:

1. Carl Levi, aged 16¼ years
2. Samuel Dorwarth, aged 18 years
3. Carl Foster, aged 15 years
4. Jesse McNoldy, aged 15½ years
5. Jacob Schneider, aged 17 years
6. Philip Bossert, aged 17 years
7. Carl Hillegas, aged 16 years
8. Daniel Dürr, aged 16 years
9. Samuel Dürr, aged 18 years
10. David Eberhard, aged 17 years
11. Joseph Rotburger, aged 15½ years
12. John Sell, aged 18½ years
13. Heinrich Sell, aged 16 years
14. Edw, E. W. Francis, aged 16 years
15. John Rochon, aged 16½ years
16. Will. Rochon, aged 15½ years
17. John Moll, aged 17 years
18. Joseph Diez, aged 17 years
19. Henrich Rudolph, aged 16 years
20. George Ott, aged 20 years
21. Jerem. Rochon, aged 17 years
22. George Mumbauer, aged 16 years

Girls:

1. Catharina Schneider, aged 16 years
2. Eva Gräber, aged 18 years
3. Mar. Gräber, aged 16 years
4. Mar. Hillegas, aged 14¼ years
5. Christina Gräber, aged 16 years
6. Maria Zeress, aged 16 years
7. Maria Jackson, aged 15 years
8. Sara Wisler, aged 15½ years
9. Lydia Heering, aged 18 years
10. Susanna Stähler, aged 15½ years
11. Maria Huber, aged 17 years
12. Cath. Schwenk, aged 15¼ years
13. Sara Huber, aged 16 years
14. Maria Steinman, aged 15½ years
15. Marg. Jung, aged 15 years
16. Cath. Freyer, aged 15½ years
17. Mar. Seyfert, aged 16 years
18. Veronica Walter, aged 16 years
19. Elis. Wiant, aged 15¼ years
20. Elis. Espich, aged 17 years
21. Marg. Ache, aged 15 years
22. Elis. Kirschner, aged 15 years
23. Cath. Scholl, aged 16 years
24. Elis. Sechler, aged 19 years
25. Christian Neiss, aged 16 years

Total, 149

CHURCH RECORD OF THE OLD GOSHENHOPPEN REFORMED CONGREGATION, UPPER SALFORD TOWNSHIP, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA., 1764–1833.

TRANSLATED AND EDITED BY
PROF. WILLIAM J. HINKE, PH.D., D.D.

Church Record for the Reformed Congregation
in Old Goshenhoppen,

in which are recorded the names of the children who were reported, as was announced by me, Jacob Riess, pastor, and were baptized by me during my ministry up to the year 1766. In this book other necessary church matters may be entered. Elders at this time: Jacob Hauck, Johannes Götz; deacons: Isaac Sumne, Andreas Ohl.

Members of the congregation as follows:

Gabriel Schuler
Peter Hollebusch
Johannes Faust
Johannes Kraus
Nicklas Wolfahrt
Fridrig Götz
Christoffel Dickeschit
Henrich Bamberger
Henrich Hüster
Jacob Iset
Samuel Schuler
Wilhelm Schuler
Johannes Muck
Christian Hollebusch

[I. BAPTISMS ENTERED BY JACOB RIESS, 1762–1766.]

1765, Jan. 22, a son was born to Johannes Muck, named Johannes in Holy Baptism. Witnesses, Martin Reyer and his wife.

1765, July 6, a daughter was born to Georg Kugler, named Mary Gretha in Holy Baptism. Witnesses, Henrich Bamberger and his wife.

1764, June 5, a daughter was born to Isaac Sumne and his wife, named Magdalena in Holy Baptism. Witnesses, Conrad Bien and his wife.

1757, July 25, a daughter was born to Jonhannes Goetz, named Elizabeth in baptism. Witnesses, Bernhart Goetz and Elisabeth Goetz.

1758, December 4, a daughter was born to Johannes Goetz, named Margaretha in baptism. Witnesses, Johann Goerg Ziegenfuss and his wife.

1760, January 24, a son was born to Johannes Goetz, named Georg Fridrich in baptism. Witnesses, Friedrich Wambold and his wife.

1762, July 7, a daughter was born to Johannes Goetz, named Anna Maria in baptism. Witnesses, Matthias Walter and his wife.

1764, June 19, a daughter was born to Johannes Goetz, named Christina in baptism. Witnesses, Fridrich Goetz and his wife.

1766, March 15, a daughter was born to Johannes Goetz, named Elisa Barbara in baptism. Witnesses, Volatin Hag and Elisa Barbara Bossert.

[II. BAPTISMS ENTERED BY REV. JOHN THEOBALD FABER, 1766–1779.]

Reformed Church Record for the members of the congregation in Old Goshenhoppen, in which were recorded by me, John Theobald Faber, in the year 1766, not only the names of those who were baptized, but also those who died and those who were married by me.

Children who were baptized by me in the year 1766.

1766, Nov. 26, born Eva Elisabetha, daughter of Michael Ait. Witnesses, Andreas Ohl and his wife.

1766, Oct. 20, born Andreas, son of Peter Weyand. Witness, Andreas Ohl.

1766, Dec. 12, born Johannes Petrus, son of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Peter Gavel [Gabel] and wife.

1766, Sept. 16, born Maria Magdalena, daughter of Jacob Schmidt. Witnesses, Henrich Bayer and his wife.

1766, Nov. 28, born Elisabetha, daughter of Ulrich Streib. Witnesses, Conrad Boyer and Miss Swenck.

1767, Jan. 21, born son of Jacob Iset. Witnesses, Henrich Bayer and wife.

1767, Jan. 21, born Andreas, son of Henrich Werner. Witnesses, Andreas Werner and wife.

1766, Nov. 6, born Susanna, daughter of Gerhard Stricker. Witnesses, Jacob Hartenstein and Catarina Klein.

1766, Dec. 5, born Hanna, daughter of Georg Hertzel. Witnesses, Philip Hahn and wife.

1767, Febr. 11, born Susanna, daughter of Friedrich Dueckenschueth. Witness, Susanna Dueckenschueth.

1767, March 6, born Maria, daughter of Johann Martin Wer. Witnesses, Christian Hollenbusch and wife.

1767, March 6, born Johannes Georgus, son of Lenert Grisinger. Witnesses, Johann Georg Gauckler and Margaretha Schmid.

1767, March 7, born Eva Elisabetha, daughter of Daniel Kaiser. Witnesses, Bernt Goetz and wife.

1767, April 17, a negro was baptized named Wilhelm. Witness, Mr. Hollenbusch.

1767, April 18, Mrs. Kan was baptized. Witnesses: Daniel Hiester and wife. The name Maria was given to her.

1767, Jan. 17, born Conradus, son of Johannes Hudt. Witnesses, Comradus Zimmermann and wife.

1767, April 24, born Henrich, son of Henrich Hertzel. Witnesses, Peter Bater and his wife.

1767, April 9, born Catharina, daughter of Andreas Ohl. Witnesses, Daniel Hister and wife.

1767, April 30, born Johannes, daughter of Peter Loch. Witnesses, Johannes Loch and wife.

1767, April 4, born Jost Friedrich, son of Friedrich Andreas. Witnesses, Jost Friedrich and his wife.

1767, June 12, born Jacob, son of Henrich Borlemann. Witnesses, Jacob Detweiler and wife.

1767, ——, born Johannes, son of Johannes Nais [Nice]. Witnesses, ——

1767, June 8, born Johannes, son of Johannes Miller. Witnesses, ——

1767, July 12, born Johann Jacob, son of Ulrich Hertzel. Witnesses, Ulrich Hertzel and wife.

1767, July 15, born Salome, daughter of Christian Hildebeutel. Witnesses, Salome Gerges and Adam Hildebeutel.

1767, Oct. 18, born Conrad, son of Peter Miner. Witnesses, Conrad Geise and wife.

1767, Dec. 2, born Margaretha, daughter of Michael Spielmann. Witnesses, Margaretha Wertz and son of Adam Bossert.

1768, Jan. 14, born Philip, son of Christian Reiff. Witnesses, Philip Gabel and wife.

1767, Nov. 27, born Johannes Georg, son of Peter Becker. Witnesses, Georg Lenert Krisinger and wife.

1767, Dec. 6, born Joh. Henrich, son of Joh. Leh. Witnesses, Joh. Ried and wife.

1768, Febr. 19, born Maria, daughter of Henrich Huhl. Witness, Mrs. Norbeck.

1768, March 8, born Maria Christina, daughter of Henrich Werner. Witnesses, Wilhelm Bayer and wife.

1768, Jan. 1, born Henrich, son of Johannes Frey. Witnesses, Caspar Gann and wife.

1768, Dec. 16, born Elisabetha, daughter of Michael Groll. Witness, Elisabetha Wentz.

1768, April 9, born Elisabetha, daughter of Joh. Muck. Witnesses, Adam Bossert and wife.

1767, July 30, born Elisabetha, daughter of Joh. Mainer. Witnesses, Joh. Muck and wife.

1768, April 16, born Maria, daughter of David Geri. Witnesses, Johann Georg Brey and wife.

1768, March 11, born Anna Sara, daughter of Adam Scheffer. Witnesses, Joh. Clein and Sara Dan.

1768, March 7, born Catharina, daughter of Joh. Goetz. Witnesses, father and mother.

1768, May 22, born Christina, daughter of Lenert Loss (a negro). Witnesses, Lenert Schneider and wife.

1768, Febr. 28, born Joseph, son of Batin (a negro). Witness, Bastian Niel and Elisabetha Naiss.

1767, Nov. 8, born Georg, son of Georg Lortz. Witnesses, Georg Hertzel and wife.

1768, Febr. 7, born Catharina, daughter of Joh. Georg Lortz. Witness, Catharina Wambolt.

1768, March 12, born Elisabetha, daughter of Conrad Cantzlert. Witnesses, Jost Keller and wife.

1768, July 30, born Maria Christiana, daughter of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Wilhelm Bayer and wife.

1768, July 24, born Johannes, son of Nicolaus Wolfart. Witnesses, Joh. Jost and wife from Falkner Swamp.

1768, Aug. 7, born Jacob, son of Ludwig Hersch. Witnesses, Jacob Taub and Anna Margretha Zimmermann.

1768, Sept. 14, born Joh. Adam, son of Conrad Rickhart. Witnesses, Joh. Adam Hollenbush and wife.

1768, ——, born ——, daughter of —— Wormen. Witness, —— Warmke, a widow.

1768, Nov. 5, born Susanna, daughter of Hister Damm. Witness, Susanna Walter.

1768, Dec. 14, born Philip, son of Philip Bayer. Witness, Peter Haust (?)

1768, Nov. 30, born Margreta, daughter of Henrich Schneider. Witnesses, Isaac Sommi and wife.

1769, Jan. 24, born Elisabetha, daughter of Bernhard Goetz. Witness, wife of Johannes Muck.

1769, Jan. 23, born Joh. Philip and Johannes Georg, sons of Georg Bub. Witnesses, ——

1769, Jan. 12, born Johannes, son of Jacobus Liethel. Witness, Antoni Liethel.

1769, Jan. 5, born Elisabetha, daughter of Antoni Lichtel. Witnesses, Joh. Muck and wife.

1769, Febr. 2, born Johannes, son of Fried. Dickenschied. Witnesses, Christopfer Dickenschied and wife.

1769, Jan. 27, born Magdalena, daughter of Henrich Hertzel. Witnesses, Philip Mais and Margretha Hertzel.

1769, Jan. 19, born Elisabetha, daughter of Adam Stall. Witnesses, Marx Hertzel and wife.

1769, Febr. 14, born Anna Christina, daughter of Carl Doerr. Witnesses, Henrich Löppel and wife.

1769, April 19, born Elisabeth, daughter of Valentin Haack. Witnesses, Bernhard Goetz and wife.

1769, May 2, born Maria Susanna, daughter of Henrich von Huhl. Witnesses, Abraham Wolfart and Maria Schwartz.

1769, May 8, born Joh., son of Joh. Hudt. Witnesses, Killian Zimmermann and wife.

1769, May 12, born Elisabetha, daughter of Peter Loch. Witnesses, Jacob Unterkafler and Elisabeth Merkels.

1769, April 13, born Sara, daughter of Michael Groll. Witnesses, Jacob Wentz and wife Elisabetha.

1769, May 26, born Bastian, son of Bastian Haupt. Witnesses: father and mother.

1769, March 13, born Johannes, son of Salomon Grömly. Witnesses, Joh. Herrger and wife.

1768, May 2, born Elisabetha, daughter of Ludwig Reimer. Witnesses, Salomon Grömly and wife. Father and mother live in Falkner Swamp.

1769, June 28, born Jacobus, son of Conrad Minig. Witnesses, father and mother.

1769, July 9, born Benjamin, son of Jost Keller. Witnesses, the father himself.

1769, June 12, born Joh. Georgus, son of Georg Hertzel. Witnesses, Ulrich Hertzel and wife.

1769, June 30, born Anna Maria, daughter of Jacob Graff. Witness, Anna Maria Lichtel.

1769, July 16, born Wilhelm, son of Henrich Werner. Witnesses, Wilhelm Bayer and wife.

1769, Aug. 7, born Daniel, son of Joh. Mueller. Witnesses, Daniel Hiester and Elisabeth Schneider.

1769, June 20, born Catharina, daughter of Fried. Andreas. Witness, Ludwig Hering's wife, a widow.

1769, Oct. 1, born Susanna, daughter of Andreas Ohl. Witnesses, Erhard Weis and wife.

1769, Sept. 3, born Joh. Philip, son of Marx Hertzel. Witnesses, Philip Nais and Margaretha Hertzel.

1769, Aug. 30, born Catharina, daughter of Martin Liethel. Witnesses, Martin Bauer and wife.

1769, Sept. 7, born Magdalena, daughter of Henrich Hollebusch. Witnesses, Jost Hollebusch and Magdalena Schillig.

1769, Oct. 29, born Johannes, son of Wilhelm Bayer. Witnesses, Valentin Bayer and wife.

1769, Nov. 20, born Sophia, daughter of Henrich Kuppelberger. Witnesses, Joh. Hiester and Sophia Jung.

1769, Nov. 13, born Johannes, son of Joh. Hildebeutel. Witnesses, Georg Derr and wife.

1770, Jan. 31, born Joh. Georg Michael, son of Georg Michael Schwartz. Witnesses, Joh. Hudt and wife.

1770, Jan. 6, born Susanna Barbara, daughter of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Joh. Petrus Gabel and wife.

1770, March 18, born Maria Catharina, daughter of Andreas Werner. Witnesses, Joh. Jung and Maria Cath. Menger.

1770, Febr. 4, born Anna Catharina, daughter of Andreas Weitman. Witnesses, Martin Lichtel and wife.

1770, March 20, born Johannes, son of Abraham Koebler. Witnesses, Johannes Koebler and wife.

1770, Dec. 28, born Johannes, son of Georg Draxel. Witnesses, Johannes Koebler and wife.

1770, March 13, born Margaretha, daughter of Ulrich Hertzel. Witnesses, Margaretha Hertzel and Philip Fischer.

1770, April 13, born Jacobus, son of Conrad Worman. Witness, the father himself.

1770, April 9, born Maria Elisabetha, daughter of Peter Becker. Witnesses Georg Dill and wife.

1770, July 31, born Johannes, son of Valedin Hog. Witnesses, Johannes Goetz and wife.

1770, Aug. 16, born Maria Magdalena, daughter of Conrad Steiner. Witnesses, Zacharias Nais and wife.

1770, Aug. 24, born Catharina, daughter of Michael Groll. Witness, Catharina Wentz.

1770, Oct. 17, born Henricus, son of Conrad Rickart. Witnesses, Henrich Hollebusch and wife.

1770, Nov. 14, born Joh. Georgus, son of Petrus Loch. Witnesses, Georg Weickart and wife.

1771, Jan. 27, born Joh. Georgus, son of Marx Hertzel. Witness, Joh. Georg Hertzel.

1770, Dec. 14, born Johannes, son of Henrich Hollebusch. Witnesses, Joh. Hartenstein and Magdalena Hollebusch.

1770, Nov. 20, born Elisabetha, daughter of Christian Reiff. Witnesses, Johannes Namgesser and Elisabetha Gauckler.

1770, Dec. 31, born Johann Philippus, son of Paul Hoffmann. Witnesses, Philip Fischer and Elisabetha Soger.

1770, Dec. 21, born Henricus, son of Henrich Dietz. Witness, the father himself.

1771, March 19, born David, son of Friederich Dickenschiedt. Witnesses, David Scheib and wife.

1770, Sept. 7, born Friedericus, son of Joseph Mueller. Witnesses, Friedrich Dickenschiedt and wife.

1771, Febr. 11, born Joh. Georgus, son of Ludwig Mayer. Witnesses, Joh. Georg Weitmann and wife.

1771, Febr. 18, born Christina Elisabetha, daughter of Leonhart Koff. Witnesses, Joh. Nicolaus Eitel Mueller and wife.

1771, April 24, born Maria Barbara, daughter of Antoni Lichtel. Witnesses, Dieterich Reier and Barbara Muck.

1771, March 24, born Johannes, son of Hermann Ache. Witness, the father himself.

1771, June 9, born Susanna, daughter of Wilhelm Panebecker. Witnesses, father and mother.

1771, July 13, born Catharina, daughter of Henrich Daub. Witnesses, Nicolaus Wolfart and wife.

1771, May 2, born two children to Salomon Grimli, the one named Salomon, his witnesses, Jacob Klein and wife; the other named Maria Magdalena, her witnesses, Georg Worman and Maria Wagner.

1770, Sept. 29, born Elisabetha, daughter of Conrad Minig. Witness, the mother herself.

1771, June 9, born Abraham, son of Conrad Worman. Witness, the father himself.

1771, Aug. 18, born Magdalena, daughter of Georg Weitman. Witness, Jacob Unerkofler and wife

1771, Aug. 2, born Joh. Jacobus, son of Martin Lichtel. Witnesses, Matheus Kern and wife.

1771, Aug. 22, born Maria Barbara, daughter of Peter Faust. Witnesses, Johann Hut and wife.

1771, Aug. 12, born Elisabetha, daughter of Andreas Werner. Witnesses, Ben Schuler and Catharina Minger.

1771, Nov. 3, born Johannes, son of Georg Henrich Schneider. Witnesses, Joh. Numgasser and Margaretha Sommi.

1771, Aug. 21, born Anna Maria, daughter of Joh. Hiltebeutel. Witness, Anna Maria Hiltebeutel.

1771, Nov. 29, born Anna Maria, daughter of Joh. Hudt. Witnesses, Andreas Riedt and wife.

1771, Nov. 12, born Michael, son of a negro, named Thomas. Witnesses, Michael Eiten Müller, Jr., and Margareta Somni

1771, Nov. 17, born Johannes, son of Daniel Kreiter. Witnesses, Henrich Sander and wife.

1772, Jan. 20, born Maria Barbara, daughter of Adam Faust. Witness, Maria Barbara Hut.

1772, March 5, born Joh. Georgus, son of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Henrich Werner and wife.

1772, March 13, born Joh. Nicolaus, son of Andreas Ohl. Witnesses, Andreas Werck and wife.

1772, Febr. 17, born Joh. Petrus, son of Peter Maenner. Witnesses, Erhart Weiss and wife.

1771, Dec. 27, born Elisabetha, daughter of Jacob Mayer. Witnesses, Bernt Eitel and wife.

1772, Jan. 14, born Anna, daughter of Michael Groll. Witnesses, Maria Elisabetha Wentz.

1772, July 6, born Magdalena, daughter of Joh. Reinert. Witnesses, Georg Weickart and wife.

1772, Oct. 4, born Joh. Petrus, son of Isaac Horneker. Witnesses, Peter Mathias and Catarina Nes.

1772, Oct. 4, born Joh. Petrus, son of Henrich Hollebusch. Witnesses, Peter Hollebusch and Margareta Hollebusch.

1772, Sept. 29, born Michael, son of Peter Stroh. Witness, the father himself.

1772, Oct. 15, born Susanna, daughter of Peter Loch. Witnesses, Elisabeth Unterkofler and Jacob Weitman.

1772, Oct. 19, born Anna Maria, daughter of Conrad Rickart. Witnesses, Philippina Hollebusch and Henrich Ziegler.

1772, Nov. 8, born Anna Maria, daughter of Adam Faust. Witness, Anna Maria Faust.

1772, Sept. 6, born Daniel, son of Joh. Faust. Witnesses, David Hiester and wife.

1772, Sept. 6, born Joh. Petrus, son of Philip Jacob Eckel. Witnesses, Joh. Petrus Stroh and wife.

1772, July 28, born Catharina, daughter of Valentin Haack. Witnesses, Henrich Rorich and Catharina Lemer.

1772, Nov. 25, born Catharina, daughter of Benjamin Schuler. Witnesses, Gabriel Schuler and Sophia Werner.

1772, Dec. 13, born Johannes, son of Bernhart Goetz. Witnesses, Joh. Muck and wife.

1773, Jan. 22, born Catharina, daughter of Joseph Eckli. Witnesses, Joh. Zep and wife.

1773, Jan. 22, born Johann Wilhelm, son of Stoffel Brickert. Witnesses, Wilh. Brickert and Marg. Somni.

1773, Jan. 2, born Comradus, son of Conrad Worman. Witness, the father himself.

1773, March 20, born Jacobus, son of Fried. Dickenschiedt. Witnesses, Jacob Scheib and Elisabetha Sieh.

1773, April 3, born Catharina, daughter of Christian Reif. Witnesses, Joh. Braun and wife.

1773, Febr. 2, born Johannes, son of Fried. Rudi. Witnesses, the parents.

1773, June 17, born Anna Marg., daughter of Georg Moyer. Witnesses, Anton Hamscher and wife.

1773, March 24, born Joh. Philippus, son of Peter Maenner. Witnesses, Philip Weis and Marg. Panebecker.

1773, June 9, born Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Werner. Witnesses, Johann Jost and wife.

1773, June 29, born Philip Jacobus, son of Georg Reinheimer. Witnesses, Philip Jacob Schmidt and wife.

1773, May 21, born two children to Adam Hiltebeutel, the one named Johannes, the other Daniel. Witnesses were Johannes Hiltebeutel and wife; for the other the father himself.

1773, July 11, born Abraham, son of Johann Hiltebeutel. Witnesses, Abraham Gerkes and Cath. Beyer.

1773, Aug. 3, born Cath. Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Hemsing. Witnesses, Joh. Zep and wife.

1773, Nov. 9, born Anna Magdalena, daughter of Ludwig Mayer. Witnesses, Abraham Gerhart and wife.

1773, Sept. 29, born Jacobus, son of Michael Groll. Witnesses, Jacob Wentz and wife.

1773, Dec. 2, born Johannes, son of Benjamin Schuler. Witnesses, Johannes Schuler and Catharina Gaukler.

1773, Dec. 2, born Elisabetha, daughter of Joh. Hudt. Witnesses, Erhart Weis and wife.

1774, Jan. 25, born Paulus, son of Paul Hoffmann. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1774, Jan. 30, born Johannes, son of Andreas Werner. Witnesses, Johannes Schuler and Sophia Werner.

1774, April 15, born Elisabetha, daughter of Andreas Ohl. Witnesses, Michael Ohl and wife.

1774, Febr. 24, born Cath. Elisabetha, daughter of Martin Lichtel. Witnesses, Jacob Wettman and Catharina Hud.

1774, March 7, born Anna, daughter of Simon Contzler (negro of Mr. Hister). Witnesses, Jost Martin and wife.

1774, March 11, born Christina, daughter of Christian Scheid. Witnesses, Henrich Schneider and wife.

1774, July 18, two children born to Henrich Ludwig Dop, named Cath. Magdalena and Maria Scharlotta. Witnesses Jacob Dartsch and wife, and Christian Scheid and wife.

1774, May 14, born Maria Elisabetha, daughter of Johann Hartenstein. Witness, Maria Hollebusch.

1774, March 17, born Anna, daughter of Salomon Grimli. Witnesses, Samuel Panebecker and wife.

1774, June 9, born Catharina, daughter of Georg Henrich Schneider. Witnesses, Valentin Schneider and Catharina Somni.

1774, July 14, born Johannes, son of Adam Hollebusch. Witnesses, Joh. Henrich Hollebusch and wife.

1774, Sept. 25, born Jacobus, son of Henrich Hollebusch. Witnesses, Ludwig Hartenstein and wife.

1773, Dec. 9, born Eva, daughter of Johann Jost Hollebusch. Witnesses, Jacob Schmidt and wife.

1774, Dec. 7, born Jacobus, son of Johann Jost Hollebusch. Witnesses, Jacobus Boyer and Anna Maria Hollebusch.

1774, Sept. 3, born Johannes, son of Christoffel Brickert. Witnesses, Valentin Kugler and Elis. Kebler.

1774, Oct. 30, born Christina, daughter of Ludwig Hersch. Witnesses, Herrich Taub and wife.

1774, Dec. 30, born Johann Friedericus, son of Christian May. Witnesses, Friedrich May and wife.

1774, Oct. 10, born Christina, daughter of Henrich Strohman. Witnesses, the parents.

1774, Dec. 31, born Catharina, daughter of Wilhelm Antig. Witnesses, Catharina Hud and Johann Philip Wentz.

1774, Nov. 24, born Catharina, daughter of Abraham Schaeffer. Witnesses, Philip Bayer and wife.

1774, Dec. 17, born Anna Maria, daughter of Adam Hiltebeutel. Witness, Anna Maria Hiltebeutel.

1775, Febr. 3, born Fronica [Veronica], daughter of Johann Roerig. Witnesses, Friedrich Dickenschid and wife.

1775, Jan. 28, born Anna Maria, daughter of Christian Reif. Witnesses, Johann Benner and wife.

1775, Jan. 24, born Johannes, son of Conrad Bickart. Witnesses, Joh. Hiltebeutel and wife.

1775, May 26, born Henrich, son of Henrich Kopelberger. Witnesses, Henrich Ohl and Catharina Jung.

1775, April 9, born Philippus, son of Friedrich Rudi. Witnesses, Philip Gabel and wife.

1775, July 6, born Catharina, daughter of Abraham Wolfart. Witnesses, Nicolaus Wolfart and wife.

1775, May 24, born Johannes, son of Jacob Mayer. Witnesses, Joh. Buch and Sophia Werner.

1775, April 18, born Rebeka, daughter of Michael Groll. Witness, Elizabeth Wentz.

1775, June 28, born Margaretha, daughter of Adam Faust. Witnesses, Peter Schreiner and wife.

1775, Aug. 11, born Ludwig, son of Henrich Hersch. Witnesses, Ludwig Lang and wife.

1775, Aug. 22, born Catharina, daughter of Andreas Ries. Witnesses, Henrich Schneider and wife.

1775, Oct. 7, born Johannes, son of Johann Jacob Schwesfort. Witnesses, Joh. Nais and wife.

1775, Sept. 4, born Elisabetha, daughter of Friedrich Dickenschied. Witnesses, Henrich Killi and wife.

1775, Sept. 9, born Johannes, son of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Joh. Nais and wife.

1775, Sept. 6, born Johannes, son of Henrich Haas. Witnesses, Michael Jung and wife.

1775, Oct. 20, born Elisabetha, daughter of Johannes Hiltebeutel. Witnesses, Adam Hiltebeutel and wife.

1776, Feb. 28, born Georg, son of Christoffel Brickert. Witnesses, Georg Kessler and Cath. Martin.

1776, Jan. 23, born Johannes, son of Paul Hoffman. Witnesses, Joh. Braun and wife.

1776, March 13, born Albertina Philipina, daughter of Andreas Ohl. Witnesses, Nicolaus Handwerck and wife.

1776, March 29, born Johannes, son of Johann Eckli. Witnesses, Joh. Henemann and Barbara Nais.

1776, Febr. 16, born Elisabetha, daughter of Benjamin Schuler. Witness, Elisabetha Schuler.

1776, April 4, born Johann Henrich, son of Johann Hartenstein. Witnesses, Henrich Hollebusch and wife.

1776, May 18, born Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Hemsing. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1776, April 25, born Magdalena, daughter of Martin Lichtel. Witnesses, Jacob Wagner and wife.

1776, May 1, born Magdalena, daughter of Henrich Taub. Witnesses, Abraham Wolfart and wife.

1776, June 30, born Regina, daughter of Georg Weitman. Witnesses, David Unterkofler and Bina (!) Pfaltzgraf.

1776, June 8, born Margaretha, daughter of Christian May. Witnesses, Margareta Hister.

1776, June 8, born Johann Carolus, son of Simon (a negro of Daniel Hister). Witnesses, Carolus Krieg and wife.

1776, July 23, born Anna Catharina, daughter of Henrich Stellwagen. Witness, Anna Cath. Köller.

1776, July 28, born Margaretha, daughter of Ludwig Mayer. Witnesses, Abraham Gerhart and wife.

1776, Aug. 25, born Cathairna, daughter of Jacob Bosert. Witnesses, Jost Schlieger and wife.

1776, Aug. 12, born Jacobus, son of Valentin Haack. Witnesses, Jacobus Bosert and wife.

1776, Sept. 25, born Joh. Georgus, son of Georg Hoerner. Witnesses, Georg Mack and wife.

1776, Sept. 22, born Johann Jacobus, son of Georg Henrich Schneider. Witnesses, Jacob Westman and Cath. Somni.

1776, Sept. 25, born Anna Catharina, daughter of Paul Knoeper. Witness, Anna Cath. Knoeper.

1776, June 29, born Catharina, daughter of Henrich Strohmann. Witnesses, Johann Zep and wife.

1776, Sept. 5, born Georgus, son of Georg Rueckstahl. Witnesses, Georg Bilger and Christina Hartenstein.

1776, Oct. 9, born Maria Magdalena, daughter of Andreas Werner. Witness, Anna Mar. Werner.

1776, Dec. 1, born Johann Matheus, son of Joh. Matheus Scheiflin. Witnesses, Joh. Math. Kern and wife.

1776, Oct. 18, born Anna Margareta, daughter of Abraham Wolfart. Witnesses, Hen. Wilh. Panebecker and Anna Margareta Gauckler.

1776, Nov. 9, born Eva Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Ohl. Witnesses, Andreas Ohl and wife.

1776, Dec. 31, born Samuel, son of Debit (!) Gehann. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1777, Jan. 18, born Friedrich, son of Salomon Grimli. Witness, Friedrich Rudi.

1776, Sept. 27, born Petrus, son of Jost Hollebusch. Witnesses, Petrus Hollebusch and Margareta Keller.

1777, Jan. 23, born Magdalena, daughter of Adam Henrich. Witnesses, Catharina Hollebusch and David Unerkofler.

1777, March 5, born Maria Margareta, daughter of Friedrich Rudi. Witnesses, Friedrich Rudi and wife.

1776, Dec. 26, born Susanna, daughter of Michael Groll. Witness, Maria Elis. Wentz.

1777, Jan. 23, born Maria Barbara, daughter of Adam Faust. Witnesses, Johannes Hut and wife.

1777, Febr. 14, a daughter born to the late Rudolph Segler, named Maria Christina. Witnesses, Johannes Segler and wife.

1777, Jan. 5, born Henrich, son of Georg Roerig. Witnesses, Henrich Roerig and wife.

1777, Febr. 25, born Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Roerig. Witness, Anna Maria Roerig.

1777, Febr. 14, born Elisabetha, daughter of Jacob Wagner. Witnesses, Maria Wagner and Valentin Schneider.

1777, April 2, born Comradus, son of Conrad Bickart. Witnesses, Christian Hollebusch and wife.

1777, Nov. 10, born Johannes, son of Friedrich Loesch. Witnesses, Michael Doerr and Maria Schneider.

1777, April 24, born Johannes, son of Daniel Kräuter. Witnesses, Joh. Kräuter and wife.

1777, March 25, born Johannes, son of Carl Doerr. Witnesses, Wilhelm Antig and wife.

1777, May 25, born Elisabetha, daughter of Johann Huepner. Witnesses, Philip Bayer and wife.

1777, June 19, born Berret, son of Berret Goetz. Witnesses, Jacob Bossert and wife.

1777, May 29, born Anna Margareta, daughter of Gabriel Klein. Witnesses, Anna Margaretha Cunius and Georg Klein.

1777, July 26, born Henrich, son of Philip Weis. Witnesses, Henrich Ohl and wife.

1777, September 11, born Elisabetha, daughter of Johannes Schuler. Witnesses, Jacob Schuler and wife.

1777, Aug. 12, born Wilhelm, son of Johannes Heinemann. Witnesses, Joh. Nais and wife.

1777, Nov. 26, born Catharina, daughter of Joh. Jacob Schweisforth. Witnesses, Daniel Kräuter and wife.

1777, Dec. 13, born Johannes, son of Abraham Nais. Witnesses, Joh. Gerhart and Magdalena Hertzel.

1777, Dec. 11, born Elisabeth, daughter of Georg Mayer. Witnesses, Henrich Werner and wife.

1778, Febr. 21, born Samuel, son of Benjamin Schuler. Witnesses, Jacob Schuler and wife.

1777, Nov. 28, born Margareta, daughter of Andreas Werner. Witnesses, Henrich Woerner and wife.

1778, Febr. 16, born Michael, son of Jacob Wagner. Witnesses, Valentin Schneider and wife.

1778, March 2, born Johannes, son of Johannes Hartenstein. Witnesses, Georg Gauckler and Christina Hartenstein.

1778, March 3, born Jacobus, son of Henrich Hersch. Witnesses, Jacob Taub and wife.

1778, March 25, born Georgus, son of Christian May. Witnesses, Georg Walbert and wife.

1778, March 31, born Catharina, daughter of Georg Weitemayer. Witnesses, Catharina Faust and Philip Wentz.

1778, March 11, born Jacobus, son of Adam Hiltebeutel. Witnesses, Jacob Klein and wife.

1778, April 17, born Johannes, son of Henrich Kobelberger. Witnesses, Henrich Nibel and Elisabetha Jung.

1778, April 10, born Johann Jacobus, son of Johannes Nais. Witnesses, Georg Buechler and Margaretha Huth.

1778, March 16, born Catharina, daughter of Paul Hofman. Witnesses, Georg Hertzel and wife.

1778, April 3, born Jacobus, son of Johannes Hiltebeutel. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1778, July 16, born Eva, daughter of Jost Schatz. Witnesses, Eva Ohl and Baltzer Ried.

1778, June 27, born Leonhart, son of Henrich Huhl. Witnesses, Jacob Schuler and wife.

1778, June 14, born Johann Henricus, son of Henrich Strohman. Witnesses, Joh. Hess and wife.

1778, Sept. 20, born Georgus, son of Henrich Ohl. Witnesses, Georg Engel and Eva Ohl.

1778, Oct. 18, born Elisabetha, daughter of Henrich Mueller. Witnesses, Johannes Schweisfort and wife.

1778, Oct. 9, born Susanna, daughter of Jacob Weiss. Witness, Susanna Weis.

1778, Dec. 5, born Elisabetha, daughter of Paul Knoepper. Witnesses, Henrich Ziegler and wife.

1779, Febr. 1, born Jacobus, son of Philip Weiss. Witnesses, Jacob Straus and wife.

1779, March 23, born Petrus, son of Abraham Wolfart. Witnesses, Petrus Taub and Catharina Segler.

1779, March 1, born Henricus, son of Benedict Horne. Witnesses, Henrich Schmidt and wife.

1779, Jan. 30, born Jacobus, son of Peter Maener. Witnesses, Jacob Weiss and wife.

1779, April 10, born Johannes, son of Math. Schenfi. Witness, Johannes Exel.

1779, April 31, born Susanna, daughter of Andreas Werner. Witness, Sophia Werner.

1779, May 2, born Catharina, daughter of Joh. Jost Hollebusch. Witnesses, Catharina Hollebusch and Elias Hartenstein.

1779, April 9, born Anna Maria, daughter of Peter Loch. Witnesses, Georg Wettman and wife.

1779, April 16, born Georgus, son of Daniel Kräuter. Witnesses, Georg Dorscht and Maria Langbein.

1779, April 15, born Maria Fronica, daughter of Johann Heineman. Witnesses, Joh. Nais and Fronica Heineman.

1779, March 31, born Johannes, son of Michael Groll. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1779, June 1, born Andreas, son of Georg Hen. Schneider. Witnesses, Andreas Ried and wife.

1779, May 20, born Christina, daughter of Friedrich Rudi. Witnesses, Hen. Bernt and Christina Gaukler.

1779, June 7, born Adam, son of Jacob Bossert. Witnesses, Adam Bossert and Gertraut.

1779, June 28, born Daniel, son of Andreas Gämel. Witnesses, the parents themselves.

1779, June 11, born Catharina, daughter of Conrad Bickart. Witness, Dorethea Hollebusch.

1779, Dec. 3, born Abraham, son of Abraham Nais. Witnesses, Georg Hertzel and wife.

1779, Sept. 12, born Daniel, son of Henrich Hemsing. Witness, Daniel Faber.

1779, Febr. 8, a child was born to a negro, named Seimen [Simon]; name name of child, Sele. Witness, Barbara Hass.

1779, Sept. 28, born Wilhelmus, son of Jacob Schuler. Witnesses, Johannes Schuler and wife.

1779, Sept. 24, born Susanna Maria, daughter of Henrich Hollebusch. Witnesses, Adam Henrich and wife.

The following children were baptized by me, Johann Wilhelm Ingold, pastor loci.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Heinrich, born 1780, Sept. 2	Georg Weidemeyer	Henrich Bernt, Catharina Rukshel
Leonhard, b. 1780, Nov. 10	Henrich Hirsch	Leonhard Schneider and wife
Eva Elisabetha, b. 1779, Febr. 20, bap. Apr. 11, 1779	Johannes Ohl and wife Barbara	David Schulz and Eva Ohl

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johann Jacob, b. 1780, Aug. 30	Henrich Strohman	Jacob Zoepp, Elisabetha Ohl
Anna Maria, b. 1780, Nov. 14	Jacob Straus	Philip Weiss and wife Anna Maria
Catharina, b. Nov. 18, 1781, Febr. 13	Henrich Frick and wife Philippina	Wendel Wiant and wife Catharina
Peter, b. 1781, May 3, bap. 1781, June 24	Conrad Bikhard and wife Catharina	Peter Baumann and wife Sophia
Andreas, b. 1781, July 21, bap. 1781, Aug. 3	Andreas Gemmel and wife Fronica	the parents
Elisabetha, b. 1781, June 27, bap. 1781, Aug. 5	Wilhelm Ohl and wife Elisabetha	Georg Schedler and wife, Catharina Elisabetha, the grandparents
Jacob, b. 1781, Aug. 1, bap. 1781, Aug. 26	Joseph Eckli and wife Dorothea	Jacob Zoepp and Anna Maria Schneider
Maria Magdalena, b. 1781, July 15, bap. 1781, Aug. 26	Jacob Scheib and wife Catharina	Martin Scheib and wife Magdalena
Catharina, b. 1781, Febr. 20, bap. 1781, Aug. 5	Balthasar Ried and wife Maria Elisabetha	Philip Ried, Catharina Ried, both single
Magdalena, b. 1781, July 1, bap. 1781, Aug. 5	Valentin Kuchler and wife Elisabetha	Michael Kuchler and Sophia Becker
Joseph, b. 1781, July 29, bap. 1781, Aug. 26	Henrich Faust and wife Catharina Margaretha	Joseph Beringer and wife Anna Margaretha
Catharina, b. 1781, July 12, bap. 1781, July 30	Jacob Schuler and wife Elisabetha	Benjamin Schuler and wife Catharina

Record of the children who received Holy Baptism through me, Friedrich Dalliker, in this congregation of Old Goshenhoppen. 1782.

Daniel, b. 1781, Dec. 31, bap. 1782, Mar. 17	Georg Scheid and wife Anna Maria	Daniel Creider and wife Catharina
Maria Elis., b. Febr. 3, 1782, bap. Mar. 17	Michael Guderman and wife Maria	Georg Scheid and wife Anna Maria
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 21, 7182, bap. Mar. 17	Jost Schaz and wife Catharina	Philip Rid and wife Elisabeth

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Andreas, b. Mar. 8, 1782, bap. Mar. 29	Hannes Weiss and wife Eva	Andreas Ohl, Sr., and wife Eva
Eva, b. Febr. 11, 1782, bap. Apr. 29	Peter Loch and wife Eva	Jacob Untercoveler and wife Magdalena
Catharina, b. Apr. 6, bap. May 9	Peter Daub and wife Catharina	Jacob Daub and wife Catharina
Sophia, b. Apr. 24, bap. June 30	Johann Schuler and wife Catharina	Georg Schneider and wife Sophia Becker
Anna, b. Nov. 1, 1781, bap. July 21	Thomas Sens and wife Anna Maria	Henrich Schmid and wife Barbara
Maria, b. Aug. 28, bap. Nov. 3	Jacob Wagner and wife Barbara	Valentin Schneider and wife Maria
Joh. Adam, b. Oct. 9, bap. Nov. 3	Peter Miner and wife Elis. Barbara	Joh. Adam Neidich and wife Anna Barbara
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 9, bap. Nov. 3	Peter Miner and wife Elis. Barbara	Peter Hochstatt and wife Barbara
Philip, b. Oct. 28, bap. Nov. 24	Balsar Rid and wife Maria Elisab.	Philip Rid and wife Maria Elisab.

1783.

Catharina, b. Nov. 4, '79, bap. Jan. 1, '83	Charles Landes and wife Catharina	Georg Hertzel and wife Catharina
Margreth, b. Dec. 1, '81, bap. Jan. 1	Charles Landes and wife Catharina	Georg Hertzel and wife Catharina
Johann Georg, b. Dec. 13, '82, bap. Jan. 26	Benjamin Schuler and wife Catharina	Philip Mud and wife Barbara
Heinrich, b. Dec. 20, '82, bap. Febr. 16	Velten Kugler and wife Elisabeth	Jost Keller and wife Catharina
Johann Jacob, b. Dec. 23, '82, bap. Febr. 16	Matheis Scheufely and wife Margareth	Jacob Kugler and wife Catharina
Maria Magdalena, b. Jan. 23, '83, bap. Mar. 9	Heinrich Schmid and wife Barbara	Sebastian Goetz and wife Maria Magdalena
Jacob, b. Febr. 22, bap. Apr. 6	Jacob Weiss and wife Elisabeth	Philip Weiss and wife Anna Maria
Philip, b. Jan. 31, bap. Apr. 20	J. Heinrich Muller and wife Anna Elis.	J. Philip Zep and Catharina Henner
Georg, b. Mar. 15, bap. Apr. 20	Johann Heineman and wife Barbara	Georg Schneider and Elisabeth Neiss
Daniel, b. Febr. 17, bap. May 11	Christian Scheid and wife Maria Elisabeth	Daniel Creider and wife Catharina

On May 24 was baptized by me, after preceding instruction, Anna Margareth Weiss, wife of Johannes Weiss, aged 24 years; and on the same day admitted to the Lord's Supper.

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Eva Elisabeth, b. Apr. 27, bap. June 1	Wilhelm Ohl and wife Elisabeth	Andreas Ohl, Sr., and wife Eva
Hanna, b. Apr. 14, bap. June 22	George Meyer and wife Hanna	Heinrich Beyer and Charlotte Raudebusch
Magdalena, b. Apr. 29, bap. June 22	Jacob Hauch and wife Margareth	Philip Gabel and wife Margareth
A. Catharina, b. Nov. 18, bap. Dec. 7	Johannes Neiss and wife Anna Margreth	George Hertzel and wife Catharina
Hans Georg, b. Dec. 8, bap. Dec. 28	Peter Dinges and wife Anna Maria	H. Georg Dast, Elisabeth Has

1784.

Joh. Jacob, b. Dec. 1, '83, bap. Jan. 18	Joh. Jacob Scheib and wife Catharina	Peter Scheib and wife Christina
Regina, b. Nov. 17, '83, bap. Jan. 18	Andreas Gemel and wife Veronica	the parents

Record of the children who were baptized by me, Friedrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot.

Joh. Heinrich, b. Dec. 11, '83, bap. May 2, '84	Baltasar Ried	Maria Drasch and Philip Ried
Joseph, b. May 24, bap. June 13	Simon Scentschler and wife	Joseph Keller and wife
Peter, b. May 3, bap. May 23	Peter Daub and wife Catharina	Nicolaus Caupler and wife Maria
Regina, b. July 25, bap. ——	Martin Lichtel, Catarina	Joh. Neis and wife Margaretha
Joseph, b. Sept. 29, bap. Nov. 7	Joseph Ekli and wife Dorothea	Jost Keller and wife Catarina
Johannes, b. Sept. 22, bap. Oct. 14	Johannes Buch and wife Catharina	Philip Gabel and wife Margaretha

Those children who were baptized by me, Johan Theobald Faber, 1786.

Johannes, b. May 4, bap. June 5	Jacob Weiant and wife	Georg Weiant and Elis. Rener
Isaac, b. Apr. 10, bap. June 5	Jacob Schmidt and wife	Isaac Schmidt and Susanna Walbert

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Joh. Henrich, b. Apr. 27, bap. June 18	Michael Gaukler and wife	Jacob Filman and wife
Joh. Georg, b. May 8, bap. July 30	Jacob Salate and wife	Joh. Salate and wife
Barbara, b. Oct. 7, bap Oct. 22	Joh. Daniel Jung and wife	Adam Hollebusch and and wife
Johannes, b. Sept. 22, bap. Nov. 12	Wilhelm Gerges and wife	Joh. Hiltebeutel and wife
Joh. Jacobus, b. ——, bap. Nov. 12	Joh. Salate and wife	——
	1787.	
Jacobus, b. Dec. 31, '86, bap. Mar. 18	Georg Scheid and wife	Jacob Schaefer and wife
Margareta, b. Dec. 31, '86, bap. Mar. 18	Henrich Bossert and wife	Adam Bossert and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Febr. 17, bap. Mar. 18	Peter Dimig and wife	Isaac Hilligas and wife
Elisabetha, b. Jan. 15, '87, bap. Apr. 29	Ludwig Ache and wife	Herman Ache and wife
Johannes, b. Febr. 27, bap. Apr. 29	Peter Kuntz and wife	Joh. Salate and wife
Johannes, b. July 16, '86, bap. Apr. 29	Martin Lichtel and wife	Henr. Schmidt and wife
Anna, b. July 16, '86, bap. Apr. 29	Henrich Schmidt and wife	Martin Lichtel and wife
Michael (illegitimate child), b. Nov. 22, '76, bap. ——	——	Martin Lichtel and wife
Cath. Appollonia, b. June 29, bap. July 21	Michael Oesterlin and wife	Peter Faust and wife
Susanna, b. Sept. 2, '86, bap. July 21	Isaac Oschek and wife	Joh. Roscher and wife
Joseph, b. Apr. 17, '87, bap. Aug. 12	Henrich Stroman and wife	Jos. Eckle and wife
Scharlotta, b. Aug. 15, '87, bap. Oct. 14	Friedr. Rudi and wife	parents
Abraham, b. Aug. 2, '87, bap. Nov. 25	Joh. Schneider and wife	Abraham Weber and Elis. Schneider
Maria, b. Aug. 25, '87, bap. Nov. 25	Adam Hamscher and wife	Peter Hamscher and Maria Weber
Anna Barbara, b. Sept. 26, bap. Nov. 25	Georg Weitemayer and wife	Joh. Ruckstahl and Anna Barbara Diter

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Wilhelm, b. Oct. 5, bap. Dec. 26	Adam Hieltebeutel and wife	the parents

1788.

Georg, b. Nov. 18, '87, bap. Jan. 27, '88	Jacob Hauk and wife	Philip Gabel and wife
Sara, b. Oct. 17, '87, bap. Jan. 27, '88	Nicolaus Gauckler and wife	Philip Gabel and wife
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 12, '88, bap. Mar. 30	Wilh. Entersen and wife	Salomon Grimli and wife
Johannes, b. Dec. 28, '87, bap. Mar. 30	Henrich Mueller and wife	Henrich Schmidt and wife
Daniel, b. ——, bap. June 1	Joh. Georg Wüttlin and wife	Daniel Herz and Cath. Lambein
Johannes, b. Mar. 29, bap. June 22	Jacob Schmid and wife	Joh. Schmid and wife
Johan Henrich, b. May 7, bap. July 13	Michael Gukerman and wife	Christian Scheid
Johannes, b. May 29, bap. July 13	Joh. Faust and wife	Peter Faust and wife
Magdalena, b. Febr. 21, bap. July 13	Philip Schillig and wife	——
Anna Margareta, b. June 21, bap. July 13	Joh. Daniel Jung and wife	Philip Gabel and wife
Susanna, b. June 19, bap. Aug. 3	Daniel Schwenck and wife	Georg Schwenck and wife
Samuel, b. Apr. 9, bap. Aug. 3	Gabriel Schuler and wife	Conrad Grimm and wife
Jacobus, b. May 23, bap. Aug. 3	Ludwig Age [Ache] and wife	Jacob Age and Marg. Hertzel
Catharina, b. June 21, bap. Oct. 5	Jacob Schneider and wife	Elisabeth Wentz

After the death of the sainted Mr. Faber, when the congregation was without a minister, the following children were baptized, some by Mr. Roeler, some by the ministers who visited this congregation, and at the request of the parents their names were entered by Johann Daniel Jung, schoolmaster.

Johannes, b. —, bap. Febr. 14, '89	Peter Hollebusch and wife Susanna	Joh. Adam Hollebusch and wife Barbara
Johannes, b. May 7, 1789, bap. May 31	Samuel Schuler and wife Magdalena	Johannes Schuler and Susanna Meyer

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Magdalena, b. Apr. 6, '87, bap. May 20, '87	Johannes Buch and wife	Philip Fischer and wife
Catharina, b. Oct. 13, '89, bap. Nov. 29	Georg Herzel and wife Margretha	Ulrich Herzel and wife

After I, N[icholas] Pomp, in the beginning of the month of December of the year 1789, entered upon my ministry in the congregation of Old Goshenhoppen, the following children were baptized by me, beginning at the above mentioned time:

1790.

Catharina, b. Nov. 14, '89, bap. Jan. 10, '90	Jacob Schmid and wife Magdalena	Peter Deschler and Christina Faust
Johannes, b. Oct. 16, '89, bap. Jan. 10, '90	Johannes Schichler and wife Catharina	Johannes Saladi
Maria Elisabeth, b. Dec. 28, '89, bap. Jan. 10, '90	Johann Daniel Jung and wife Ann Margreath	William Penno and wife
Andreas, b. July 5, '89, bap. Mar. 13, '90	Johannes Merckel and wife Elisabeth	Andreas Häuser
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 25, '89, bap. Mar. 14, '90	Jacob Hauch and wife Margareth	John Kohlhon
Andreas, b. Jan. 23, '90, bap. Mar. 14	Friedrich Nebel and wife Catharina	Andreas Bage
Jacob, b. Dec. 12, '89, bap. Apr. 26	Georg Weidenmayer and wife Elisabeth	Jacob Ruckstahl and Cath. Lichtel
Wilhelm, b. Jan. 11, '90, bap. Apr. 26	Gabriel Schuler and wife Catharina	Peter Deschler
Henrich, b. Jan. 7, bap. Apr. 26	Martin Lichtel and wife Catharina	Peter Deschler
Elisabeth, b. —, bap. Apr. 26 (7 years, 9 months)	Christoph Bickel and wife Susanna	Johannes Roschon and Elisabeth Scheffeli
Georg, B. —, bap. Apr. 26 (8 months)	Christoph Bickel and wife Susanna	Johannes Roschon and Elisabeth Scheffeli
Elisabeth, b. Apr. 3, bap. May 16	Johannes Faust and wife Susanna	Peter Hamscher and Christina Faust
Johann Henrich, b. May 23, bap. June 6	Peter Hollebusch and wife Susanna	Henrich Hollebusch, Anna Maria Hollebusch
Susanna, b. Febr. 20, bap. June 27	Ludwich Ache and wife Maria	Friedrich Brod and Barbara Schneider

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Daniel, b. Apr. 19, bap. July 18	Friedrich Huebner and wife Christina	Henrich Roschon and wife
Joseph, b. June 1, bap. July 18	John Tallaty and wife Elisabeth	Jacob Sieber and wife
Elisabeth, b. June 11, bap. Aug. 15	Valentin Lichty and wife Maria	Henrich Lichly and wife
Maria Magdalena, b. Aug. 5, bap. Sept. 26	William Anderson	Georg Mald, Maria Crimle
Maria, b. —, bap. Oct. 17	Philip Huebner and wife Elisabeth	David Deschler, Maria ?
Margareth, b. Oct. 19, bap. Nov. 28	Samuel Schichler and wife Magdalena	Georg Dash, Barbara Schneider
Christina, b. Nov. 27, bap. Dec. 19	Peter Faust and wife Elisabeth	Paul Hoffman and wife
Henrich, b. Nov. 29, bap. Dec. 19	Henrich Faust and wife Catharina	Henrich Roschon and wife

1791.

Maria Magdalena, b. Dec. 22, '90, bap. Jan. 30	Jacob Hedrich and wife Christina	Johannes Hedrich and wife
Magdalena, b. Dec. 20, '90, bap. Apr. 3	Jacob Schneider and wife Elisabeth	Henrich Schneider and wife
Catharina, b. Febr. 12, bap. Apr. 3	Daniel Jost and wife Barbara	Jacob Jost and Anna Maria Hillegas
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 14, bap. Febr. 4	Johann Mickel Faust and wife Elisabeth	Henrich Faust and Elisabeth Bayer
Catharina, b. Dec. 14, bap. Febr. 4	Johann Nickel Faust and wife Elisabeth	Michael Oesterlein and wife
Thomas, b. Febr. 13, bap. Febr. 4	John Jost and wife Benigna	N. Pomp and wife
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 11, bap. Apr. 24	Johannes Buch and wife Catharina	Jacob Schmidt and Elisabeth Bayer
Philip, b. Jan. 2, bap. May 15	Philip Schillig and wife Salome	John Grimle and Elisabeth Peters
Magdalena, b. Oct. 25, '90, bap. May 15	Joh. Georg Wutte and wife Anna	the parents
Rachel, b. Dec. 27, '90, bap. May 15	Samuel Cooper and wife Susanna	Lorenz Jacobi and wife
Margareth, b. June 5, bap. June 30	Georg Doerr and wife Sophia	Johannes Bernth and Margareth Sell

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Georg, b. May 19, bap. July 17	Michael Guterman and wife Maria	Georg Bayer and wife
Magdalena, b. Oct. 20, '90, bap. July 29	Matheis Geist and wife Elisabeth	the parents
Johannes, b. Dec. 5, '90, bap. July 29	Emmanel Karner and wife Catharina	the parents
Magdalena, b. July 31, '90, bap. July 29	Philip Kohl and wife Magdalena	the parents
Peter, b. May 8, bap. Aug. 28	Martin Lichtel and wife Catharina	Peter Deschler
Catherina, b. Aug. 30, bap. Sept. 18	Johann Daniel Jung and wife Anna Margaretha	Friedrich Rudy and wife
Michael, b. Sept. 28, bap. Oct. 30	Georg Hertzel and wife Margareth	Michael Hartmann

1792.

Jacob, b. Jan. 7, bap. Mar. 25	Jacob Schmid and wife Magdalena	Jacob Klein and wife
Jacob, b. Jan. 12, bap. Mar. 25	Jacob Rudy and wife Catharina	—— Sieber and wife
Samuel, b. Febr. 26, bap. May 28	Johannes Schuler and wife Catharina	Samuel Schuler and wife Magdalena

The children who were baptized by me, John Faber, in this congregation, are recorded here.

Abraham, b. Jan. 3, '92	Johannes Rieh	Conrad Gerkes and wife
Jacob, b. May 11	Johannes Faust	Jacob Schmit and wife
Joseph, b. Sept. 18, '91	Friedrich Huebner	Peter Roshang and wife
Johann Georg, b. May 17, '92	Johannes Salety and wife Elisabeth	Philip Zepp and wife Maria
Maria Margaretha, b. July 15, '93	John Stroman	Jacob Zepp and wife Maria
Margaretha, b. Aug. 6, '92	Jacob Hauk	Nicolaus Gaukler and wife
Henrich, b. Nov. 6, '92	Peter Renninger	Henrich Leh, Molly Roschong
Peter, b. Sept. 20, '92	Peter Faust	Philip Hoffman, Madlena Ruhdi

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Antonius, b. Nov. 17, '92	David Dickenschied	Antonius Sell and wife
Georg and ——, b. Jan. 13, '93	John Nice	Georg Hertzel and wife, John Reichard
George, b. Jan. 16, '93	Jacob Schmith	George Weiss and wife
Henrich, b. Febr. 6, '93	Joseph Schmit	Heinrich Schmith and wife
John, b. May 2, '93	Ludwig Ache	John Ache and Margaretha Schmit
Maria Margaretha, b. July 15	John Stroman	Jacob Zepp and wife
Elisabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1787	Jacob Wagner	——
Barbara, b. Jan. 6, 1793	Jacob Wagner	——
Abraham, b. Aug. 20, 1788	Jacob Wagner	——
Anna Maria, b. Oct. 10, 1793	Francis McLaw	Abraham Salmon and wife
Heinrich, b. Nov. 25, 1793	Philip Jones	Heinrich Schmit and wife
Sophia, b. May 15, 1793	Catharina Werner	George Derr and wife

Those children who were baptized by me, Johannes Faber, in this congregation, from the first day of the new year to the first day of the next year.

Anno 1795.

Heinrich, b. Nov. 18, 1794, bap. Jan. 22, 1795	George Derr	Heinrich Schaefer and wife
Jacob, b. Febr. 3, 1795, bap. Apr. 12	Balser Reed	Jacob Rudy and wife
Josua, b. Febr. 22, 1795, bap. Apr. 12	Joseph Young	John Neis and wife

The number of those children who were baptized by me, A.[lbert] Helffenstein.

1808.

Philip, b. July 9, 1808	Henrich Sell	Christian Martin and Catharina

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. Aug. 4, 1808	Abraham Hiltebeutel and wife Margaret	Johann Hiltebeutel and wife Maria
Sarah, b. Nov. 10, 1808	Johann Reisinger and wife Deborah	——
Elisabeth, b. Aug. 2, 1808	John and Margaretha Lind	Daniel and Elisabeth Rismiller
Barbara, b. Febr. 2, 1806	Abr. and Elisabeth Merkel	George and Elis. Waidemayer
Sarah, b. Nov. 17, 1807	Johan and Catharina Scheiwley	Jacob and Elisabeth Scheiwley
Wilhelm, b. Aug. 3, 1808	Jacob Scheid and Elisabeth	Johan Jost and Bina (!)
Nathaniel, b. July 27, 1808	Tobias Sell and Elisabeth	Christian Scheid
Margareth, b. Aug. 19, 1808	Johann Schneider and Elisabeth	Georg Stahl and Margareth
Maricha, b. Aug. 11, 1808	Conrad Geyer and wife	——
Wilhelm, b. Jan. 6, 1809	Wilhelm Schmidt and Sally	Peter Acker and Elis. Esterlein

In the year 1813 the following were baptized by me, Friedrich Wilhelm Van der Sloot.

Maria Magdalena, b. Dec. 4, 1812, bap. Febr. 28, 1813	Johann Friedrich	Johann Scheid and wife
Johannes, b. Jan. 12, bap. Apr. 10, 1813	Johannes Johns and wife Catharina	the parents
Heinrich, b. Nov. 10, 1812, bap. Apr. 10, 1813	Heinrich Zink and wife Elisabeth	the parents
Hermann, b. June 21, 1813, bap. Aug. 15	Valentin Achi and wife Catharina	Adam Neidig and wife Maria
Christina, b. Dec. 13, 1812, bap. Aug. 15, 1813	Daniel Fries and wife Barbara	Philippina Ganz
Heinrich, b. Dec. 16, 1791, bap. Apr. 16, 1814	Johannes Gerber and wife Hanna	the parents
Daniel, b. Jan. 18, 1814, bap. May 15	Daniel Hiltebeutel and Elisabeth	the parents

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. Jan. 23, 1814, bap. Apr. 3	Heinrich Gerber and wife Catharina	Joh. Achi and Barbara
Henrietta, b. Apr. 28, 1814, bap. June 26	Ludwig Hummel and wife Margareta	Heinrich Schueck and Catharina
Johannes, b. Apr. 11, 1814, bap. Aug. 11	Jan (!) Kieler and wife Barbara	the parents
Tobias, b. Aug. 9, 1814, bap. Sept. 18	Abraham Kuppelberger and wife Elisabeth	Michael Kuppelberger and Maria Schaz
Friedrich, b. Mar. 14, 1801	Jacob Schmidt and wife Catharina	Jacob Klein, Sr., and Gertraut
Jacob, b. Jan. 8, 1803	[same parents]	Jacob Klein and Gertraut
Johannes, b. Febr. 26, 1805	[same parents]	Jacob Klein and Gertraud
Valentin, b. Sept. 13, 1807	[same parents]	Jacob Schmidt and Catharina
Georg, b. July 27, 1810	[same parents]	Peter Reichert and Sara
Samuel, b. Mar. 23, 1813	[same parents]	Jacob Klein, Sr., and Gertraud
Jonas, b. Jan. 22, 1815, bap. Oct. 8	Heinrich Pikhart and wife Susanna	Peter Schweisfort and Maria
Sophia, b. Sept. 28, 1816, bap. Nov. 3	Jan Schuler and wife Maria	Georg Walter, Bally [Polly] Schaz
Nathaniel, b. Nov. 9, 1817, bap. Dec. 28	John Miller and Magdalena	the parents

[Entries made during the ministry of Rev. Jacob W. Dechant.]

Henrich, b. Nov. 1, 1819, bap. Dec. 25, 1819	Jacob Reed and wife Maria	Philip Reed and wife Elisabetha
Nathan, b. Nov. 15, 1818, bap. Jan. 30, 1819	—— Hertzel	Georg Herzel and wife Catharina
Maria, b. Nov. 21, 1819, bap. May 4, 1820	John Weil and wife Sara	Maria Schmidt
Johann Jeremias, b. Jan. 22, 1820, bap. Mar. 5, 1820	Georg Nice and wife Maria	John Ruckstuhl and Christina Nice

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Heinrich, b. Febr. 10, 1820, bap. May 14	Jacob Schneider and wife Magdalena	Heinrich Grob and Magdalena
Sara, b. Nov. 17, 1819, bap. Apr. 23, 1820	Georg Randzell and wife Catharina	the parents
Georg, b. Febr. 9, 1820, bap. June 4	Johan Tengler and wife Susanna	Georg Pikhardt and Cath. Graff
Peter, b. Apr. 15, 1820, bap. June 25	Michael Miller and wife Maria	Jacob Ruckstuhl and wife Barbara
Henrich, b. Febr. 27, 1818, bap. June 14	Jacob Klein and wife Susanna	Heinrich Grob and wife Anna Maria
Jacob, b. July 25, 1820, bap. Aug. 28	Jacob May and wife Elisabeth	Georg May and Cath. Fillmann
Urias, b. June 25, 1820, bap. Sept. 19	Heinrich Grob and wife Susanna	Heinrich Grob and wife Anna M.
Matilda, b. July 13, 1820, bap. Oct. 8	Wm. Cooper and wife Baby (!)	Jacob Hauser, Maria Hilligas
Anna, b. July 8, 1820, bap. Nov. 19	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina	Reinhard Reeler and wife Philippina
William, b. Sept. 7, 1820, bap. Nov. 19	Jacob Rees and wife Maria	Wm. Antes, Rebecka Hefelfänger
Anna, b. Sept. 19, 1820, bap. Nov. 19	Abraham Rees and wife Rachel	Abr. Phul, Maria Rees
Seth, b. May 18, 1816, bap. June 20	Jacob Schmidt and wife Catharina	Johannes Klein and wife Susanna
Francis William, b. Oct. 15, 1820	Silas Himmelreich	Samuel Schuler and wife Sarah
Elisabetha, b. Dec. 10, 1820, bap. Mar. 4, 1821	John Hauk and wife Elisabetha	John Dietr. Schmidt and wife Elisabetha
Jesse, b. Nov. 13, 1820, bap. Mar. 1, 1821	Math. Hertzell and wife Catharina	Sam. Geisinger, Maria Hertzell
Anna, b. Febr. 7, 1821, bap. Mar. 25	Mathias Slemmer	Heinrich Zink and wife Elisabetha
Daniel Walter, b. Mar. 6, 1821, bap. Mar. 25	Jacob Slemmer	Heinrich Kerr and wife Anna
Jesse, b. Jan. 22, 1821, bap. Apr. 20	Daniel Hiltebeutel and wife Elisabetha	the parents
Heinrich, b. Mar. 10, 1821, bap. Apr. 6	John Ruckstuhl and wife Christina	Lorenz Jacoby and wife Sara
Jesaias, b. Febr. 16, 1821, bap. Apr. 6	Benj. Weil and wife Elisabetha	Wm. Weil and Maria Sell
Ester, b. Mar. 6, 1821, bap. July 8	Conrad Dotterre and wife Ester	Georg Heffelfanger, Johanna Pannebecker

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. Dec. 31, 1820, bap. July 8, 1821	Fr. Wagner and wife Hanna	Henry Rudy, Elisabetha Dommenick
Charles, b. May 24, 1821, bap. July 29	Abraham Schleifer and wife Elisabeth	Heinr. Schleifer and wife Dorothea
Jefferson, b. Mar. 16, 1821, bap. July 29	Jacob Mueller and wife Catharina	Heinr. Keeler, Maria Dalleker
Anna Catharina, b. May 6, 1821, bap. Sept. 9	David Zeis and wife Sara	Georg Emmert, Catharina Graff
Maria Magdalena, b. —, bap. Oct. 3, 1821	H. Long and wife Margaretha	Magdalena Schuler
Peter, b. Nov. 4, 1821, bap. Dec. 25	Georg Neis and wife Maria	Abraham Linsenbiegler and wife Christina
Elias, b. Dec. 6, 1821, bap. Apr. 3, 1822	Isaac Gerhard and wife Magdalena	the parents
Georg, b. Oct. 13, 1821, bap. Apr. 7, 1822	Georg Mayer and wife Maria	Georg Keeler, Elisabeth Kraus
Benjamin, b. Dec. 7, 1821, bap. Apr. 7, 1822	Jacob Schneider and wife Magdalena	the parents
Elisabetha b. Febr. 8, 1822, bap. May 12	Charles Bayer and wife Sara	Philip Christmann and wife Elisabetha
Elisabetha, b. Mar. 29, 1822, bap. June 9	Jacob May and wife Elisabetha	Peter Nais and wife Elisabetha
Henriette, b. Febr. 14, 1822, bap. June 20	Heinrich Hauk and wife Elisabetha	Georg More and wife Barbara
Johan Philip, b. ——, bap. Nov. 2, 1822	Philip Hubner and wife Catharina	the parents
Levina, b. Jan. 29, 1819, bap. June 30, 1822	Heinrich Ziegler and wife Catharina	John Hein and Lus. Schneider
Catharina, b. Jan. 14, 1821, bap. June 30, 1822	Heinrich Ziegler and wife Catharina	Catharina Mayer
Isaac, b. Jan. 8, 1822, bap. May 19, 1822	Jacob Schneider and wife Hanna	Valentin Keely and wife Maria
Johannes, b. Aug. 18, 1822, bap. Dec. 24	Johan Dengler and wife Susan	Joh. Schnayfort, Christina Groff
Reinhardt, b. Sept. 30, 1822, bap. Febr. 16, 1823	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina	Joseph Keeler and wife Maria
Peter, b. Nov. 12, 1822, bap. Febr. 16, 1823	John Hauck and wife Elisabetha	Tobias Albrecht and wife Catharina

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. June 23, 1819, bap. Aug. 8	Jacob Hilficker and wife Maria	Johannes Bayer and wife

Baptized by the Rev. Samuel Helffenstein.

Adelaide, b. Nov. 26, 1822, bap. Jan. 26, 1823	Mathias Slemmer and wife Margaretha	Jacob Slemmer and Hanna Hiltebeutel
Sara, b. Jan. 31, 1823, bap. June 1	Abraham Rees and wife Rachel	Conrad Neuman, Elis. Pannebecker
Friedrich, b. Febr. 25, 1823, bap. June 1	Georg Hefelfanger and wife Hanna	Fried. Hildebrand and wife Catharina
Saliane (!) [Sally Anna], b. Apr. 18, 1823, bap. July 13	Heinr. Grob and wife Susanna	Jacob Hetler, Sara Kraus
Lydia, b. July 9, 1823, bap. Oct. 5	Benjamin Weil and wife Elisabeth	John Groff, Lydia Unterkobler
Jacob, b. Nov. 10, 1814, bap. Febr. 29, 1824	John Schuler and wife Maria	Jacob Reed and wife Magdalena
Mente (?), b. May 24, 1819, bap. Feb. 29, 1824	John Kelly and wife Sara	Fried. Grimly and wife Elisabetha
Matilda, b. Nov. 24, 1822, bap. Febr. 29	John Kelly and wife Sara	——
Elisabetha, b. June 9, 1824, bap. July 25	Georg Nice and wife Maria	the parents
Peter, b. ——, bap. July 25	John Weil and wife Sara	Peter Weil and wife Catharina
Jacob, b. Febr. 19, 1824, bap. July 25	Jacob Pannebeker and wife — Christmann	Philip Christmann and wife Elisabeth
Elisabetha, b. —, bap. Aug. 15, 1824	John Heffelfinger	Sam. Unterkobeler, N. Scholl
Sara, b. May 4, 1824, bap. Nov. 7	Abraham Schmidt and wife Sara	Jacob Faust, Sara Hauk
Anna Catharina, b. May 10, 1824, bap. Nov. 7	Samuel Taub and wife Catharina	Philip Ruthy and wife Elisabetha
Ester, b. Sept. 16, 1824, bap. Dec. 19	Charles Bayer and wife Sara	Jos. Graff and wife Elisabetha
Jacob, b. Sept. 26, 1824, bap. Jan. 30, 1825	Joh. Bedmann and wife Catharina	Georg Emert, Sara Wagner
Josua, b. Dec. 19, 1824, bap. June 26, 1825	Heinrich Klein and wife Susanna	Jacob Schneider and wife Maria

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Edward, b. Sept. 30, 1824, bap. July 17, 1825	John Keely and wife Dorothea	Salomon Grimly and wife
Catharina, b. June 12, 1825, bap. Sept. 18	Jacob Faust and wife Barbara	Friedrich Wald and wife Magdalena
Franz, b. ——, bap. Sept. 18	Salomon Andreas and wife Magdalena	the parents
Josua, b. Aug. 9, 1825, bap. Oct. 30	John Hauck and wife Elisabetha	Heinr. Jost and Elisa Bayer
Albert, b. Sept. 16, 1825, bap. Oct. 30	Friedrich Grimly and wife Elisabeth	Wm. Dechant and wife Rebeka Maria
Heinrich, b. July 12, 1825, bap. Oct. 25	Jacob Hilfiker and wife Maria	Dan. Hiltebeutel and wife Elisabetha
Kidiane (!) [Kitty Anna], b. Aug. 20, 1825, bap. Oct. 25	Michael Hartzell and wife Catharina	Jonas Hartzell, Sara Klein
Isaac, b. Sept. 24, 1825, bap. Oct. 26	Tillmann Kolb and wife Elisabetha	Jacob Hilfiker and wife Maria
Franciscus, b. Sept. 29, 1825, bap. Nov. 20	Jos. Keeler and wife Maria	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina
Adelheit, b. Sept. 18, 1825, bap. Nov. 20	Wm. Nice and wife Catharina	Jacob Reifschneider and wife Catharina
Samuel, b. Nov. 7, 1825, bap. Jan. 22, 1826	Jacob Faust and wife Sara	Peter Faust, Becki Nice
Sariane (!) b. Feb. 5, 1826, bap. May 28	John Grimly and wife Mariane (!)	the parents
Anna, b. Dec. 14, 1825, bap. May 28, 1826	Michael Deker and wife Magdalena	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina
Georg, b. May 2, 1826, bap. June 18	Jacob Wunderlich and wife Christina	Jacob Scheid and wife Elisabeth
Jacob, b. ——, bap. Sept. 10, 1826	Jacob Zepp and wife Sara	Jacob Zepp and wife Catharina
Johannes, b. July 30, 1826, bap. ——	Fr. Canner and wife Elisabeth	Jonas Hartzell and Catharina Reimer
Georg, b. Aug. 30, 1826, bap. Oct. 1	Georg Nice and wife Maria	Sam. Scholl and wife Maria
Catharina, b. Oct. 28, 1826, bap. Apr. 12, 1827	John Weill and wife Sara	Joseph Schmidt and wife Maria
Catharina, b. Dec. 1, 1826, bap. May 20, 1827	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina	Sam. Unerkofeler and wife Susanna

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Johannes, b. Mar. 30, 1827, bap. June 10	Ben. Weil and wife Catharina	Jacob Wambold and wife Catharina
Sara, b. Febr. 11, 1827, bap. June 10	Jacob Faust and wife Barbara	Jacob Wagener and Sara Wald
Elisabetha, b. Jan. 29, 1827, bap. June 10	Sam. Weil and wife Ester	Wm. Eisenberg and Sara Weil
Anna, b. Jan. 13, 1827	Jacob Fischer and wife Esther	Conrad Geiger and wife Maria
Cammilla, b. Apr. 27, 1827, bap. Sept. 2	Jacob Bok and wife Anna	Jacob Quilmann and wife Margaretha
Johan, b. Sept. 17, 1827, bap. Oct. 13	Jacob Wunderlich and wife Christina	Heinr. Grob and wife Esther
William, b. Oct. 8, 1827, bap. Nov. 25	Jacob Schmidt and wife Maria	John Hiltebeutel and wife Sara
Wilhelm, b. June 16, 1827, bap. Nov. 25	Wilhelm Nice and wife Catharina	Georg Nice and wife Maria
Joseph, b. Apr. 11, 1828, bap. June 22	Michael Deker and wife Magdalena	the parents
Nancy, b. Apr. 18, 1828, bap. Aug. 3	Benjamin Weil and wife Catharina	Peter Weil and wife Catharina
Jesse, b. Mar. 5, 1828, bap. Aug. 3	Georg Zink and wife Lydia	John Dreisbach and wife Elisabetha
Jonas, b. June 23, 1828, bap. Aug. 24	Jacob Reed and wife Maria	Jonas Hamberger and wife Dina
Maria, b. Dec. 13, 1825, bap. Aug. 24, 1828	Robert Yost and wife Elisabetha	the parents
Mersers (!), b. Mar. 11, 1828, bap. Aug. 24	Robert Yost and wife Elisabetha	Alexander Yost, Maria Pannebeker
Rebecca, b. July 19, 1828, bap. Sept. 14	Thomas Yost and wife Christina	Jacob —— and wife Elisabetha
Hanna, b. Apr. 17, 1828, bap. Sept. 14	Salomon Enderson and wife Maria	——
Matilda, b. June 27, 1828, bap. Oct. 5	Sam. Weil and wife Esther	the parents
Jonas, b. Sept. —, bap. Oct. 26	Jacob Hauk and wife Susanna	Georg Borger and wife Margaretha
Sophia, b. July 19, 1828, bap. Dec. 7	Sam. Slifer and wife Ester	Heinr. Moll and wife Elisa
Isabella, b. ——, bap. June 14, 1829	Wm. Nice and wife Catharina	M. Ziegler and wife Nancy

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Michael, b. June 11, 1828, bap. June 14, 1829	Michael Hartzell and wife Catharina	the parents
Joseph, b. Mar. 2, 1829, bap. July 26	Johannes Weil and wife Sara	Daniel Weil, Catharina Schmidt
Jacob, b. June 25, 1829, bap. July 26	Friedrich Schmidt and wife Maria	Jacob Klein and wife Susanna
Sara, b. June 28, 1829, bap. Aug. 29	Peter Acker and wife Ester	Jacob Ruckstuhl and wife Sara Aker
Heinrich, b. Sept. 15, 1829, bap. Nov. 8	Georg Schmidt and wife Maria	Heinr. Hauk and wife Elisabetha
Jesaias, b. Jan. 16, 1830, bap. June 6	Jacob May and wife Elisabetha	Hr. Franz and wife Sophia
Philip Heinrich, b. May 3, 1830, bap. June 27	Heinrich Grobb and wife Ester	Philip Christmann and wife Elisabeth
Catharina, b. Apr. 13, 1830, bap. July 18	Sam. Weil and wife Ester	Jonas Hiltebeutel and wife Elisabeth
Luisa, b. Febr. 12, 1830, bap. Aug. 8	Sam. Schlifer and wife Ester	Wm. Wohr and Sara Scholl
Samuel, b. Sept. —, 1830, bap. Nov. 5	Joseph Gompher and wife Maria	Jacob Mak and Sarah Geiger
Heinrich, b. Sept. 9, 1830, bap. Nov. 5	Jacob Hartzell and wife Catharina	Jacob Hartzell and wife Maria
Kidijane (!) [Kitty Jane], b. ——, bap. Dec. 12, 1830	Samuel Christmann and wife	——
Catharina, b. Jan. 25, 1831	John Hartzell and wife Hanna	——
Melan, b. Dec. 12, 1830, bap. Mar. 27, 1831	Jacob Schmidt and wife Margaretha	Conrad Keeler and wife Catharina
Elomine (!), b. Jan. 30, 1831, bap. Apr. 17	Sam. Leydy and wife Sophia	Daniel Kaiser, Margaretha Kaiser
Debora, b. Febr. 15, 1831, bap. May 21	Jonathan Scholl and wife Sara	John Nice and wife Debora
Heinrich, b. Jan. 22, 1831, bap. May 22	Jacob Grobb and wife Catharina	Heinrich Grobb and wife Ester
Hanna, b. Febr. 28, 1831, bap. May 22	Jacob Huebner and wife Barbara	Georg Hartzell and wife Catharina
Elisabetha, b. Oct. 21, 1830, bap. May 22, 1831	M. Hartzell and wife Catharina	Philip Rudy and wife Elisabetha

Children	Parents	Witnesses
Heinrich, b. Jan. 3, 1831, bap. May 22	Enoch Roscho and wife Sara	Heinrich Faust and wife Margaret
Jacob, b. May 11, 1831, bap. May 22	Georg Erb and wife Maria	Jacob Erb and wife Magdalena
Heinrich, b. May 4, 1831, bap. May 22	Jesse Ziegler and wife Catharina	Michael Ziegler and wife Hanna
Johannes, b. Nov. 26, 1830, bap. May 29, 1831	Michael Gaukeler and wife Ester	Leoy Leidy and Sara Geiger
Sara, b. Aug. 7, 1831, bap. Sept. 10	Joh. Rukstuhl and wife Christina	Daniel Grimm and wife Sara
Sophia, b. Oct. 1, 1831, bap. Dec. 25	Johan Achy and wife Catharina	Heinrich Franz and wife Sophia
Sariane (!), b. Febr. 15, 1832, bap. Apr. 8	John Andree and wife Catharina	Jonas Hilt and wife Catharina
Rebecka, b. Oct.. 9, 1831, bap. June 2, 1832	David Zeis and wife Sara	Elisabeth Friedrich
Johannes, b. Febr. 12, 1832, bap. June 3	Georg Pikhard and wife Maria	John Schmidt and Maria Pickhardt
Ester, b. Dec. 26, 1831, bap. June 3, 1832	Sam. Weil and wife Ester	the parents
Johannes, b. Oct. 20, 1831, bap. July 1, 1832	Joh. Weil and wife Sara	Sam. Weil and wife Ester
Christina, b. Sept. 29, 1831, bap. July 1, 1832	Friedrich Focht (?) and wife Juliane	the parents
James, b. Dec. 12, 1831, bap. July 1, 1832	Jacob Bok and wife Anna	John Scheid and wife Maria
Francis, b. Nov. 8, 1831, bap. July 22, 1832	John Huth and wife Elisabetha	Georg Hartzell and wife Catharina
Mariane [Mary Anne], b. June 10, 1832, bap. July 22	Jacob Herzell and wife Catharina	Jacob Quilmann and wife Margareta
Maria Anna, b. Apr. 26, 1832, bap. Aug. 7	Georg Mayer and wife Catharina	Abel Kahr and Marie
Daniel, b. Apr. 30, 1832, bap. July 22	Henry Grobb and wife Ester	Daniel Grobb and wife Hanna
Johannes, b. May 30, 1832, bap. Sept. 2	Jacob Schneider and wife Magdalena	John Grobb and wife Maria
Sophia, b. Mar. 8, bap. May 18, 1833	John Ruckstuhl and wife Christina	Georg Poly

Elders and Deacons who were installed by me, Friedrich Delliker, on June 30, 1782.

Elders: George Herzel, Andreas Ohl, Sr.

Deacons: Benjamin Schuler, Heinrich Hohlenbusch, Heinrich Ohl, Martin Lichty.

[BURIAL RECORDS.]

The persons who were buried by me, J. T. Faber, in the year 1766, as follows:

1766, Dec. 26, was buried Jacob Mayer, of Old Goshenhoppen.

Persons who were buried by me, John T. Faber, in he year 1767, as follows:

1767, Jan. 3, Bernd Eitel's little daughter, living at Old Goshenhoppen, was buried.

1767, Jan. 7, Johannes, son of Antoni Lichti, was buried, of the congregation of Rittschwell.

1767, April 6, Henrich Bamberger was buried, of the congregation of Old Goshenhoppen.

1767, May 8, Johannes, son of Johannes Maurer, was buried, of New Goshenhoppen.

1767, May 20, Andreas, son of Hermann Gerlach, was buried, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1767, May 29, Albertina, daughter of Andreas Ohl, was buried; aged 2 years, 9 months and several weeks, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1767, March 6, Anna Maria, daughter of Johann Merden [Martin] Wer, was buried; aged half a year, several weeks, of Old Goshnehoppen.

1767, Sept. 8, a son of Jacob Wentz was buried, named ——; aged 2 years, 9 months, 5 days.

1767, Sept. 8, Johannes Alsentz, son of Johann Georg Alsentz, was buried: aged 4 years, 5 months, less 2 days, of Germantown.

1768, Jan. 31, Alleda, daughter of Sem (!) Schuler, was buried; aged 13 years, 3 weeks less 2 days.

1768, April 14, Peter Hollenbusch was buried; aged 59 years.

1769, Febr. 27, a woman, named Regula, of Old Goshenhoppen was buried; aged 70 years.

1769, July 10, Margaretha, wife of Jost Keller, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged about 40 years.

1769, Aug. 24, Margaretha, daughter of Georgus Küchler, of Old Goshenhoppen, buried; aged 2 years and several months.

1769, Aug. 26, Elisabetha, daughter of Joh. Mainer, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged 2 years and several months.

1769, Oct. 16, Elisabetha, daughter of Adam Schmidt, was buried, of Old Goshenhoppen, aged 1 year and 1 day.

1769, Nov. 8, Johannes, son of Wilhelm Bayer, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged 1 year, 7 months and about 8 days.

1770, March 6, Johann Petrus, son of George Mayer, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

1770, April 19, Anna Catharina Eckert, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; born in the year 1740, about April, aged 30 years, 4 months and several days.

1770, June 30, the old Mr. Panebecker, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged 59 years, 4 months and 8 days; he was born March 10, 1710.

1771, Jan. 4, a widow, named Barbara, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; aged 61 years less 9 weeks.

1771, Febr. 12, Ulrich Herzel, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried; born 1705, Aug. 20, aged 65 and a half years less 9 days.

1771, Febr. 12, Johann Marx Hertzel, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried. He was born 1746, date unknown, aged 24 years, 3 months, etc.

1771, March 16, Johannes, a son of Henrich Raess, of Indianfield, was buried. He was born 1754, March 26, aged 17 years less 10 days.

1771, March 18, Georg Wagner was buried. He was born 1702, Febr. 2, aged 69 years, 1 month, 16 days.

1771, May 8, Cornelius, son of Ernst Harr, of Indianfield, was buried. He was born 1749, Febr. 1, aged 21 years, 3 months, 16 days.

1772, April 5, Eva ——, of Old Goshenhoppen, buried. Born in the year 1699, date unknown, aged about 73 years.

1772, June 13, Henrich Mieker, of Old Goshenhoppen, was buried. He was born 1715, date unknown, aged about 57 years.

1772, May 23, a son of Peter Maener, was buried. Born 1772, Febr. 17, aged 13 weeks and 3 days.

1772, July 12, Johann Cantz was buried. Born 1718, date unknown, aged about 53 years.

1772, July 12, a daughter of Wilhelm Demflin was buried. Born 1771, August 15, aged 10 months, 3 weeks, 5 days.

1772, July 16, Johann Petrus, son of Johann Leh, was buried. Born 1771, Nov. 14, aged 8 months less a few days.

1772, June 28, a child, named Jacobus was buried. Born 1771, March 10, aged 1 year, 3 months, 2 weeks and 1 day.

1772, Aug. 25, a child of Johann Mabri was buried. Born 1769, Nov. 13, aged 3 years, 9 months, 9 days.

1772, Sept. 28, Johann Mieker was buried. Born 1753, date unknown, aged 20 years, etc.

1772, Oct. 14, Henrich, a son of Henrich Hohl, was buried. Born 1759, May 6, aged 13 years and perhaps 5 months.

1773, Febr. 1, Catharina Schuler was buried. Born May 4, 1695, aged 77 years, 3 months and several days.

1773, Jan. 14, a child of Benjamin Schuler was buried. Born 1772, Nov. 25, aged 7 weeks.

1773, Febr. 5, a child of Johannes Hudt was buried. Born 1771, Nov. 29, aged 1 year, 2 months, 4 days.

1773, March 30, a son of Friedrich Mueller was buried. Born 1767, March 1, aged 6 years, 4 weeks.

1773, Aug. 12, a son of Henrich Hemsig was buried. Born 1771, Jan. 30, aged 2 years and a half, 11 days.

1773, Aug. 30, a son of Ludwig Hersch was buried. Born 1773, July 21, aged 5 weeks, 4 days.

1774, Jan. 29, a son of Georg Michael Schwartz was buried. Born 1768, June 8, aged 5 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 5 days.

1774, Jan. 31, son of Andreas Werner was buried. Born 1773, Nov. 6, aged 14 months, 3 weeks, 2 days.

1774, May 21, a woman, named —— was buried. Born 1730, Aug. —, aged 43 years, 9 months.

1775, Jan. 1, Samuel Schuler was buried. Born 1717, beginning of February, aged 58 years.

1775, March 20, the wife of Johann Faust was buried. Born 1720, June 25, aged about 55 years.

1775, April 3, a son of Simon May was buried. Born 1752, day unknown, aged 23 years, 6 months.

1775, May 31, a daughter of Johannes Hud was buried. Born 1765, Sept. 26, aged 9 years, 9 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

1775, Oct. 7, Mr. Roerig was buried. Born 1698, day unknown, aged about 77 years.

1775, Dec. 13, the wife of Philip Gerig was buried. Born 1696, day unknown, aged about 79 years.

1776, Febr. 24, the old Jacob Hauk was buried. Born 1690, day unknown, aged about 87 years.

1776, April 9, the old Mrs. Hud was buried. Born 1707, day unknown, aged about 76 years.

1776, June 23, the old Mrs. Mebri was buried. Born 1699, beginning of November, aged 76 years and 7 months and several weeks.

1776, Nov. 30, a son of Andreas Werner was buried. Born 1774, Febr. 1, aged 2 years, 10 months, 3 weeks, 4 days.

1777, Febr. 21, a daughter of Henrich Hemstich was buried. Born 1776, May 18, aged 9 months, 1 day.

1777, March 21, Joh. Simon May was buried. Born 1701, beginning of April, aged 77 years.

1777, July 12, a son of Joh. Jacobus Schweissfort was buried. Born 1775, Oct. 5, aged 2 years less 3 months.

1777, Aug. 11, Erhart Weis, an elder, was buried. Born 1723, Jan. 6, aged 54 years, 7 months and some days.

1777, Sept. 4, a son of Jacob Wagner was buried. Born 1777, Febr. 14, aged 6 months, 3 weeks.

1777, Sept. 6, a child of Philip Bayer was buried. Born 1777, Jan. 1, aged 8 months, 9 days.

1777, Sept. 6, a child of Peter Hofstatt was buried. Born 1774, June 25, aged 3 years, 2 months and some days.

1777, Sept. 6, a daughter of Henrich Werner was buried. Born 1768, March 25, aged 9 years, 5 months, 3 weeks.

1777, Sept. 20, a child of Peter Maener was buried. Born 1776, March 10, aged 1 year, 4 months, 8 days.

1777, Sept. 24, a child of Ludwig Moyer was buried. Born 1776, July 28, aged 1 year, 2 months, 3 weeks, 2 days.

1777, Sept. 29, a son of Peter Maener was buried. Born 1761, Febr. 10, aged 16 years, 7 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

1777, Sept. 21, a daughter of Henrich Hut was buried. Born 1769, May 2, aged 8 years, 4 months, 3 weeks.

1777, Oct. 17, a son of Friedrich Rudi was buried. Born 1775, April 9, aged 2 years, 6 months, 8 days.

1777, Oct. 19, a child of Adam Hildebeutel was buried. Born 1773, May 21, aged 4 years, 5 months less 3 days.

1777, Dec. 13, the wife of Martin Lichtel was buried. Born 1750, Jan. 12, aged 27 years,, 11 months.

1777, Nov. 15, a daughter of the old Mr. Goetz was buried. Born 1722, Oct. 28, aged 55 years, 2 weeks, 1 day.

1777, Dec. 12, Antoni Lichtel was buried. Born 1702, day unknown, aged 75 years and a half.

1777, Dec. 23, the old Mr. Goetz was buried. Born 1696, day unknown, aged 81 years.

1778, Jan. 27, the wife of Johann Huepner was buried. Born 1727, Dec. 5, aged 50 years, 1 month, 3 weeks.

1778, Febr. 24, Catharina Kraeber was buried. Born 1709, day unknown, aged about 68 years.

1778, June 5, a son of Joh. Nais was buried. Born 1778, April 10, aged 7 weeks, 5 days.

1778, July 23, a son of Adam Hollebusch was buried. Born 1774, July 14, aged 4 years, 9 days.

1778, July 28, the wife of Christian Hollebusch was buried. Born 1709, day unknown, aged 69 years.

1778, Aug. 3, a son of Conrad Rickard was buried; born 1775, Jan. 25, aged 3 years, 7 months.

1778, Aug. 27, Christian Hollebusch was buried. Born 1718, March 1, aged 60 years, 6 months, less 6 days.

1778, Nov. 18, a child of Andreas Ohl was buried. Born 1776, ——, aged 2 years, 8 months, 3 days.

List of the dead and buried during the ministry of Friedrich Daelliker, pastor of this congregation of Old Goshenhoppen.

Anno 1783.

Febr. 12, Wilhelm, son of Samuel Schuler and wife Elisabeth; aged two weeks and 5 days.

May 3, Johann Adam, son of Peter Minner and Barbara, his wife, aged 7 months less 7 days.

July 13, Anna Maria Magdalena Wenz, wife of the late Philip Wenz; aged 61 years, 5 months, 11 days.

1784

Jan. 15, Georg, son of Heinrich Faust and Catharina, his wife; aged 3 weeks, 3 days.

Under the ministry of Frid. Wilh. v. d. Sloot.

July 10, Catarina Weigant, aged 82 years, 5 months.

Those persons who were buried by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, in the year 1787.

Febr. 27, Elisabetha Huepner was buried; aged 33 years less 1 month.

April 8, the wife of Peter Hauk was buried; aged 62 years, 9 months.

May 12, a negro of George Hertzel was buried; aged 19 years less a quarter.

Nov. 15, a child of Jacob Gerhart was buried; aged 3 years, 3 months, 11 days.

Dec. 4, the young Henrich Bok was buried; aged 21 years, 4 months, 3 days.

1788.

April 17, a son of our schoolmaster, Johann Daniel Jung, was buried, named Johann Friedrich; aged 4 years, 1 month, 12 days.

April 20, Elisabeth Bittel was buried; aged 85 years, 3 months, 1 day.

April 21, the old Mr. Dickenschied was buried; aged about 90 years.

April 29, the old Mrs. Boyer was buried; aged 78 years, 8 months, 17 days.

Oct. 6, a daughter of Johann Salate was buried; aged 3 years, 11 months less 3 days.

Those persons who were buried by me, John Theo. Faber, Jr., in this congregation.

1792.

June 22, a daughter of Henrich Faust was buried; aged 4 months, 14 days.
A daughter of Johannes Buek was buried; aged 5 years, 8 months, 27 days.

1793.

Daniel Hofman, aged 66 years.
Mrs. Gemmel, aged 43 years, 8 months, 2 weeks.
Old Mrs. Moy, aged 90 years.
John Neise's child, aged 9 years, 7 months, 19 days.
Christian Scheid's wife, aged 54 years.
John Scheid's child, aged 3 years, 6 months, 3 days.
John Saladay's child, aged 6 years, 10 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
John Saladay's child, aged 3 years, 2 months, 2 weeks, 2 days.
Jacob Weyand's child, aged 9 years, 6 months, 2 weeks, 2 days.
Balser Reed's child, aged 9 years, 8 months, 3 days.
Ludwig Mayer, aged 69 years.
Ludwig Ache's child (born 1788, May 23), aged 5 years, 4 months, 3 weeks.
Ludwig Ache's child (born 1790, Febr. 20), aged 3 years, 8 months.
William Anderson's child (born 1788, Febr. 12), aged 5 years, 8 months, 1 week, 1 day.
William Anderson's child (born 1790, Aug. 5), aged 3 years, 2 months, 3 weeks, 3 days.
John Leets (born 1731, Aug.), aged 64 years.
—— Vaust, a small child, a few days old.
George Hertzel's child, Johannes, born 1794, Febr. 27, aged 1 year, 11 days.
Jacob Smith, born 1757, April 1, aged 38 years, 1 month less 2 days.

List of those persons who were buried by me in the year 1808, June 12.
Magdalena Ache, died July 11, 1808, aged 3 years, 2 months, 14 days.
Johann Bidding, aged about 28 years, 10 months.
Scharlotte Faust, aged 41 years, 6 months, 4 days.
Jacock Zinck, died Dec. 14, aged 5 months, 8 weeks.

1809

Jacob Schuler, buried Febr. 27, aged 8 years, 7 months, 3 weeks.

MARRIAGES.

Those persons who were united in marriage by me, John Th. Faber, in the year 1767.

1767, Jan. 20, Bernd, son of Friedr. Goerz, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Eva Elisabetha, daughter of Johannes Mack, of New Goshenhoppen.

1767, May 7, Georg, son of Johannes Mack, of New Goshenhoppen, married Elisabetha, daughter of David Marsh, of the Oley Mountains.

1767, Sept. 24, Georg, son of the late Mr. Brennholtz, of New Goshenhoppen, married Anna Maria, daughter of Samuel Mill, of Heidelberg township.

1768, April 12, Georg Henrich, son of the late George Schneider, of Philadelphia, married Elisabetha, daughter of Isaac Sunni, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1768, May 30, Henrich, son of Henrich Diem, of Upper Salford, married Catharina, daughter of the late Mr. Geisser, of Franconia township.

1768, Sept. 15, Valentin, son of Valentin Hank, of Lower Salford township, married Maria Elisabetha, daughter of Petrus Ettinger, of Lower Salford.

1768, Sept. 25, Marinus, son of Anton Lichtel, of Upper Salford, married Catharina, daughter of the late Jacob Weishman, of Upper Salford.

1769, March 28, Wilhelmus, son of Henrich Frey, of Lower Salford, married Christina, daughter of Mr. Heilerman, of Lower Salford (the father is still in Germany).

1769, May 23, Joh. Schmidt, son of the late Wilhelm Schmidt, of Falkner Swamp, married Catharine Nungesser, widow of the late Mr. Nungesser, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1769, Aug. 22, Christoph, son of Jacob Bruckner, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Magdalena, daughter of Georg Kuchler, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1769, Nov. 22, Simon Crisens, widower, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Margaretha Klepper, widow, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1770, Jan. 9, Wendel, son of Wendel Wland, of New Goshenhoppen, married Catharina, daughter of Erhart Weis, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1770, June 22, Johannes Jung (the father is still in Germany), of New Goshenhoppen, married Susanna Wilder, daughter of the late Jacob Wilder, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1772, April 2, Johannes, son of Friedr. Kern, married Maria Magdalena Rudi, daughter of Dietrich Rudi, of Ridgewell.

1772, June 22, Philippus, son of the Georg Schumbach, of Lower Salford, married Margaretha Henrich, daughter of Henrich Henrich, of Hatfield township.

1771, Oct. 27, Jacob Elinger, widower, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Barbara Schenck, widow, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1772, April 28, Philip Nais, son of the late Joh. Nais, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Elisabetha Leidig, daughter of Jacob Leidig, of Franconia township.

1772, May 12, Adam Hiltebeutel, son of the late Martin Hiltebeutel, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Salome Klein, daughter of Johannes Klein, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1772, May 19, Jacob Gerhart, son of the late Peter Gerhart, of Franconia township, married Elisabetha Detter, daughter of Conrad Detter, of Franconia township.

1772, June 2, Conrad Gerhart, son of the late Peter Gerhart, of Franconia township, married Anna Maria Nais, daughter of Johan Nais, of Falckner Swamp.

1772, Sept. 15, Benjamin Schuler, son of Samuel Schuler, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Mincker, daughter of the late Henr. Minker, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1772, Nov. 17, Rudolph Segler, son of the late Joh. Segler, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Wolfart, daughter of Nicolaus Wolfart, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1773, May 27, Joh. Hartenstein, son of Ludwig Hartenstein, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Magdalena Hollebusch, son of the late Peter Hollebusch, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1774, Jan. 4, Christian May, son of Friedrich May, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Maria Elis. Krein, daughter of the late Joh. Jacob Kien (!), of Old Goshenhoppen.

1774, Jan. 6, Andreas Ries, son of the late Henrich Ries, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Margaretha Somni, daughter of Isaac Somni, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1774, March 1, Joseph Werner, son of Joh. Werner, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Barbara Graf, daughter of Jacob Graf, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1774, March 8, Joh. Roerich, son of Nicolas Roerich, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Regina Kaemmer, daughter of the late Jacob Kaemmer, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1774, Aug. 21, Abraham Wolfart, son of Nicolaus Wolfart, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Anna Margr. Panebecker, daughter of Weyand Panebecker, of New Goshenhoppen.

1775, April 4, Jacob Weiant, son of Georg Weiant, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Salome Renn, daughter of the late Michael Renn, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1775, Nov. 2, Paul Knoepper, son of the late Conrad Knoepper, of Lower Salford, married Margaretha Hollebusch, daughter of Christian Hollebusch, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1775, Oct. 29, Hartman Keil, son of the late Adam Keil, of Franconia township, married Catharina Herschberger, daughter of Abraham Herschberger, of Franconia township.

1776, Jan. 16, Henrich Ohl, son of Andreas Ohl, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Margaretha Sitzman, daughter of Christian Sitzman, of Lower Milford township.

1776, May 7, Jacob Wagner, son of the late Michael Wagner, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Barbara Deis, daughter of the late Peter Deis, of Lower Salford.

1776, May 14, Philip Weiss, son of Erhart Weiss, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Anna Marg. Schmid, daughter of the late Henrich Schmid, of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, May 26, Abraham Graf, son of Jacob Graf, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Magd. Wagner, daughter of the late Michael Wagner, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1776, July 2, Jacob Schmidt, son of the late Henrich Schmid, of New Goshenhoppen, married Elisabetha Weis, daughter of Erhart Weis, of New Goshenhoppen.

1776, July 2, Jacob Schuler, of Macungie, married Elisabetha Schneider, daughter of Leonhart Schneider, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1776, Aug. 20, Joh. Hiebner, son of Joh. Hiebner, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Maria Naiman, daughter of Marcus Naiman, of Limerick township.

1776. Sept. 3, Adam Henrich, son of Joh. Henrich, of Limerick township, married Anna Maria Hollebusch, daughter of the late Peter Hollebusch, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1776, Aug. 28, Abraham Berge, son of the late Joh. Ulrich Berge, of Lower Salford, married Salome Gerges, daughter of the late Wilhelm Gerges, of Lower Salford township.

1776, Oct. 22, Joh. Nais, son of the late Joh. Nais, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Hud, daughter of Joh. Hudt, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1776, Oct. 31, Joh. Heinemann, son of the late Henrich Heinemann, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Barbara Nais, daughter of Joh. Nais, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1777, Febr. 11, Joh. Schuler, son of the late Samuel Schuler, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Eitemueller, daughter of Joh. Eitemueller, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1777, Febr. 4, Jonas Schatz, son of the late Philip Schatz, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Ried, daughter of Phil. Ried, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1777, May 25, Abraham Nais, son of the late Joh. Nais, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Magdalena Cantes, daughter of the late Mr. Cantes, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1777, Aug. 26, Gerhart Bingeman, son of Fried. Bingeman, of Limerick township, married Elis. Kentel, daughter of Joseph Kentel, of Limerick township.

1777, Nov. 25, Jacob Weiss, son of the late Erhart Weiss, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Elisabetha Schmidt, daughter of the late Henrich Schmidt, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1778, March 10, Johann Gerhart, son of the late Peter Gerhart, of Franconia township, married Magdalena Hertzel, daughter of Georg Hertzel, of Old Goshenhoppen.

1778, June 9, Philip Leydich, son of the Rev. Leydich, of Frederick township, married Rosina Bucher, daughter of Dietrich Bucher, of Falckner Swamp.

1779, April 11, Martin Lichtel, son of the late Antoni Lichtel, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Catharina Graf, daughter of Joh. Graf, of Upper Salford.

1779, June 13, David Graf, widower, married Anna Maria Henwin, widow, both of Old Goshenhoppen.

1779, October 5, Felix Leh, son of Joh. Leh, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Margaretha Tresman, daughter of the late Joh. Georg Tresman, of Providence township.

List of those persons who were united in marriage by me, Friedrich Dellicker.

1782.

Aug. 6, Jacob Seibel, son of the late Conrad Seibel, married Anna Magdalena Zern, daughter of Hans Adam Zern, of Malbruk (!) township, Philadelphia County.

September 19, Richard Herrison, son of John Herrison, of Union township, Berks County, married Catharina Zug, daughter of Abraham Zug, of Old Goshenhoppen.

September 22, Godfrid Wiseler, son of Jacob Wiseler, and Eva Catharina Weiss, daughter of the late Hans Edward Weiss, both of Frederick township.

1783.

Febr. 20, Peter Dinges married Maria Haas, both of Malbrouk township.

May 20, Johannes Buch, son of the late Jacob Buch, married Catharina Schlotter, daughter of Wilhelm Schlotter, of Upper Salford.

List of the persons who were united in marriage by me, F. W. v. d. Sloot.

1784.

Nov. 25, Jacob Schoet, son of Henrich Schoet, of Whitpain township, married Elisabetha Bock, daughter of the late Peter Bock, of Marlebrucht (!) township.

1794.

Aug. 23, Solomon Grimly, son of Solomon Grimly, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Hannah Druckenmiller, also of Old Goshenhoppen.

Persons who were united in marriage by me, Joh. Theob. Faber.

1787.

Febr. 27, Joh. Gipsen married Nensi [Nancy] Mils, both of Old Goshenhoppen.

Aug. 14, Valentin Kili, of Montgomery township, married Maria Grimli, of Old Goshenhoppen.

Dec. 2, Philip Schillig, of Skippack township, married Salome Grimli, both of Old Goshenhoppen.

March 11, Gabriel Schuler married Catharina Ren, both of Old Goshenhoppen.

1788.

April 15, Peter Hollebusch, of Old Goshenhoppen, married Susanna Schell, of Falkner Swamp.

List of the persons who were united in marriage by me [Albert Helffenstein], in the year 1808, beginning July 12th.

Philip Rudi and Elisabeth Taub, Oct. 17th.

LIST OF CATECHUMENS.

List of those persons who were confirmed by me on April 17, 1767, in Great Swamp, they being from the Old Goshenhoppen congregation.

Boys:

1. Jacob Weiant, aged 21 years
2. Henrich Faust, aged 16 years
3. Philip Nais, aged 16 years
4. Johan Nais, aged 13 years
5. Conrad Ferdinand, aged 17 years
6. Wilhelm Antig, aged 16 years
7. Hardman, aged 17 years
8. A negro, named Coff, aged 30 years

Girls:

1. Maria Gan, aged 20 years
2. Sophia Jung, aged 15 years
3. Catharina Jung, aged 14 years
4. Elisabetha Kuchler, aged 16 years
5. Anna Marg. Hollebusch, aged 13 years
6. Anna Maria Faust, aged 14 years
7. Catharina Licht, aged 14 years
8. Christina Stricker, aged 13 years

April 10, 1768.

1. Daniel Schambach, aged 15 years
2. Peter Hollenbusch, aged 15 years
3. Peter Schuck, aged 15 years

1. Margaretha Somni, aged 14 years
2. Catharina Wolfart, aged 15 years
3. Maria Elis. Kaub, aged 14 years
4. Anna Christina Laub, aged 15 years

March 24, 1769.

1. Christian May, aged 13½ years
2. Joh. Sem, aged 15 years
3. Joseph Keller, aged 16½ years
4. Wilh. Keller, aged 17½ years
5. Alexander Ohl, aged 15½ years
6. Joh. Adam Mueller, aged 13 years
7. Joh. Ohl, aged 13½ years

1. Magd. Hollebusch, aged 14½ years
2. Barbara Keiter, aged 14½ years
3. Magdalena Bruckert, aged 15½ years
4. Anna Mar. Hollebusch, aged 13½ years
5. Barbara Muck, aged 14 years

May 13, 1770.

1. Jacob Weitman, aged 15 years
2. Friedr. Stall, aged 15 years
3. An adult named Jacob Schwartz, aged 27 years

1. Elisabetha Weis, aged 14 years
2. Maria Wolfart, aged 14 years
3. Maria Hollebusch, aged 19 years
4. Magdalena Keller, aged 15 years
5. Magd. Ruckstuhl, aged 15 years
6. Hanna Sibilla Muller, aged 17 years

March 29, 1771.

1. Valentin Schneider, aged 17½ years
2. Ludwig Schambach, aged 15 years
3. Wilhelm Hiester, aged 14 years

1. Anna Maria Schneider, aged 19½ years
2. Elisabetha Jung, aged 15 years
3. Elis. Barbara Faust, aged 15 years

April 17, 1772.

1. Ludwig Volckert, aged 17½ years
2. Wilhelm Daniel Bruckert, aged 16 years
3. George Adam Derr, aged 19 years

Besides these three men.

1. Elis. Doerr, aged 15 years
2. Elis. Antig, aged 18 years
3. Cath. Faust, aged 14 years

April 24, 1773.

1. Henrich Hersch, aged 14 years
2. Friedr. Mueller, aged 14 years
3. Jacob Muck, aged 14 years
4. Abraham Nais, aged 17 years

1. Eva Weis, aged 14 years
2. Catharina Hud, 14 years
3. Catharina Somni, aged 14 years
4. Marg. Hertzel, aged 16 years
5. Barbara Nais, aged 15 years
6. Anna Mar. Mueller, aged 16 years

April 1, 1774.

Boys:

1. Felix Leh, aged 18 years
2. Philip Riedt, aged 13 years
3. Baltzer Riedt, aged 16 years
4. Wilhelm Ohl, aged 16 years
5. Johann Weitman, aged 16 years

1. Catharina Lueck, aged 15 years
2. Catharina Hollebusch, aged 14 years

April 14, 1775.

1. Joh. Weis, aged 14 years
2. Samuel Schuler, aged 15½ years
3. Georg Nais, aged 16 years

1. Anna Maria Hersch, aged 15 years
2. Eva Marg. Hud, aged 14 years
3. Magdalena Jung, aged 15 years
4. Magdalena Hertzel, aged 15 years

April 13, 1776.

1. Nicolaus Maenner, aged 16 years
2. —— Ohl, aged 16 years
3. —— Bossert, aged 16 years

1. Eva Somni, aged 15 years
2. Cath. Hertzel, aged 16 years
3. Elis. Ohl, aged 14 years

April 12, 1777.

1. Georg Kerschner, aged 16 years
2. Jacob Schreiner, aged 14 years
3. Jacob Lehe, aged 16 years

1. Barbara Hersch, aged 15 years

April 2, 1779.

1. Margaretha Wolfart, aged 14 years

2. Anna Trolinger, aged 17 years
3. Margaretha Manner, aged 15 years

The following children were confirmed at Old Goshenhoppen by me, Joh. Wilh. Ingold, of this congregation, from Old Goshenhoppen.

April 21, 1781.

Boys:

1. Jacob Rudi, aged 17 years
2. Philip Neumann, aged 15 years
3. Samuel Schuler, aged 14 years
4. Ludwig Ache, aged 18 years
5. Jacob Schuler, aged 17 years
6. Jacob Ache, aged 14 years
7. Ulrich Rukstul, aged 17 years
8. Henrich Schuler, aged 17 years

From Great Swamp:

9. Henrich Huber, aged 17 years
10. Valentin Huber, aged 18 years
11. Conrad Nunnbauer, aged 16 years
12. Peter Willauer, aged 16 years
13. Peter Samsel, aged 17 years
14. Emanuel Hecher, aged 17 years
15. Georg Dittlo, aged 17 years

From New Goshenhoppen:

16. Jacob Maurer, aged 19 years
17. Joh. Nicol. Zimmermann, aged 16 years
18. Georg Maurer, aged 16 years

From Kestenberg:

19. Jacob Huber, aged 14 years
20. Joh. Berkenstok, aged 15 years
21. Henrich Huber, aged 19 years

1. Catharina Rudi, aged 16 years
2. Elisabetha Neus, aged 18 years
3. Susanna Dikenschid, aged 15 years
4. Maria Neus, aged 16 years
5. Charlotta Mayer, aged 15 years
6. Catharina Ohl, aged 14 years
7. Margaretha Doerr, aged 18 years
8. Margaretha Walliser, aged 18 years
9. Susanna Hirsch, aged 15 years
10. Anna Elisa. Wund, aged 15 years

From Great Swamp:

11. Catharina Huber, aged 14 years
12. Barbara Eberhard, aged 14 years
13. Catharina Eberhard, aged 15 years
14. Anna Maria Eberhard, aged 14 years
15. Margaretha Dittlo, aged 17 years

From Kestenberg:

16. Magdalena Menxel, aged 17 years
17. Barbara Stahlneker, aged 15 years
18. Maria Gock, aged 16 years
19. Fronica Huber, aged 16 years

On May 26, 1782, the following were confirmed by me, Friedrich Dellicker.

Christian Bidhard
Heinrich Ebrecht
Conrad Hut
Georg Weiss

Sara Ebrecht
Sophia Leen
Veronica Heinemann
Dorothea Holdenbusch

On May 24, 1783, the following were confirmed:

Conrad Misnner
Heinrich Bock
Daniel Freymeier
Johannes Schuler
Abraham Zaerckel
Anna Margareth Neiss, married
Magdalena Schuler
Catharina Zaerkel

Those persons who were confirmed by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, on April 6, 1787, here in Old Goshenhoppen:

Boys:

1. Henrich Hersch, aged 14 years
2. Peter Hersch, aged 15 years
3. Adam Bickart, aged 18 years
4. Peter Bock, aged 15 years
5. Bil Schuler, aged 15 years
6. Johann Ache, aged 15 years
7. Daniel Berto, aged 20 years
8. Antoni Berto, aged 15 years
9. Joh. Grimli, aged 16 years

Girls:

1. Sela Grol, aged 17 years
2. Balle Rudi, aged 17 years
3. Catharina Werner, aged 17 years
4. Marg. Hertzel, aged 17 years
5. Salome Grimli, aged 18 years
6. Maria Berto, aged 17 years
7. Catharina Lichtel, aged 17 years
8. Anna Maria Zanckmeister, aged 18 years
9. Elisabetha Scholl, aged 17 years
10. Susanna Scholl, aged 17 years

Those children from Old Goshenhoppen who on April 12, 1788, were confirmed by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, in the church at Great Swamp:

1. Andreas Wetknecht, aged 15 years
2. Johann Stroman, aged 17 years
3. Joh. Georg Moyer, aged 15 years
4. Martin Schmidt, aged 22 years
5. Johann Keller, aged 23 years
6. Johann Weittemayer, aged 17 years
7. David Dickenschied, aged 16 years
8. Abraham Mayer, aged 17 years
9. Solomon Grimli, aged 16 years

1. Magdalena Moyer, aged 14 years
2. Anna Maria Stroman, aged 15 years
3. Anna Marg. Coppelberger, aged 16 years
4. Margaretha Wentz, aged 15 years
5. Magdalena Eckli, aged 15 years
6. Christina Mayer, aged 17 years
7. Catharina Eckli, aged 15 years
8. Catharina Groll, aged 16 years
9. Magdalena Grimli, aged 16 years

10. Abr. Bingeman, aged 18 years

10. Elisabeth Reimer, aged 19 years
11. Anna Maria Lein, aged 15 years
12. Elis. Zaerkel, aged 18 years
13. Marg. Zaerkel, aged 16 years

Those persons who on March 29, 1793, were confirmed by me, Joh. Faber, in Old Goshenhoppen:

No boys

Girls:

Catharina Strohman, aged 17 years
Catharina Weyer, aged 16 years
Catharina Schweifort, aged 16 years
Catharina Lichti, aged 16 years
Magdalena Brickert, aged 16 years
Magdalena Sassaman, aged 17 years

Those children of this congregation who on Easter Sunday, 1794, were confirmed in New Goshenhoppen by me, Joh. Faber:

Boys:

1. Jacob Maenner, aged 15 years
2. Christian Reifinger, aged 15 years
3. John Copelberger, aged 16 years

Girls:

1. Catharina Reifinger, aged 17 years
2. Sophia Schmit, aged 18 years
3. Elisabetha Galester, aged 19 years

Those children of this congregation who on Easter Sunday of 1795 were confirmed in Great Swamp by me, Joh. Faber:

Boys:

1. Philip Bauman, aged 17 years
2. Conrad Bickhard, aged 16 years
3. John Hildebeutel, aged 22 years
4. Abraham Hildebeutel, aged 20 years
5. Michael Wagner, aged 17 years
6. Daniel Hildebeutel, aged 21 years
7. Conrad Geist, aged 21 years
8. Philip Fries, aged 21 years

Girls:

1. Mary Hildebeutel, aged 19 years
2. Elisabetha Hildebeutel, aged 17 years
3. Mary Hildebeutel, aged 17 years
4. Susanna Kiehler, aged 19 years
5. Margaretha Geist, aged 18 years
6. Elisabetha Geist, aged 17 years
7. Catharina Geist, aged 15 years
8. Catharina Bruch, aged 16 years

LIST OF COMMUNICANTS.

Names of those who after preceding preparation partook of the Lord's Supper, administered by me, Fr. v. d. Sloot, on June 7, 1813:

1. Johann Hildebeutel
2. Georg Herzel
3. Balthasar Ried
4. Elisabeth, his wife
5. Johann Keller
6. Ulrich Herzel
7. Heinrich Reifinger
8. Philip Ried
9. Wilhelm Endersen
10. Friedrich Rudy
11. Heinrich Keller
12. Margareth, his wife
13. Salome Grimli
14. Hanna, his wife
15. Johann Kuppelberger
16. Johann Hederich
17. Jesse Schmidt
18. Elisabeth, his wife
19. Peter Faust
20. Elisabeth, his wife
21. Heinrich Pickhart
22. Abraham Kuppelberger
23. Henrich Hauk
24. Conrad Koler
25. Isaac Herzel
26. Jacob Ried
27. Catharina Graff
28. Johann Berns
29. Elisabeth Grimli
30. Hanna Grimli
31. Elis. Fillmann
32. Maria Hering
33. Christina Leistern
34. Elisabeth Weidmann
35. Barbara Scheid
36. Anna Hol
37. Sarah Jacoby
38. Elisabeth Scheid
39. Nathan Schue
40. Christina Fridemann
41. Catharina Schrifli
42. Gertraud Klein
43. Sarah Reichart
44. Maria Schwenk
45. Magd. Pannbecker
46. Nathan Schwenk
47. Magdalena Wambold
48. Salome Barns
49. Elisabeth Schmidt
50. Elisabeth Zink
51. Nathan Baumann
52. Susanna Neiss

Names of those who commenced on October 16, 1813, after preceding preparation:

1. Ulrich Herzel
2. Philip Ried
3. Heinrich Pickhard
4. John Schuler
5. George Pickhard
6. Andreas Achi
7. Sophia Achi
8. Margareta Kraus
9. Anna Pickhard
10. Catarina Klein
11. Susanna Klein
12. Barbara Meier
13. Margareta Hummel
14. Sophia Groll
15. Maria Herzel
16. Maria Schuler
17. Margaretha Faust
18. Margareta Scholl
19. Ego [I, Fr. v. d. Sloot]

On April 23, 1814, the following appeared at the preparatory services:

1. Johann Neiss
2. Georg Herzel
3. Jacob Neiss
4. Johann Keller
5. Ulrich Herzel
6. Johann Achi
7. Wilh. Enderson
8. Heinrich Hauk
9. Balthasar Ried
10. Heinrich Strohmann
11. Michael Ziegler
12. Johann Christmann
13. George Wunderlich
14. Henrich Hutter
15. Margaretha, mother
16. Fridrich Rudi
17. Fridrich Scholl
18. Jacob Ried
19. Andreas Achi
20. Daniel Hauk
21. Konrad Kichler
22. Joseph Kichler
23. Henrich Hauk
24. Hanna, his wife
25. Philip Christmann
26. Elisabeth, his wife
27. Jesse Schmidt
28. Elisabeth, his wife
29. Nathan Klein
30. Johann Neiss
31. Debora, his wife
32. Margareth Neiss
33. Maria Miller
34. Elisabeth Ried
35. Jacob Ruckstuhl
36. Elis. Weidemeier
37. Barbara Achi
38. Sophia, the daughter
39. Catharina Wunderlich
40. Michael Herzel
41. Salome Krimli
42. Hanna, his wife
43. Elisabeth, the mother
44. Christian Oister
45. Barbara Scheid
46. Sara Reichert
47. Sara Jacobi
48. Elisabeth Schmidt
49. Sara Hauk
50. Nathan Nieler
51. Catharina Baumann
52. Maria Schuler
53. Nathan Gatter
54. Magdalena Wambold
55. Elisabeth Neiss
56. Magd. Koppelberger
57. Marg. Faust
58. Salome Banz
59. Ego, Fr. W. v. d. Sloot
60. Will. Neiss.

Names of the communicants of Sept. 18, 1814:

1. Christian Pickhard
2. Friedrich Rudi
3. John Salledy
4. Christian May
5. George, his son
6. Caspar, his son
7. John Hauk
8. Elisabeth, his wife
9. George Kolb
10. Catharina, his wife
11. George Herzel
12. Samuel Scholl
13. Georg Neiss
14. Catharina Taub
15. Catharina Groll
16. Margareth Nees

17. Katharina Kob
18. Maria Heering
19. Elis. Schmidt
20. Sophia Groll
21. Ego, v. der Sloot

Names of those who appeared at the preparatory services, April 15, 1815:

1. Susanna Neiss
2. Johan Keller
3. Balthasar Ried
4. Elisabeth, his wife
5. Jacob Schmidt
6. Gertrud Klein
7. Ulrich Herzel
8. Wilhelm Schuler
9. Samuel Schuler
10. Catharina, his daughter
11. Margareth Lang
12. Johann Schuler
13. Samuel Schuler
14. Georg Neiss
15. Henrich Pickhard
16. Philip Ried
17. John Christman
18. Samuel Geissinger
19. John Endres
20. Michel Scholl
21. Michel Heffelinger
22. Isaac Grimli
23. John Grimli
24. Michel Koppelberger
25. Magdalena Koppelberger
26. Elisabeth Koppelberger
27. Henrich Hukker
28. David Salady
29. John Ruckstuhl
30. Jesse Schmidt
31. Elis. Salady
32. Jonas Wollfahrt
33. Johannes Schmidt
34. Andreas Achi
35. Sophia Achi
36. Elisabeth Wollfahrt
37. Elisabeth Ganz
38. Margareth Neiss
39. Sara Borns
40. Barbara Scheid
41. Elisabeth Sellers
42. Maria Zepp
43. Sara Reicher
44. Susanna Klein
45. Katharina Herzel
46. Elisabeth Kraus
47. Elisabeth Kraus
48. Maria Pannebecker
49. Susanna Ried
50. Elisabeth Zink
51. Kathar. Schwenk
52. Maria Herzel
53. Peter Weil
54. Katharina Weil
55. Elisabeth Scheidt
56. Maria Enderson
57. Susanna Baumann
58. Margaretha Scholl
59. Catharina Baumann
60. Catharina Geier
61. Christina Baumann
62. Rachel Scheitel
63. Ego [v. der Sloot]
64. Marg. Hukker
65. George Herzel, Esq.
66. Jesse Schillich

Names of the communicants on Oct. 12, 1815:

1. John Ried
2. John Hukker
3. John Barns
4. Katharina Acker
5. Katharina Meier
6. Maria Heering
7. Elisabeth Schmidt
8. Margareth Keppel
9. Elisabeth Fried

CHURCH RECORD OF THE GREAT SWAMP REFORMED CONGREGATION, LOWER MILFORD TOWNSHIP, LEHIGH CO., PA., 1736–1833.

TRANSLATED BY PROF. WM. J. HINKE, PH.D.

Church Record
of the Christian Congregation at
Great Swamp,

In which are recorded: First, the articles of the Christian Church Order, which this Congregation (together with others in this land) has adopted. Secondly, the names of the children that have been baptized, their parents and their sponsors.

The beginning was made in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ, 1736,
the 24th of April.
Joh. Henricus Goetschius,
V. D. M. Helvetico-Tigurinus.

Memorandum of the Articles of the Church Order.

1. Four elders, honorable men, who have a good report among their neighbors, shall be named by the minister and be elected by the majority of the voters. Each shall remain in office for two years.

The Duty of the Elders shall be:

a. To exercise good oversight over the members of the congregation and to make known everything disorderly, (1) to the minister alone; (2) to the minister and the other elders; (3) to the whole congregation, if the first and second admonition had no effect, in order that those who give public offense may not be tolerated in the congregation of God.

b. The youngest of them shall take up the collection for one year, the next to the youngest the following year, at every divine service. One of them shall collect the amount and keep it faithfully until the time of accounting, which shall take place every half year before the whole congregation.

Expenditure of the Alms.

The collections or alms shall be expended as follows:

a. They shall be applied to needy persons who may be in or outside of the congregation.

b. To the church or schoolhouse, if there is anything to improve or to build.

c. For bread and wine at the communion service,

Or whatever else may be found to be a necessary expenditure in the judgment of the Christian congregation.

The Second Article, regarding the Congregation:

1. Every one who confesses the Evangelical Reformed religion and wishes to belong to this congregation shall make a solemn vow before God and men, and faithfully promise by the signature of his own name, that he and his household will be obedient to every divine ordinance. Otherwise he shall not be regarded as a Christian member, but shall be excluded from all gifts and privileges which the members of this congregation enjoy.

2. Each one shall contribute every year, according to his pleasure and ability, whatever will be necessary for the maintenance of the divine worship.

3. Should any member or those of his family lead offensive lives and will not show amendment of life through the preaching of God's Word or private admonition, he can expect exclusion from the Lord's Supper and even from the congregation.

EBERHART, ELISABETHA, da. of Joseph Eberhart and Catherine, his wife, born June 2, 1742, bapt. July 18; sponsors, Joseph Zimmerman and wife Maria Elisabetha.

RIDY, CONRAD, son of Jacob Ridy and Maria Elisabetha, his wife, b. Oct. 19, 1747; sponsors, Conrad Zimmerman, Dieter Mombauer, Anna Maria Schwenck, Margaretha Zimmerman.

BRAUN, EVA CATHERINE, da. of Michael (!) Braun and Agnes, his wife, born Febr. 2, 1739; sp., Catharine Heist.

BRAUN, J. GEORG, son of Jacob Braun and Agnes, his wife, b. Jan. 30, 1742; sp., Georg Heist.

BRAUN, MATHYS, son of Jacob Braun and Agnes, his wife, b. July 10, 1744; sp., Mathys Nuss (?) and Catharine, his wife (?)

Names of the parents, children and sponsors. A. 1736 [baptized by John H. Goetschy].

Children	Parents	Sponsors
April 24.		
Joseph	Joseph Eberhard, Catharina, his wife	Joseph Zimmerman
Abraham	Christian Willauer, Catrina, his wife	Abraham Penny
Anna Margreth	Peter Titer, Anna Margreth	the mother herself, Anna Marg. Titer
Anna Margreth	Valentin Keiser, Agnes	Lorentz Erb, Anna Margreth
Anna Margreth	Jacob Wezel, Anna Barbara	Michael Eberhart and wife
Anna Sibilla	Michael Kohler, Sibilla	Peter Walper, Sibilla
October 31.		
Anna Maria	Georg German, Barbara	Mathias Ox, Anna Maria, his wife
Eva Catrina	Georg Kunz, Anna Catrina	Leonhardt Ox, Anna Catrina
April 11.	A. 1737.	
Fridrich	Joh. Georg Margstaler, Anna Margretha	Fridrich Margstaler, Anna Barbara
Eva Margreth	Christian Willauer, Eva Catrina	Michael Eberhardt and Margreth
October 3.		
Joh. Jacob	Michael Kehler, Sibilla	Jacob Wezel, Eva Barbara
Febr. 28.	A. 1738.	
Felix	Jacob Dups, Froneka [Veronica]	Felix Brunner, Barbara
Anna Margreth	Michael Eberhardt, Anna Margreth	Anna Margreth Brunner, daughter of Felix Brunner
Anna Maria	William Eich, Magdalena	Mathias Ox, Anna Maria

[Entries by the Rev. George Michael Weiss, 1748–1751.]

Ludwig Rippel, Sybilla Maria	J. Erhardt	J. Erhardt Roos, Maria Eva

Parents	Children	Sponsors
February 12, 1749.		
Georg ——(?)	J. Michel	J. Michel Eberhardt, Anna Maria Wetzel
March 5th [1749].		
David Streib, Susanna	Veronica	Ullrich Spinner, Ussula
Caspar Ritter, Anna Maria	J. Martin	Martin Ritter, Maria Gretha
November 24, 1748.		
Georg Klein, Maria Catharina	J. Henrich	Jost Henrich Sassemanshausen, Anna Sybilla, Catharina Walwerd
March 26th [1749].		
Georg Hercker (?), Magdalena	Anna Rosina	Franz Roos, Anna Rosina Roos
J. Schaut, Sybilla Catharina	Lena Catharina	Peter Wetzel, Lena Catharina Keiber
April 16th [1749].		
Georg Bernhardt Rim, Anna Maria	J. Adam	J. Adam Schneider and wife Anna Elisa
May 7th [1749].		
Joseph Zimmerman, Elisabetha	Baltzer	Baltzer Gering, Catharina Eberhardt
Franz Michel Bischoff, Maria Eva	Catharina	Joseph Eberhardt, Catharina
June 16th [1749].		
J. Henerich Matzinger, Anna Clara	Susanna Else	J. Jost Ohlwil, Anna Eva
July 30th [1749].		
J. Grisemer, Anna Maria	Felix	Felix Brunner, Anna Barbara
J. Bernhardt Roos, Maria Eva	J. Daniel	J. Daniel Kober, Maria Eva
August 18th [1749].		
Ullrich Rieser, Anna Barbara	Andres	Andres Greber, Gretha Greber
August 20th [1749].		
Wilhelm Mack, Maria Lisa	David, Anna Lisa	Anna Lisa Zimmermann, David Streib, Susanna

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Jacob Schmidt, Elisabetha	Jacob	Mathys Ochs, Anna Maria
September 8th [1749].		
Michel Keiber, Magdalena	Maria Elisa	Daniel Heller, Maria Elisabetha Keiber
November 13th [1749].		
J. Daniel Kober, Maria Eva	J. Erhardt	J. Erhardt Gros, Maria Eva
Michel Jung, Maria Adelheidt	J. Jacob	J. Jacob Guckerdt, Margretha
December 24th [1749].		
Valentin Roth, Maria Margaretha	Abraham	Abraham Kreider, Anna Margaretha
March 18th [1750].		
Jacob Mathys, Susanna	Barbara	Jacob Wetzel, Barbara Wetzel
Nicolaus Mombauer, Magdalena	J. Philip	J. Philip Vackendael, Maria Catharina Mombauer
Theobald Breuchler, Anna Maria	J. Michel	Leonhardt Bock, Christina Bock, Michel Schwenck, Elisa Samsel
1744, April 5th		
Jacob Dubs, Veronica	Barbara	Jacob Wetzel, Barbara Wetzel
1746		
Jacob Dubs, Veronica	Margaretha	Anna Maria Wetzler
1748, October 28th.		
Jacob Dubs, Veronica	Daniel	Daniel Christmann, Margaretha
1750, October 16th.		
Jacob Dubs, Veronica	Elisabetha	Elisabetha Huber
1750, Nov. 4th.		
Jacob Buss, Catharina	Christina	Melchior Wecher, Christina Wecher
1751, June 2nd.		
Ullrich Rieser, Barbara	Casper	Caspar Holzhausen, Margaretha Holzhausen
Adam Drumpf (?), Anna Maria	J. Jacob	Jacob Wetzel, Anna Barbara

Children who were baptized by me, J. T. Faber.

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Christofel Reiter	Anna Maria, 1766, Nov. 19	Johannes Klein and wife
Jacob Peiffer	Maria Elisabetha, 1767, Jan. 2	Georg Stallenecker and wife
Michael Eberhard	Anna Maria, 1766, Dec. 29	Anna Maria Bleiler
Simon Walder	Johannes Jacob, 1767, Febr. 8	Johann Jacob Keller and wife
Johannes Jacob Stahl	Johan Georg, 1766, Dec. 6	Joh. Georg Stahl and wife
Nicolaus Schubing	Jacob, 1767, May 14	—— Holshauser and wife
Jacob Bischof	Catharina, 1767, Sept. 3	Daniel Hister and wife
Martin Sax	Johannes Stofel, 1767, Oct. 31	Stofel Sax, Margaretha Huber, da. of Henrich Huber
Christian Willauer	Anna Catharina, 1767, Nov. 1	Christian Willauer and wife
Joh. Nicolaus Faust	Anna Margaretha, 1767, Nov. 1	Susanna Mathes
Benjamin Somer	Maria Margaretha, 1767, Nov. 18	Henrich Hersch and wife
Henrich Bitting	Henrich, Eva, 1767, Nov. 15	Andrew Greber and wife
Philip Seller	Abraham, 1767, Aug. 30	the father
Rudolf Frick	Anna, 1768, Jan. 26	Rudolph Hupper and wife
Jacob Keller	Anna Barbara, 1768, Febr. 5	Simon Walter and wife
Peter Wetzel	Anna Barbara, 1768, Febr. 9	Christian Mueller and wife
Bernhart Kaufman	Leonhart, 1768, Jan. 4	Lenert Ochs and wife
Georg Schütz	Georg Ludwig, 1768, March 25	Georg Ziegenfuss and wife
Peter Eberhard	Conrad, 1768, March 4	Conrad Reiswig, Anna Maria Luni
Georg Meyer	Magdalena, 1760, Jan. 11	Nicolaus Mumbauer and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Jacob Reiber	Christophorus, 1768, March 12	Stoffel Ott, Elisabetha Bayer
Peter Weber	Maria Catharina, 1768, Apr. 15	Velten [Valentin] Lieser and wife
Jacob Holshauser	Susanna, 1768, May 4	Jacob Danckel and wife
Henrich Betz	Henrich, 1767, Nov. 8	Henrich Haas, Elisabetha Reinhart
Joh. Maurer	Anna Maria, 1768, June 5	Michael —— and wife
Valendin Hupper	Anna Barbara, 1768, Aug. 23	Philip Heger and wife
Peter Strein	Anna Margaretha, 1768, July 21	Joh. Georg Ziegenfuss and wife
a foundling was baptized	Anna Elisabetha, 1768, ——	Henrich Hupper and wife
Valendin Dickenschidt	Anna Maria, 1768, Nov. 6	Michael Ried and wife Anna Maria
Georg Ziegenfus	Joh. Jacob, 1768, Dec. 4	Georg Schütz and wife
Philip Heger	Elisabetha, 1769, March 1	Jacob Zimmerman, Elisabeta Wagner
Joseph Eberhardt	Elisabetha, 1769, Jan. 22	Jacob Keller and wife
Simon Walder	Abraham, 1769, Jan. 15	Jacob Stollenecker, Anna Elis. Reinhold
Christian Willauer	Adam, 1769, Jan. 15	Adam Willauer and wife
Felix Lien	Petrus, 1769, Febr. 17	Petrus Lien and wife
Henrich Bleiler	Daniel, 1769, March 1	Petrus Bleiler and wife
Joh. Umstaet	Elisabetha, 1769, Febr. 7	Georg Philip Dill and wife
Abraham Dittlo	Abraham, 1769, March 12	David Levi and wife
Petrus Schuler	Catharina Barbara, 1769, March 30	Fried. Delb and wife
Jacob Mayer	Catharina, 1769, March 30	Joh. Steinman
Daniel Frick	Anna Maria, 1769, May 30	Johannes Hellicas and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Christoph Henrich	Joh. Jacobus, 1769, June 3	Joh. Jacob Erdman, Margretha Bischof
Jacob Weil	Joh. Jacobus, 1769, July 8	Jacobus Hupper and wife
Jacobus Hupper	Anna Eva, 1769, July 16	Nicolaus Samsel, Anna Eva Stallenecker
Henrich Bitting	Ludwig, 1769, Sept. 28	Ludwig Bitting and wife
Henrich Ott	Susanna, 1769, Nov. 28	Joh. Georg Ziegenfuss and wife
Joh. Nicolaus Diets	Maria Eva, 1769, Dec. 22	Franz Michael Bischof and wife
Jacob Kehler	Anna Elisabetha, 1769, Dec. 15	Christoph Ott, Anna Elis. Dups
Georg Schütz	Joh. Georg ——, 1770, March 1	Georg Ziegenfuss and wife
Georg Steiner	Susanna, 1769, Oct. 25	Susanna Reiswig and Jonas Petri
Fried. Diell	Jacobus, 1770, Jan. 7	Jacob Spiner and wife
Petrus Linn	Gertrude, 1770, March 23	Carolus Fred. Sili, Gertrude Cok
Joh. Cock	Elisabeth, 1770, Febr. 6	Joh. Schmidt and wife
Peter Eberhart	Christina, 1770, Apr. 30	Johannes Segler and wife
Michael Hellicas	Rebecca, 1770, Apr. 3	Jacob Geri and wife
Rudi Huper	Joh. Petrus, 1770, June 2	Henrich Huper and wife
Peter Wetzel	Anna Catharina, 1770, June 13	Joseph Eberhard and wife
Mathias Sax	Michael, 1770, Aug. 13	Michael Breuchler, Catharina Sax
Reinhart Kaufmann	Joh. Jacobus, 1770, Aug. 11	Jacob Eberhart and wife
Simon Walter	Anna Eva, 1770, Sept. 24	Eva Olewein
Georg Stiehl	Joh. Jacobus, 1770, Dec. 4	Jacob Holtzhauser and wife
Jacobus Reiber	Anna Margretha, 1770, Nov. 8	Fried. Mueller, Eva Margaretha
Andreas Walb	Anna Maria, 1770, Oct. 24	Peter Eberhart and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Henrich Mueller	Susanna, 1770, Nov. 13	Jacob Danckel and wife
Peter Strein	Elisabeth, 1771, Jan. 26	Peter Wetzel and wife
Peter Samsel	Abraham, 1771, Febr. 26	Abraham Dittlo and wife
Joh. Hellicas	Joh. Georg, 1771, Febr. 28	Georg Horlacher and wife
Georg Mack	Elisabetha, 1771, Febr. 7	Philip Mumbauer, Elisabeth Neukomer
Joh. Nicolaus Faust	Elisabetha ——, 1771, Febr. 15	Caspar Berret and wife
Nicolaus Samsel	Catharina, 1771, June 18	Elisabetha Samuel
Christoffel Sax	Elis. Margretha, 1771, Aug. 15	Martin Sax and wife
Henrich Bleiler	Johannes, 1771, Aug. 25	Petrus Bleiler
Philip Heger	Joh. Petrus, 1771, Nov. 5	Valentin Huper and wife
Michael Hellicas	Johannes, 1772, Jan. 16	Johannes Hellicas and wife
Balzer Stiehl	Joh. Abraham, 1771, Nov. 29	Abraham Stahl and wife
Joseph Eberhart	Susanna, 1772, March 5	Peter Eberhart and wife
Jacob Maxel	Johannes, 1772, May 4	Jacob Eberhart and wife
Jacob Holtzhausen	Maria Barbara, 1772, March 23	Georg Stahl and wife
Henrich Bitting	Johannes, 1771, June 24	Joh. Jost and wife
Adam Romich	Jacobus, 1772, March 12	Michael Helligas
Jacob Kehler	Joh. Jacobus, 1772, Oct. 26	Jacob Stohlenecker, Magdalena Weis
Peter Wetzel	Joh. Georgus, 1772, Nov. 9	Joh. Georg Ziegenfuss and wife
Henrich Alles	Maria Elisabetha, 1772, Sept. 6	Elisabeth Neukomer, David Gangewer
Joh. Neukomer	Joh. Georgus, 1772, Oct. 24	Georg Blanck and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Abraham Bachman	Elisabetha, 1772, Oct. 21	Peter Göttel and wife
Abraham Dittlo	Elisabetha, 1773, Febr. 7	David Levi and wife
Peter Eberhart	Abraham, 1773, March 24	Joseph Eberhart and wife
Andreas Walp	Joh. Jacobus, 1773, March 31	Jacob Walp, Eva Schlieger
Georg Hoerner	Anna Maria, 1773, Apr. 8	Jacob Weis, Maria Roeder
Peter Hogerberg	Joh. Petrus, 1773, June 22	Peter Wetzel and wife
Georg Stiel	Elisabetha, 1773, June 3	Theob. Franck, Elisabeta Berger
Jost Leobald	Anna Maria, Margaretha, 1773, June 12	Philip Mumbauer. Anna Maria Dittlo, Joh. Maurer and wife
Joh. Stoer	Joh. Rosina, 1773, Febr. 7	Leonhart Beutelman and wife
Jacob Dorwart	Eva Barbara, 1773, Sept. 9	Barbara Spiner
Henrich Ott	Anna Eva, 1773, Aug. 11	Jacob Kehler and wife
Mich. Helligas	Elisabetha, 1773, Nov. 1	Adam Geri, Elisabetha Neukomer
Christoffel Ott	Anna Catharina, 1774, Jan. 16	Henr. Huper, Catharina Ott
Baltzer Stiehl	Johannes, 1773, Dec. 31	Joh. Helligas and wife
Conr. Worman	Johannes, 1774, Febr. 8	Catharina Funk
Nicolaus Faust	Henricus, 1774, Jan. 24	Hen. Matheus and wife
Adam Willauer	Eva Jacobina, 1774, Jan. 13	Felix Linn and wife
Adam Rauch	Catharina, 1774, March 19	Melchior Knöple and wife
Joh. Ohlinger	Johannes, 1774, March 20	Henr. Ott and wife
Peter Hagenberg	Johannes, 1774, Aug. 27	Valentin Huper and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Felix Linn	Johannes, 1774, June 20	Joh. Linn and wife
Henr. Bleiler	Anna, 1774, July 30	Anna Mad. Bleiler
Abraham Bachman	Johannes, 1774, June 30	Joh. Halteman, Margaretha Schmid
Jacob Dorwort	Elisabetha, 1775, Apr. 12	Daniel Dups and wife
Jost Leopold	Joh. Daniel, 1775, March 26	Daniel Lambrecht and wife
Georg Stiel	Anna Maria, 1775, June 21	Maria Christina Dallman
Joh. Helligas	Catharina, 1775, June 3	Michael Helligas and wife
Henr. Bitting	Anna Margaretha, 1775, May 15	Anna Marg. Mumbauer
Joh. Nicol Samsel	Johannes, 1775, Sept. 11	Michael Ott, Elisabeth Huper
Daniel Dups	Johannes, 1775, Sept. 7	Martin Schwarz
Mich. Helligas	Michael, 1775, Nov. 15	Joh. Cunius and wife
Jacob Kehler	Eva Sibilla, 1775, Sept. 27	Eva Stollenecker
Adam Romich	Joh. Adam, 1776, Febr. 10	Christian Mueller and wife
Fried. Delp	Anna Margreta, 1776, March 19	Wilhelm Rieser and Anna Margaretha Doerr
Jacob Rauber	child, 1776, May 18	Jacob Koehler and wife
Conr. Worman	Maria, 1775, Aug. 4	the parents
Georg Mack	Susanna, 1776, June 3	Georg Hoerner and wife
Joh. Jacobi	Daniel, 1776, Aug. 2	Peter Eberhart and wife
Joh. Kocken	Anna Maria, 1776, Aug. 5	Georg Rumfeld, Anna Maria Mueller
Doctor Lin	Jonathan, 1776, Aug. 21	Adam Willauer and wife
Conr. Worman	Andreas, 1776, Dec. 22	the father
Philip Mumbauer	Johannes, 1777, Jan. 11	Valentin Huper and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Adam Willauer	Maria Elis., 1777, Apr. 25.	Joh. Lin and wife
Henr. Bleiler	Lazarus, 1777, Jan. 21	Peter Bleiler
Georg Dill	Henrich, 1776, Nov. 7	Henr. Wenig and wife
Henrich Ott	Johannes, 1777, Apr. 7	Jacob Kehler and wife
Joh. Halteman	Elisabeta, 1776, Sept. 5	Johannes Neukomer and wife
Georg Worman	Magdalena, 1777, June 14	Magdalena Worman
Ludwig Nuspickel	Ludwig, 1774, Nov. 1	the parents
Daniel Dups	Anna Maria, 1777, June 17	Anna Maria Schwenk
Joh. Olinger	Joh. Jacobus, 1777, May 4	Christoffel Ott and wife
Jacobus Wolff	Anna Maria, 1777, June 17	Joh. Hauser and wife
Peter Weber	Anna Barbara, 1777, July 1	Valentin Huper and wife
Christofel Reitenauer	Joh. Adam, 1777, Apr. 13	Adam Willauer and wife
Peter Schmidt	Catharina, 1770, July 25	Peter Linn and wife
Georg Helligas	Anna Margaretha, 1777, Oct. 5	Nicol. Goery and wife
Georg Mack	Maria Eva, 1777, Oct. 3	Cathar. Willauer
Joh. Linn	Johannes, 1772, Febr. 17	Joh. Schmidt and wife
Joh. Linn	Elisabetha, 1777, Nov. 29	Joh. Stahl and wife
Georg Math. Kolb	Elisabetha, 1777, Dec. 7	Elis. Weickert, Henr. Schmidt
Joseph Eberhart	Daniel, 1778, Jan. 17	Michael Eberhart and wife
Mich. Helligas	Eva, 1777, Dec. 20	Georg Horlacher and wife
Joh. Adam Geri	Barbara, 1778, Jan. 12	Jacob Geri and wife
Adam Romich	Barbara, 1778, March 25	Joh. Theob. Faber and wife

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Henr. Bitting	Andreas, 1778, Apr. 23	Andreas Greber and wife
Joh. Jacobi	Elisabetha, 1778, Aug. 30	Elis. Jacobi
Christofel Ott	Johannes, 1778, Sept. 7	Rudi Huper and wife
Georg Schütz	Catharina, 1778, Nov. 15	Georg Lang and wife
Jacob Doerr	Michael, 1778, Oct. 20	Michael Doerr and Elis. Mueller
Jacob Duecker	Cath. Dorothea, 1778, Aug. 31	Margretha Bayer
Jacob Dorwart	Daniel, 1778, Dec. 31	Daniel Doerr and wife
Philip Mumbauer	Elisabetha, 1778, Jan. 9	Ursula Spinner
Andreas Walb	Johannes, 1778, Dec. 11	Joh. Helligas and wife
Conr. Worman	Joh. Henricus, 1779, Jan. 30	Michael Worman
Petrus Eberhart	Johannes, David, 1779, Jan. 15	Jacob Kehler and wife, the parents
Georg Worman	Maria, 1779, May 12	Henr. Ott and wife
Valentin Beutelman	Johannes, 1779, Jan. 31	Joh. Jacobi and wife
Fried. Diel	David, 1779, Apr. 10	David Spiner, Cath. Gaeri
Daniel Dups	Joh. Jacobus, 1779, June 21	Jacob Dillinger and wife
Jacob Wolf	Jacobus, 1779, July 7	Henr. Huper and wife
Georg Hoerner	Petrus, 1779, July 1	Peter Eberhart and wife
Jacob Wittmer	Elisabetha, 1779, July 30	Philip Lar and wife
Fried. Weitman	Johannes, 1779, Sept. 9	Henr. Bitting and wife
Joh. Linn	Jacobus, 1779, Sept. 1	Adam Willauer and wife
Ludwig Nuspickel	Susanna, 1777, July 30	Barbara Faber
Jacob Räuber	Catharina, 1779, Oct. 27	Dorothea Bayer, widow

[Baptisms entered by various hands following the removal of the Rev. John Theobald Faber, September, 1780, to August, 1781.]

Parents	Children	Sponsors
Simon Walter	Elisabetha, 1780, Sept. 18	Jacob Keller and wife
Henrich Bleyler and wife Susana	Thomas, b. 1780, Dec. 22, bap. 1782, March 15	Valentin Huber and wife Barbara
Theobald Samuel and wife Maria	Joh. Jacob, b. 1780, Oct. 8, bap. 1781, Febr. 6	Job. Jacob Lang, Anna Marg. Lang, single
Adam Rotenberger	Joh. Adam, 1780, Oct. 8	Peter Theis and wife Elisabeth
Peter Smith and wife Maria	Anna Elisabetha, b. 1780, Oct. 13, bap. 1781, Jan. 14	Christian Deily and wife Anna Maria
Elias Kuter	Johannes, 1780, Nov. 25	Joh. Cunius and wife Catarina
Christoph Reitenaur and wife Anna Maria	Susanna, b. 1780, Aug. 9, bap. 1781, March 18	Christian Sneider and wife Susanna
Friedrich Weidman and wife Margareth	Joh. Henrich, b. 1781, Febr. 3, bap. 1781, March 18	Henrich Bitting and wife Eva
Valentin Beidelman and wife Elisabeth	Daniel, b. 1781, Apr. 6, bap. 1781, Aug. 12	Joh. Jacobi and wife Anna
Philip Mumbauer and wife Barbara	Magdalena, b. 1781, May 19, bap. 1781, July 22	Nicolaus Mumbauer and wife Magdalena, grandparents
Friedrich Diel and wife Susanna	Abraham, b. 1781, Febr. 29, bap. 1781, July 22	David Spinner, single

Record of the children who received Holy Baptism from me, Friedrich Delliker, in this congregation of Great Swamp, 1782.

Peter, b. Oct. 16, 1781, bap. March 10, '82	Hannes Crisemer, Catharine, his wife	Peter Eberhard, Sophia, his wife
Anna Maria, b. Oct. 16, 1781, bap. March 10	Michael Hillegas, Catharine, his wife	George Hillegas, Elisbeth, his wife
Margreth, b. Jan. 7, 1781, bap. March 10	Johannes Dickert, Elisabeth, his wife	Dorothea Beyer

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Sophia, b. Oct. 25, 1781, bap. March 10	Peter Hackenburger and wife Elisabeth	Peter Eberhard and wife Sophia
Peter, b. Febr. 9, '82, bap. March 30	Hannes Linn and wife Anna Maria	Peter Eberhard and wife Sophia
Adam, b. Febr. 27, bap. March 30	Joseph Eberhard and wife Catharina	Adam Geri and wife Barbara
Elisabeth, b. Febr. 17, bap. March 30	Jacob Huber and wife Anna Maria	Jacob Eberhard and wife Elisabeth
Jacob, b. Febr. 3, bap. Apr. 21	Georg Reichenbach and wife Catharina	Jacob Gery and wife Gertraud
Catharina, b. Febr. 28, bap. Apr. 21	Michel Doerr and wife Maria Margareth	Joh. Doerr, Jr., Gertraud Schlicher
M. Barbara, b. Febr. 12, bap. Apr. 21	Sebastian Wendly and wife Barbara	Daniel Doerr and wife Barbara
Peter, b. Jan. 5, bap. May 12	H. Nikel Ditz and wife Elisabeth	Heinrich Huber, Catharine Linn
M. Elisabeth, b. March 28, bap. May 12	Georg Mack and wife Barbara	Jacob Koehler and wife Elisabeth
Anna Maria, b. May 23, bap. June 23	Hans Becker and wife Elisabeth	Barbara Berger
Magdalena, b. Aug. 20, bap. Oct. 27	Jacob Durr and wife Anna Margreth	Hannes Durr, Sr., and wife Magdalena
A. Margreth, b. Oct. 23, bap. Dec. 8	Adam Gery and wife Barbara	Hannes Hillegas and wife Anna Maria
Jacob, b. Aug. 2, bap. Dec. 29	Valentin Beutelman and wife Elisabeth	Peter Eberhard and wife Sophia

1783.

Daniel, b. Dec. 24, 1781, bap. Jan. 19, '83	Elias Cuder and wife Catharina	Daniel Clein and wife Magdalena
Cath. Elisabeth, b. Dec. 14, 1781, bap. Jan. 17	Matheis Sax and wife Elisabeth	Heinr. Mambauer, Catharina Didlo
Elisabeth, b. Dec. 15, 1781, bap. Jan. 17	Friedrich Weidman and wife Margreth	Georg Horner and wife Susanna
Conrad, b. Dec. 18, 1782, bap. March 2	Jacob Wolf and wife Margreth	J. Conrad Wolf and wife Maria Elisabeth
Elisabeth, b. Jan. 27, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Doerr and wife Sophia	Johannes Fischer, Elis. Gugger
M. Barbara, b. Mar. 31, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Schuez and wife Catharine	Valentin Cuder and wife Margreth

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Hannes, b. Apr. 25, bap. May 25	Georg Horner and wife Susanna	Hannes Hillegas and wife Anna Maria
M. Elisabeth, b. June 11, bap. July 6	Hannes Riser and wife Eva	Georg Stallnecker and wife Elisabeth
Hannes, b. May 15, bap. July 27	Simon Walter and wife Barbara	Hannes Riser and wife Eva
Catharina, b. Mar. 15, bap. Sept. 7	Jacob Fux and wife Anna Maria	Heinrich Mumbauer and wife Catharine
Elisabeth, b. July 18, bap. Sept. 7	Dewalt Samsel and wife Anna Maria	Jacob Huber and wife Elisabeth
Wilhelm, b. Sept. 8, bap. Oct. 19	Hannes Linn and wife Anna Maria	Christian Willauer, Susanna Schmid
Anna Maria, b. Aug. 14, bap. Oct. 19	Peter Deis and wife Elisabeth	Hannes Riser and wife Eva
Christina, b. Sept. 26, bap. Nov. 30	Peter Schmid and wife Maria	Valentin Huber, Sr., and wife Barbara
H. Wilhelm, b. Oct. 8, bap. Dec. 21	Heinrich Biding [and wife] Eva Barbara	Andres Greber and wife A. Maria
Catharina, b. Sept. 29, bap. Dec. 27	David Spinner and wife Catharina	Georg Horlacher and wife Eva

1784.

Catharina, b. Nov. 11, bap. Jan. 11	Daniel Kupper and wife Elisabeth	Johannes Gery, Catharina Kupper
A. Catharina, b. Nov. 29, bap. March 18	Joh. Huber and wife Anna	Anna Huber

Baptized by me, Frid. Wilh. Von der Sloot.

Catarina, b. Dec. 5, 1783, bap. Apr. 18, 1784	Daniel Dups and wife Elisabet	Jacob Dillinger and wife
Joh. George, b. Mar. 5, bap. Apr. 18	George Doerr and wife Sophia	George Kulp and wife
Maria Barbara, b. Apr. 20, bap. May 30	George Klein and wife Barbara	George Klein and wife Maria
Elias, b. Apr. 27, bap. July 11	Fried. Tiele and wife Susanna	David Spinner and wife Catharina
Peter, b. March 5, bap. July 11	George Mack	Peter Eberhard and wife
Catarina, b. Apr. 5, bap. July 11	Philip Mombauer	Heinrich Mombauer and wife Catarina

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Anna Catarina, b. March 18, bap. Sept. 13	George Reichenbach and wife Catarina	Anna Marg. Hillegas, Philip Eberhard
Anna Maria, b. Apr. 18, bap. Sept. 13	Valentin Kuter and Margareta	Maria Fuchs, Georg Mueller

1785.

Joh. George, b. Aug. 2, bap. Aug. 21	Elias Kuter and wife Catarina	J. George Horlacher and wife Eva
Johan Jacob, b. Mar. 6, bap. Nov. 3	Thomas Beyer and wife Christina	Johannes Dickert
Anna Barbara, b. Aug. 3, bap. Nov. 3	Joh. Dickert and wife Elisabet	Thomas Beier and wife
Joh. David, b. Oct. 30, bap. Dec. 6	Joh. Mombauer	Nicolaus Mombaur
Joh. Daniel, b. Oct. 20, bap. Dec. 11	Michael Brauchler and wife Anna Maria	Daniel Klein and wife
Joh. Catarina, b. Nov. 28, bap. Dec. 25	Philip Eberhard and wife Margareta	Catarina Eberhard

1786.

Joh. Abraham, b. Mar. 4, 1785, bap. Mar. 5	Valentin Beutelman and wife Elisabeth	Peter Eberhard and wife
Johanna Eva, b. Nov. 6, 1785, bap. Mar. 5	Joh. Rieser and wife Eva	Barbara Stalnecker
Joh. Michael, b. Jan. 18, bap. Mar. 22	Georg Reichenbach and wife Catarina	Michael Kuhner, Elisabeth Ochs
Joh. Catarina, b. Mar. 10, bap. Apr. 9	Heinr. Mombauer and wife Catarina	Joh. Mombauer and wife
Johan Daniel, b. Apr. 7, bap. May 14	Daniel Dups and wife Elisabeth	Heinr. Bergheimer and wife Rosina

Children who have been baptized by me, John Theobald Faber, 1786.

Joh. Peter, b. Apr. 12, bap. July 23	Georg Mueller and wife	Peter Eberhart and wife
Anna Margreth, b. May 17, bap. July 23	Jacob Huper and wife	Margaret Heger
Johannes, b. June 19, bap. Aug. 13	Joh. Huper and wife	Christofel Ott and wife
Joh. Martin, b. July 28, bap. Sept. 3	Henr. Kopelberger and wife	Martin Yung, Charlota Mayer

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Elisabeth, b. Oct. 15, bap. Nov. 5	Joh. Keler and wife	Jacob Keler and wife
Maria Dorothea, b. July 10, bap. Sept. 24	Georg Mack and wife	Dorothea Baier
Joh. Jacobus, b. Nov. 10, bap. Nov. 25	Wendel Reninger and wife	Wendel Renninger and wife
Johannes, b. Nov. 4, bap. Nov. 26	Joh. Huper and wife	Joh. Dittlo and Catharine Huper
David, b. Febr. 17, bap. Apr. 1	Elias Kuther and wife	David Spinner and wife
	1787.	
David, b. Mar. 30, 187, bap. June 3	Christian Huper and wife	David Spiner and wife
Maria Magdalena, b. Oct. 19, 1786, bap. July 15	Valentin Beutelman and wife	Abr. Kehler, Maria Cerfink
Friedrich, b. Jan. 20, bap. July 15	Fried. Diel and wife	David Spinner and wife
Johannes, b. May 21, bap. July 15	Philip Eberhart and wife	Joh. Helligas and wife
Johannes, b. Oct. 22, 1786, bap. July 15	Joh. Georg Krug and wife	Joh. Georg Funk and wife
Elisabetha, b. July 5, bap. Aug. 5	Casper Riser and wife	the parents
Magdalena, b. May 26, bap. Aug. 26	Felix Brunner and wife	Henr. Huper and wife
Jacob, b. Febr. 28, bap. Aug. 26	Ludwig Reichert and wife	Jacob Berret and wife
Joh. Henrich, b. Aug. 15, bap. Sept. 15	Henr. Grob and wife	Andreas Schutz, Susanna Schutz
Johannes, b. May 13, bap. Sept. 16	Henr. Zeislef and wife	Joh. Zeusler and wife
Jacobus, b. Aug. 15, 1786, bap. Oct. 6	Jacob Wittmer and wife	parents
Jacobus, b. Aug. 5, bap. Oct. 28	Georg Dittlo and wife	Philip Mumbauer and wife
Catharina, b. Sept. 16, bap. Oct. 28	Michel Breuchler and wife	Christofel Ott and wife
Catharina, b. Sept. 7, bap. Nov. 18	Joh. Georg Ott and wife	Jacob Bischof and wife
Elisabetha, b. Oct. 20, bap. Dec. 9	Emanuel Heger and wife	Philip Heger, Elis. Schneider

Children	Parents	Sponsors
David, b. Dec. 1, bap. Dec. 25	Henr. Mumbauer and wife	Joh. Dittlo
Maria Barbara, b. Dec. 4, bap. Dec. 31	Anton Stehler and wife	Philip Stehler and wife
	1788.	
Johannes, b. Nov. 4, 1787, bap. Febr. 8, 1788	Daniel Kupper and wife	Joh. Helligas and wife
Joh. Georg, b. Jan. 31, bap. March 2	Ditter [Dietrich] Mueller and wife	Georg Hoerner and wife
Jacobus, b. Oct. 26, '87, bap. Mar. 2, '88	Jacob Huper and wife	Jacob Mekahl and Cath. Scholl
Catharina, b. Dec. 22, '87, bap. Mar. 2	Henr. Huper and wife	Jacob Mekahl and Cath. Scholl
Jacob, Christian, b. Febr. 25, bap. Mar. 2	Joh. Georg Muller	Jacob Kehler, Georg Muller and wife
Jacobus, b. Febr. 7, bap. Mar. 23	Michael Ott and wife	——
Catharina, b. Nov. 13, '87, bap. Mar. 23	Georg Ruh and wife	Elisabeth Kehler
Margreta, b. Jan. 15, bap. Apr. 13	Philip Mumbauer and wife	Ad. Bossert and wife
Johannes, b. Mar. 21, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Schoener and wife	Abraham Levi, Eva Horlacher
Elisabetha, b. July 16, 1775, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Joh. Henrich, b. Nov. 7, 1776, bap. Apr. 13, 1788	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Magdalena, b. Oct. 4, 1778, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Catharina, b. Aug. 14, 1780, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Margaretha, b. Dec. 5, 1782, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Joh. Jacob, b. Mar. 25, 1785, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Georg, b. Sept. 7, 1787, bap. Apr. 13	Georg Dill and wife	the parents
Jacob, b. Mar. 19, bap. May 12	Fried. Weittman and wife	Jacob Burhart and wife

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Barbara, b. Mar. 1, bap. May 12	Joh. Huper and wife	Valentin Huper and wife
Elisabetha, b. Febr. 25, bap. Mar. 12	Peter Lang and wife	Peter Hagenberg and wife
Philip, b. Apr. 25, bap. Aug. 6	Joh. Zeislef and wife	the parents
Daniel, b. July 8, bap. Aug. 17	Christofel Ott and wife	Georg Worman and wife
Jacob, b. July 8, bap. Aug. 17	Peter Busch and wife	Jacob Huper and wife
Henrich, b. Aug. 1, bap. Sept. 7	Jost Reling and wife	Henr. Huper and Susanna Klein
Andreas, b. May 30, bap. Sept. 28	Widow Stahl	Andreas Rieser and wife
Johannes, b. Sept. 7, bap. Oct. 19	Daniel Dups and wife	Joh. Dillinger, Elisabeth Ott
Jacob, b. Aug. 31, bap. Oct. 19	Peter Willauer and wife	Jacob Geri and wife
Catharina, b. Aug. 3, bap. Oct. 22	Fried. Diel and wife	Ursula Spinner
Elisabeth, b. Apr. 1, bap. ——	Abraham Bleiler and wife	Ludwig Bender
George, b. Aug. 17, bap. ——	Isaac Klein and wife	Georg Klein and wife

[The last two entries were made by another hand.]

Children baptized by me, N.[icholas] Pomp.

1790.

David, b. Oct. 5, 1789, bap. Jan. 3, '90	John Huber and wife Margareth	David Ditlo, Maria Horn
Henrich, b. Dec. 12, '89, bap. Jan. 3	Jacob Krebs and wife Susanna	Gottfried Wiesemer and wife
Joseph, b. July 2, '89, bap. Jan. 3	William Lickenbotten and wife	Daniel Heller, Maria Eberhard
Susanna, b. Sept. 18, bap. Febr. 14	Georg Hoerner and wife Susanna	Peter Schmid and wife
Johanna, b. Febr. —, bap. Mar. 28	Jacob Dillinger and wife Catharina	Johannes Kehler and wife
Maria, b. Oct. 3, '89, bap. Mar. 28	Georg Urman and wife Catarina	Jacob Eugelmann
Joh. Ludwig, b. Mar. 16, bap. Apr. 1	Abraham Bleiler and wife Margareth	Ludwig Bender and wife

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Georg Valentin, b. Oct. 1, '89, bap. May 9	Michael Rudolph and wife Margareth	Valentin Paul and wife
Anna Maria, b. June 14, '86, bap. May 30	Jacob Berend and wife	——
Magdalena, b. June 3, bap. June 18	Peter Willauer	John Willauer, Margareth Hillegas
	1792.	
Anna Maria, b. Apr. 5, bap. June 2	Philip Eberhard and wife Anna Margareth	Henrich Eberhard, Catharina Hillegas

Children who were baptized by me, John Faber, A. D. 1792.

Daughter, b. Febr. 8	Conrad Eberhart	——
Elisabetha, b. Dec. 19	Peter Busch	——
Anna Maria, b. Febr. 10	Abraham Bleiler	Jacob Weiss and wife

Children who were baptized by me, John Faber, in 1793.

Heinrich, b. Dec. 19, '92, bap. Febr. 9	Henrich Mumbauer and wife	Abr. Ditlo and wife
Elisabeth, b. Jan. 4, bap. Mar. 10	Jacob Weis and wife	Georg Herner and wife
Susanna, b. Oct. 18, '92, bap. Mar. 31	John Young and wife	John Adam Rhodeberger and wife
Hanna, b. Sept. 7, '92, bap. Mar. 31	Heinr. Huber and wife	John Huber, Hanna Weigert
Samuel, b. July 31, bap. Mar. 31	Peter Dorder and wife	Godfrid Wiesemer and wife
John, b. Nov. 10, '92, bap. Mar. 3	Emanuel Huber and wife	John Huber and wife
Heinrich, b. Febr. 12, bap. Apr. 21	Michael Weber and wife	Catarina Mattinger, Heinr. Huber
Anna Margreth, b. Jan. 29, bap. Apr. 21	John Zeislef	Casper Riser and wife
Maria Elisabetha, b. Febr. 29, bap. Apr. 21	Jacob Rodenburger	Maria Elis. Stahleker, widow
Maria, b. Aug. 1	Christian Huber	Ulrich Shitz and wife
John George, b. June 24	Jacob Sneider	Fried. Wagner, Cath. Herings
Daniel, b. July 25	Adam Brauchler	Daniel Klein and wife

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Joseph, b. May 14	Ulrich Shitz	Velt. Huber, Eva Willauer
Susanna, b. May 4	Peter Kuter	Conrad Eberhard and wife
Heinrich, b. Febr. 12	Michael Weber	Heinr. Huber, Cath. Madinger
Anna Marg., b. Jan. 29	John Zeislef	Caspar Riser and wife
Maria Elis., b. Febr. 27	Jacob Rodenburger	Maria Elis. Stahlecker
Susanna, b. Oct. 18, 1792	John Young	John Rodenburger
Hanna, b. Sept. 7, 1792	Heinr. Huber	John Huber, Nancy Weigert
John George, b. July 14, 1793	Jacob Sneider	Fried. Wagner, Caty Horinger
Daniel, b. July 25	Adam Brauchler	Daniel Klein and wife
Samuel, b. Apr. 5	Peter Kifer	Valentin Paul and wife
	1795.	
George, b. Dec. 15, 1794, bap. Mar. 2	Henr. Ott	Jacob Eberhardt and wife
Maria, bap. Mar. 2	John Welker	Georg Ruch and wife
John Adam, b. Jan. 8, 1795, bap. Apr. 5	Adam Schutze	George Busch and wife
Elisabetha, b. May 6, 1792, bap. Apr. 5	Sally Scheiffly	Jacob Eberhard and wife
Jacob, b. Jan. 11, bap. Apr. 5	Henry Mumbauer	Daniel Miller and wife
Joseph, b. Febr. 28, bap. Apr. 5	Nath. Wetknecht	George Hillegas, Barb. Bertoin
Anna Maria, b. Nov. 18, 1794, bap. Apr. 26	Peter Bush	Jacob Zerfinger
	1796.	
Michael, b. Sept. 20	Heinrich Eberhard	Daniel Dups
Anna Maria, b. Sept. 9	John Dillinger	Jacob Dillinger and wife

Record of the children who were baptized by me, Albert Helffenstein.

Johan (?), b. Aug. 22, 1808	Johann Schitz and wife Eva	Ulrich Schitz and Mat. Schitz

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Johann, b. July 4, 1808	Jacob Wenig and wife Elisabet	Johannes Boogter, Frena Boogter
Hanna, b. Aug. 9, 1808	Henrich Stehler and wife Elisabet	Henrich Romich and wife Magdalena
Samuel, b. Sept. 7, 1808	Adam Schneider and wife Elisabet	Jacob Willauer, Susanna Miller
Maria Magdalena, b. Sept. 17, 1808	Abraham Henrichs and wife	Jacob Schwenk and wife
Michael, b. Nov. 28, 1808	Georg Dubs and wife	Henrich Eberhard and wife
	1809.	
Lydia, b. Oct. 23, bap. Dec. 3	Jacob Schwenk and wife Molly	Johan Dillinger and wife Maricha
Jacob, b. July 27, bap. Oct. 1	Michael Scholl and wife	Johan Sechler and wife Elisabeth
Sarah, b. Oct. 10, bap. ——	Jacob Schneider and wife	Johan Schultz and wife Eva

[Irregular entries made by various hands.]

Lydia, b. Dec. 17, 1800	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Adam Rodenburger and wife
Samuel, b. Febr. 20, 1803	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Adam Stahlecker
Johannes, b. Febr. 14, 1806	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Peter Rodenburger and wife
Catharina, b. Nov. 27, 1809	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Jacob Deis and wife
David, b. Sept. 30, 1812	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Jacob Schwenk and wife
Daniel, b. May 26, 1816, bap. Aug. 9, 1816	Johannes Rodenburger and wife Anna Margaret	Wilhelm Dillinger and Anna Schwenk
Reuben, b. June 17, 1816, bap. Aug. 4, 1816	Daniel Dubs and wife Elisabeth	Jacob Dubs and wife Maria
Elias, b. May 21, 1816, bap. Aug. 25	Abraham Hendricks and wife Charlotta	Samuel Ruecker and wife Catharina

Children	Parents	Sponsors
Anna Maria, b. Aug. 28, 1819, bap. Oct. 2	Johannes Rothenburger and wife Margreta	Joseph Dubs, Anna Rothenburger
Elisabeth, b. Nov. 8, 1822	Johan Rothenburger and wife Margreta	Cathrina Rothenburger
Marianne, b. Aug. 8, 1816, bap. Aug. 15	John Oel and wife Elisabeth	Samuel Roeder and Elisabeth

[Baptisms by Rev. Fr. Wm. Von der Sloot, Jr., 1814–1818.*]

Parents	Children	Witnesses
Jacob Stauffer, Margareth, his wife	Jacob, b. Oct. 21, 1813, bap. May 22, 1814	George Mumbauer, Catharine, his wife
Henrich Dubs, Maria, his wife	Salome, b. April 19, 1815, bap. June 4, 1815	Daniel Dubs, Elisabetha, his wife
David Eberhard, Margareta, his wife	Margreta, b. Mar. 21, 1815, bap. Jan. 28, '16	Peter Diez, Susanna, his wife
Daniel Eberhard, Maria, his wife	George, b. March 9, '16, bap. April 21, '16	Johan Erdmann, Anna his wife
John Handschuh, Magdalena, his wife	Johann, b. March 1, '16, bap. April 21, '16	Valent. Huber, Magdalena, his wife
John Rudolph, Sara, his wife	Karl, b. March 8, '16, bap. April 21	George Rudolph, Elisabeth Müller
Wilh. Schütz, Sara, his wife	Katharina, b. Dec. 20, '16, bap. Oct. 19, 1817	Johannes Buskirk, Katharina, his wife
George Nees, Maria, his wife	John Elias, b. May 22, 1817, bap. Oct. 18, 1817	John Schaab, Hanne, his wife
John Nees, Elisabeth, his wife	Joseph, b. July 7, 1817, bap. Oct. 19, 1817	Joseph Kob, Cathar., his wife
Henrich Dürr, Elisabeth, his wife	Maria, b. Sept. 12, 1817, bap. Nov. 9, 1817	David Dürr, Elis. Birkenstock
Henrich Dubs, Margaretha, his wife	Hanna, b. May 6, 1818, bap. June 6, 1818	Salome Dubs, Elisa Sarburger (?)
Jacob Schwenck, Magdalena	Thomas, b. May 6, 1818, bap. June 28, 1818	Jacob Theiss, Eva, his wife

* These haptisms are entered in the account book.

Parents	Children	Witnesses
Jacob Diel, Marg., his wife	Susanne, b. May 24, 1818, bap. Aug. 30, 1818	Cathar. Engelman, widow
Abraham Hendriks, Charlotte, his wife	Hanna, b. July 10, '18, bap. Aug. 30, '18	Abrah. Dorsch, Maria, his wife
Jacob Dubs, Anna Maria	Jacob, b. July 18, '18, bap. Aug. 30, '18	Michel Schneider, Margaretha, his wife
Henrich Huber, Katharina	Sophie, b. July 8, '18, bap. Aug. 30, '18	Jacob Hedrich, Sara, his wife
Christian Doll, Maria his wife	Washington, b. Aug. 19, 1818, bap. Sept. 20, 1818	John Klein, Veronica, his wife
Jacob Knecht, Katharina, his wife	Johannes, b. Sept. 20, 1818, bap. Nov. 22, 1818	Henrich Dürr, Elisab., his wife
John Rudolph, Sara, his wife	Elisa Mathilda, b. Sept. 11, 1818, bap. Nov. 22, 1818	Jacob Erdmann, Hanna, his wife

May 2, 1819, David Etwein, aged 17 days. Witn., David Spinner and his wife.*

[Baptisms by John Theobald Faber, Jr., 1819–1831.]

William Shitz, Sarah, his wife	Elias, b. Sept. 24, 1819, bap. Nov. 13, 1819	Ulrich Shitz and wife
Peter Engelman, Maria, his wife	Salome, b. Sept. 23, 1819, bap. Nov. 13, 1819	Cath. Engelman
John Shaeffer, Susanna	Henrich, b. Nov. 14, 1819, bap. Dec. 12, 1819	Christian Scherer and wife
Henry Engelman and Elisabeth	Marcus Luis, b. April 25, 1819, bap. Febr. 6, 1820	Paul Heller and wife
George Miller and Catharina	William, b. Nov. 24, 1819, bap. April 16, 1820	John Mechlin and wife
John Miller and Elisabeth	Joel, b. Jan. 20, 1820, bap. April 16, 1820	Jesse Stahl, Cath. Miller
Henry Derr and Elisabeth	Elias, b. April 29, 1820, bap. June 25	Jacob Mohn and wife

* Entered by another hand.

Parents	Children	Witnesses
Daniel Eberhard and Maria	Elisabeth, b. June 13, bap. Aug. 6	Samuel Derr, Elis. Erny
Adam Wieder, Christina, his wife	Maria Anna, b. June 27, bap. Aug. 6	Philip Weickel and wife
Jacob Erdman, Hanna, his wife	Charles, b. June 14, 1820, bap. Aug. 20	Conrad Rinker, Elis. Huber
Heinrich Bauman, Sarah, his wife	Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1820, bap. Febr. 11, 1821	John Kline and wife Maria
Peter Dietz, Susanna, his wife	Peter, b. Jan. 4, 1821, bap. March 4, 1821	Abr. Dietz, Sophia Eberhard
Peter Engelman, Maria, his wife	——, b. Jan. 11, 1821, bap. March 25, 1821	David Derr, Magd. Horlacher
John Berkestock, Cath., his wife	——, b. Nov. 1, 1820, bap. March 25, 1821	And. Engelman and wife
Jacob Derr, Magdalena, his wife	——, b. Febr. 22, 1821, bap. April 23, 1821	John Felman and wife
George Gerhart, Susanna, his wife	Thomas, b. March 20, 1821, bap. May 6	Jacob Fassbenner and wife
Abraham Ditlow, Catharine, his wife	——, b. ——, bap. May 6, 1821	David Kuns, Mary Mumbauer
Heinrich Huber, Catharina, his wife	Elisabeth, b. April 1, 1821, bap. Jan. 17, 1822	David Huber and wife
Peter Rau, Rahel, his wife	George, b. Dec. 18, 1821, bap. Febr. 24, 1822	Geo. Wener and wife
Michael Eberhard, Elisabeth, his wife	Maria Esther, b. Febr. 6, 1822, bap. March 17, 1822	Catharina Kneppley, widow
Daniel Rader, Eva	Caroline, b. Febr. 18, 1822, bap. Febr. 27, 1822	the parents themselves
John Berkenstock, Catharina	Levina, b. May 26, 1822, bap. July 22, 1822	Anton Emig and Hanna
Daniel Eberhard, Maria	Lydia, b. June 25, 1822, bap. July 22, 1822	Valentin Huber and wife
Jacob Derr, Magdalena	Thomas, b. July 30, 1823	George Miller, Maria Derr
David Eberhard [and wife]	Wilhelm, b. ——, bap. Oct. 26	Georg Ditz and wife

Parents	Children	Witnesses
George Gerhart, Susanna, his wife	Enos, b. Aug. 17, 1823, bap. Oct. 26, 1823	Adam Eberhard and wife
John Kline, Elisabeth, his wife	Johannes, b. Dec. 15, 1823, bap. March 21, 1823[24]	Margreth Diehl
David Eberhart, Maria, his wife	Maria Anna, b. Dec. 3, 1823, bap. March 21, 1823[24]	Conrad Eberhart and wife
John Rudolf, Sarah	Carolina, b. May 28, 1825, bap. Aug. 6, 1825	Daniel Eberhard and Maricha
Jacob Derr, Magdalena	William, b. Nov. 5, 1825, bap. Jan. 22, 1826	George Derr, Elisa Helman
George Gerhart, Susanna, his wife	George, b. Dec. 15, 1826, bap. March 18, 1827	Philip Gerhart and wife Sara
David Huber, Susanna	Susanna, b. Febr. 1, 1827, bap. April 29, 1827	Daniel Eberhard and Anna Maria
George Kline, Susanna, his wife	Salomon, b. Febr. 12, 1827, bap. April 29, 1827	Isaac Kline and wife Barbara
John Funk and wife	John, bap. July 5, 1829	John Dubs, Elisabeth, his wife
Jonathan Ditlow, Anna, his wife	Allen David, b. —— 19, 1825, bap. Dec. 2, 1827	David Ditlow and wife Anna Maria
Jonathan Ditlow, Anna, his wife	Henrietta, b. Dec. 30, 1826, bap. Sept. 2, 1827	David Huber, Susanna, his wife
Jacob Dover, Lidia, his wife	Jacob, b. Febr. 1, 1824, bap. Sept. 2, 1827	David Ditlow and Anna Mary, his wife
Jacob Dover, Lidia, his wife	Solomon, b. Oct. 24, 1825, bap. Sept. 2, 1827	Jacob Dover and Lidia, the parents
George Kline, Susanna, his wife	Anna Maria, b. March 18, 1828, bap. June 1, 1828	Enoch Erdman, Rebecca, his wife
George Gerhart, Susanna, his wife	Susanna, b. April 8, 1829, bap. July 5, 1829	Daniel Röder, Eve, his wife

Parents	Children	Witnesses
Jacob Rudolf, Elisabeth, his wife	Daniel, b. April 26, 1829, bap. July 26, 1829	Michael Rudolf, Elisabeth, his wife
Conrad Reinhardt, Lydia, his wife	Elisabeth, b. ——, bap. Aug. 16, 1829	John Ruch, Elisabeth, his wife
Jacob Dover, Lydia, his wife	Maria Ann, b. July 9, 1829, bap. Sept. 6, 1829	Jacob Dubbs and wife
John Rudolf and Sarah	Sarah Anna, b. Oct. 23, 1829, bap. Dec. 20	Samuel Rinker, Catharina, his wife
George Kline and Susanna	Johann Isaac, b. May 3, 1829, bap. ——	Jacob Shell, Maria, his wife
Jacob Deiss and Elisabeth	Levi, b. Aug. 30, 1830, bap. Nov. 21, 1830	Michael Reichenbach, Maria, his wife
Jacob Derr, Magdalena	Sophia, b. Oct. 12, 1830, bap. Dec. 12, 1830	Joseph Miller, Sophia Everhart
Samuel Derr, Catharina	Sophia, b. Sept. 28, 1830, bap. Dec. 12, 1830	Michael Reichenbach, Maria, his wife
John Rudolf, wife Sarah	Levina, b. Oct. 3, 1830, bap. June 18, 1831	John Ruch, Elisabeth, his wife
Jacob Dover, wife Lydia	Elisabeth, b. June 14, 1831, bap. July 31, 1831	John Gerhard, Sophia Eberhard

[This concludes the baptismal entries by Mr. Faber.]

Jacob Derr, Magdalena	Jacob, b. April 4, 1833	Peter Engelman and Magd.
George Gerhart and Susanna	David, b. June 13, 1833, bap. Sept. 8	David Kemmerer, Margareta Eberhard

[These baptisms were performed by Rev. Andrew Strasburger. They are followed by 81 baptisms entered by the Rev. Daniel Weiser, from September 3, 1833, to January 25, 1863.]

[BURIAL RECORDS.]

Those persons who were buried by me, John Theobald Faber. They are as follows:

1767, April 21, the young Eberhard was buried, who lived in the congregation of Great Swamp.

1767, May 14, a son of Joseph Eberhard was buried, named Benshamer, from the Swamp.

1768, May 24, John Phil. Fackenthal was buried, living in the congregation at Springfield.

1768, Oct. 3, Henry Grob was buried. His aged 57 years, of the Swamp congregation.

1768, Nov. 19, Franz Russ was buried. His aged 31 years, of the Swamp congregation.

1769, Sept. 6, Ulrich Spinner was buried. His age 52 years, 3 months, 3 days, of the Swamp congregation.

1770, June 22, Valentin Dickenschied was buried. His age 36 years, 7 months and 3 weeks less one day.

1771, Jan. 29, Peter Bleiler's daughter was buried, named Anna Catharine, of the Swamp congregation; aged 10 years, 11 months and some days.

1771, June 22, Christian Willauer was buried, born 1706, Jan. 20. His age: 64 years, 5 months.

1771, Nov. 18, Joh. Zoeller was buried; born 1728, Nov. 16; his age 43 years, 2 days.

1772, January 16 (or 23), Mr. Thowahrt's little son was buried. His name: George Jacob, his aged 2 years, 6 weeks and some days.

1772, Oct. 21, Jacob Kehler's daughter was buried; her name Anna Barbara, was born 1768, Febr. 5; her age 4 years, 10 months, 16 days.

1772, Nov. 3, Michael Eberhart was buried; born 1698, March 4th. His age 74 years and a half and 9 weeks.

1773, Jan. 6, Agnes Kaiser was buried; born 1702, the date is unknown, her age about 72 years.

1773, Apr. 2, George Mecklin's daughter was buried; born 1771, Febr. 7. Her age 2 years, 2 months and 6 days.

1773, June 6, the wife of Mr. Zeiner died; born 1738, Dec. 3. Her age 37 years and some months.

1773, July 15, Baltzer Stiel's child was buried; born 1772, Nov. 27. Age 1 year, 8 months and some days.

1774, Apr. 1, Peter Linn's daughter was buried; born 1771, August 23. Her aged 2 years, 7 months, 7 days.

1774, Apr. 27, son of Ludwig Nusspickel was buried; aged 2 years, 2 days.

1774, May 5, daughter of Ludwig Nusspickel was buried; aged 6 years, 3 months, 1 day.

1774, June 15, daughter of Christophel Ott buried; aged 4 months, 28 days.

1775, Jan. 15, Valentin Huper's daughter was buried. Her age 6 years, 5 months, 10 days.

1775, Febr. 22, Theobald Bräuchler's daughter was buried; aged 11 years, 3 weeks, some days.

1775, June 24, Anna Margaretha Weis was buried; born April 7, 1706. Her age 69 years, 2 months and 2 weeks.

1775, Sept. 15, Jacob Rauber's daughter was buried; born 1773, Oct. 13. Her age 1 year, 11 months, 2 days.

1775, Oct. 15, Adam Räuchert's daughter was buried; born 1774, Oct. 9; aged 1 year less 17 days.

1775, Nov. 3, John Neukomer's wife was buried; born Febr. 28, 1735. Her age 40 years, 8 months.

1776, Aug. 15, Michael Bischoff's wife was buried; born 1722, March 17th, her age 54 years, 5 months less 2 days

1776, Nov. 4, Jacob Wittmer's wife was buried; born 1742, about the middle of Sept. Her age 34 years and about 6 weeks.

1777, May 12, John George Schonsebach was buried; born 1746, day unknown. His age, about 51 years.

1777, Aug. 3, Jacob Räuber's daughter was buried; born 1760, Febr. 6. Her age 17 years, 6 months less 5 days.

1777, July 25, two children of Daniel Dubs were buried at the same time, namely a son and a daughter. The son was born 1775, Sept. 7; the daughter 1774, Jan. 20. The age of the boy was 1 year, 10 months and 2 weeks, the girl 3 years, 7 months and 4 days.

1777, Aug. 16, Joseph Eberhart's child was buried; born 1769, Jan. 22; aged 8 years, 7 months less 6 days.

1777, Aug. 24, Baltzer Stiehl's daughter was buried; born 1759, on Wednesday after ——?; her age 17 years, 4 months, 8 days.

1777, Aug. 27, Mrs. Schansebach was buried; born 1723, May 8th, her age 54 years, 4 months, 3 weeks.

1777, Aug. 26, Jacob Wittmer's daughter was buried; born 1765, Aug. 4. Her age 12 years and about 3 weeks.

1777, Aug. 31, John Jacobi's child was buried; born 1776, Aug. 2; aged 1 year and 4 weeks. Soon afterwards another one of his children was buried.

1777, Aug. 30, Michael Eberhart's wife was buried; born 1725, April 15th, aged 52 years, 4 months, 2 weeks.

1777, Aug. 30, Joseph Eberhart's child was buried; born 1772, March 5th; aged 5 years and 5 months less 6 days.

1777, Aug. 30, Rudi Huper's son was buried; born 1770, Jan. 2; aged 7 years, 8 months less one day.

1777, Sept. 7, Peter Weber's daughter was buried; born 1768, Apr. 15th; aged 9 years, 5 months.

1777, Sept. 22, Felix Bruner's child was buried; born 1772, July 14; aged 5 years, 2 months, 7 days.

1777, Oct. 14, John Lohe's child was buried; born 1770, July 10; aged 7 years, 3 months, 2 days.

1777, Oct. 3, George Mack's daughter was buried; born 1776, June 23, aged 1 year, 3 months, 1 week, 3 days.

1777, Oct. 5, Henr. Ott's child was buried; born 1777, April 4th; aged half a year.

1777, Oct. 6, Georg Kern's son was buried; born 1772, Apr. 23; aged 5 years, 5 months, 10 days.

1778, Jan. 8, Henry Huper was buried; born 1715, Apr. 15th; aged 62 years, 9 months less 7 days.

1778, March 6, Felix Bruner's daughter was buried; born 1774, Nov. 19; aged 3 years, 3 months, 5 days.

1779, Febr. 9, the old Mrs. Schütz was buried; born 1698, Aug. 20; aged 80 years, 5 months, 3 weeks.

1779, Febr. 10, the old Mrs. Willauer was buried; born 1710, about November, aged about 68 years, 3 months.

1779, March 29, Rudolph Huper was buried; born 1722, May 1st; aged 56 years, 10 months, 4 weeks.

1779, Apr. 16, Nicolaus Biber's daughter was buried; born 1776, Nov. 27; aged 2 years, 4 months, 2 weeks, 4 days.

1779, June 11, Heter (!) Bock's child, named Susanna, was buried; born 1778, Sept. 18th; aged 8 months, 3 weeks and one day.

List of those who died and were buried under the ministry of Fr. Delliker, in this congregation.

1783.

April 17, Michael Eberhard, aged 51 years, 2 weeks.

April 18, Anna Maria Scholl, widow of the late Peter Scholl. Her age 65 years, 1 month, second weeks.

April 27, Verena Rudolph, widow of the late Heinrich Rudolph; her age 64 years, 10 months.

May 4, Margreth Holzhauser, wife of Caspar Holzhauser, aged 79 years.

Oct. 24, Anna Huber, widow of the late Heinrich Huber, aged 67 years.

1784.

Buried by me, Frederick William Von der Sloot.

Sept. 6, Ulrich Rieser, born 1709, April 8, aged 75 years, 4 months, 20 days.

1785.

Febr. 25, Daniel Hitz was buried, aged 85 years, 7 months.

Sept. 7, Valentin Kaiser, aged 76 years, 11 months.

1786.

March 26, Anna Maria Bleiler was buried, aged 82 years, 10 months.

April 3, John Mombauer's child, John David.

Those persons who were buried by me, John Theobald Faber.

1786.

Aug. 17, a daughter of Daniel Dubs was buried, named Catharine, aged 2 years, 8 months, 10 days.

Nov. 20, Peter Eberhart, a deacon, was buried, aged 42 years and a half year.

Dec. 1, Peter Eberhart's wife was buried, aged 40 years, 4 months, 8 days.

1787.

Jan. 6, daughter of Henry Huper, named Anna, was buried, aged 11 months, 1 day.

Apr. 5, the old Mrs. Hitz was buried; aged 76 year, 2 weeks, 1 day.

Oct. 11, the old Mr. Reiswig was buried; aged 77 years, 5 months, 18 days.

1788.

Febr. 28, Felix Bruner's daughter, Magdalene, was buried; aged 8 months, 2 days.

Apr. 8, Anna Maria Sax was buried; aged 35 years, 2 months, 3 weeks and one day.

May 31, Anna Rosina Bergheimer was buried; aged 37 years.

Sept. 28, John Georg Müller's child was buried; aged 7 months.

Oct. 22, David Spinner's daughter, named Maria, was buried, aged 3 years, 2 months, 2 days.

N. Pomp, pastor.

1790

Apr. 4, Anna Margaretha Reisswig, a widow, 77 years old.

Those persons who were buried by me, John Theobald Faber [Jr.]

1790.

John Swenk, a child, 3 years, 7 months, 2 days.

1792.

—— Breuchler, a child.

1793.

Jacob Huber's child, 7 years, 2 weeks, 6 days.

Jacob Mory, 66 years, 4 months less 2 days.

Henr. Huber's child.

1794.

Jonathan Klein, born Dec. 24, 1794, aged 1 year, 2 weeks, 6 days.

Anna Barbara, his wife, born April 4, 1732, aged 62 years, 10 months, 6 days.

Anna Maria Hillegas, born 1746, Oct. 25; aged 48 years, 5 months, 3 days.

Those persons who were buried by me, Albert Helffenstein, in the year 1808.

Barbara Huber, died July 11, 1808, aged 72 years, 2 months, 7 days.
Catarina Dillinger, died Aug. 2, 1808, aged 1 year, 5 months, 5 days.
Andreas Engelman, —— 86 years, 4 months.
Abraham Didlo, aged about 77 years.
Joseph Eberhard, died Oct. 14; aged 72 years.

1809.

Anna Huber, born Dec. 8; aged 83 years less 3 days.
Valentin Huber, born May 7; aged 78 years, 2 weeks, 2 days.

[MARRIAGE RECORD]

Those persons who were joined in marriage by me, John Theobald Faber.

1767, March 5, Georg Sem, son of Georg Sem, of Lower Milford, and Elisabeth Reiswig, daughter of John Reiswig, of Upper Milford, were married.

1768, March 8, David Mehn, son of Adam Mehn, of Great Swamp, and Elisabetha Redelmeyer, daughter of the late Martin Redelmeyer, of New Goshenhoppen.

1768, April 4, Peter Linn, son of the late Peter Linn, of Upper Saucon, and Catharina Cock, daughter of the late John Cock, of Upper Saucon.

1768, May 26, Peter Schuller, son of Adam Schuller, of Upper Milford, and Maria Catharina Riser, daughter of Ulrich Riser, of Upper Milford.

1768, Nov. 17, Friedr. Dill, son of the late Simon Dill, of Pikeland township, Bucks County, and Susanna Spinner, daughter of Ulrich Spinner, of Great Swamp.

1768, Dec. 4, Jacob Mack, son of Wilhelm Mack, of Rockhill township, Bucks County, and Catharine Drumbauer, daughter of Andreas Drumbauer, of Franconia township, Phila. County.

1769, Jan. 3, Joh. Nicolaus Diets, son of Adam Diets, of Upper Saucon, and Catharine Bischoff, daughter of Michael Bischoff, of Swamp.

1770, Aug. 26, Joh. Nicolaus Sanfels, son of the late Carl Sanfels, of Lower Milford, and Anna Elis. Ott, daughter of Henr. Ott, of Upper Milford.

1771, May 14, Henr. Ott, widower, of Great Swamp, and Margretha Ziegenfuss, widow, of Tohickon.

1771, Nov. 17, Joh. Olinger, son of the late Carl Olinger, of Great Swamp, and Anna Maria Ott, daughter of Henr. Ott, of Great Swamp.

1771, Nov. 26, Joh. Petrus Reiswig, son of Joh. Reiswig, of Great Swamp, and Maria Eva Engelman, daughter of Andreas Engelmann, of Great Swamp.

1772, May 5, Joh. Hermer, son of Joh. Georg Hermer, of Springfield, and Susanna Reiswich, daughter of John Reiswig, of Upper Milford.

1772, Nov. 22, Joh. Hauser, son of Jacob Hauser, of Macungie township, and Anna Maria Barb. Wolf, daughter of Wm. Wolf, of Macungie township.

1772, Nov. 30, Christoffel Ott, son of Henr. Ott, of Great Swamp, and Attli Hupper, daughter of Rudi Hupper, at Great Swamp.

1773, Jan. 17, Joh. Jacobi, son of the late Peter Jacobi, of Hekok (!) township, and Anna Eberhart, daughter of the late Michael Eberhart, of Great Swamp.

1774, Aug. 16, Philip Hederig, son of Peter Hederig, of Richland township, and Cath. Scheib, daughter of Martin Scheib, of Hekok township.

1775, Nov. 14, Georg Adam Dörr, son of the late Georg Dörr, of Old Goshenhoppen, and Christina Heger, daughter of Philip Heger, of Great Swamp.

1775, Nov. 28, Henr. Weis, widower, of Great Swamp, and Margreta Burger, widow, of Great Swamp.

1776, Febr. 13, Philip Mombauer, son of Nicolas Mombauer, of Great Swamp, and Barbara Spinner, daughter of the late Ulrich Spinner, of Great Swamp.

1776, Aug. 11, Joseph Hornecker, son of the late Ulrich Hornecker, of Upper Saucon, and Hanna Weber, daughter of Henr. Weber, of Upper Saucon.

1777, Febr. 4, Henr. Weber, son of Henr. Weber, of Upper Saucon, and Margareta Hornecker, daughter of Ulrich Hornecker, of Rockhill township.

1778, Febr. 8, Michael Ott, son of Henr. Ott, of Great Swamp, and Hanna Braun, daughter of Daniel Braun, of Upper Saucon.

1778, Apr. 21, Jacob Huper, son of Rudolph Huper, of Great Swamp, and Anna Maria Heres, widow of the late Mr. Heres, of Lower Milford.

1778, June 4, Jacob Klemer and Elisabetha Andres, both of Lower Milford.

1778, Sept. 15, Jacob Wittmer and Susanna Mack, daughter of John Mack, of New Goshenhoppen.

1778, Sept. 29, Joh. Becker, of Upper Milford, and Elisabetha Berger, of Upper Milford.

1779, Apr. 11, Daniel Klein, son of Michael Klein, of Great Swamp, and Magdalena Bräuchler, daughter of Theobald Bräuchler, of Great Swamp.

1779, May 23, Michael Rudolph, son of Henr. Rudolph, and Margareta Ott, daughter of Henr. Ott, both of Upper Milford.

1779, Aug. 9, Georg Michael Trumbauer, son of Andres Trumbauer, and Cath. Bock, daughter of Peter Bock, of Lower Milford township.

List of persons married by Friedrich Delliker.

1782.

April 23, Georg Doerr, son of Hannes Doerr, of this congregation, and Sophia Stetler, daughter of the late Henrich Stetler, of New Goshenhoppen.

October 29, Peter Küfer, son of Johan Küfer, of Tinicum township, and Cath. Elisab. Engelmann, daughter of Andres Engelman, of Upper Milford.

Nov. 26, David Spinner, son of the late Urich Spinner, and Catharine Herlacher, daughter of Georg Herlacher, of Lower Milford.

1783.

Apr. 1, Heinrich Mumbauer, son of Niclas Mumbauer, and Catharina Didlo, daughter of Abraham Didlo, both of Lower Milford, Bucks County.

Persons married by me, Friedrich Wilh. Von der Sloot.

June 20th, Caspar Mumfeld, son of Henrich Mumfeld, and Catharina Schanzenbach, daughter of George Schanzenbach.

Aug. 10, Jacob Tracksel, son of Peter Tracksel, and Margaretha Eberhart, daughter of Joseph Eberhard.

Dec. 2, Philip Eberhard, son of the late Michael Eberhard, of Upper Milford township, and Margaretha Hillegas, oldest daughter of Johannes Hillegas, of Upper Milford township.

1785.

Aug. 23, Georg Ditlo, son of Abraham Ditlo, and Maria Magdalena Meier, oldest daughter of Wendel Meier.

Sept. 6, Peter Weber, son of Peter Weber and Maria Reichenbach.

Persons who were married by me, John Theob. Faber, in the year 1786.

Nov. 21, Henr. Grob, of Lower Milford township, and Margareta Schütz, of —— township.

1787.

May 15, John George Ott, of Upper Milford, and Catharina Bishof, of Lower Milford.

1788.

Apr. 13, Philip Bitting and Elis. Derrscham, both of Great Swamp.

These persons were married by me, John Faber, Jr., in the year 1792.
—— Brauchler and —— Mack.

1793.

Nov. 28, Christian Heger and Caty Long, of Great Swamp.

[CATECHUMEN RECORD]

Children who were admitted by me, John T. Faber, on April 17, 1767, in the congregation of Great Swamp, to the Lord's Supper:

Boys:

1. Jacob Mack, aged 21 years
2. Jonas Peters, aged 14 years
3. Jacob Huber, aged 16 years

Girls:

1. Catharina Mack, aged 15 years
2. Margaretha Bischoff, aged 14 years
3. Anna Maria Buchner, aged 14 years
4. Catarina Huber, aged 16 years
5. Anna Maria Winder, aged 14 years

Confirmed at Pentecost, from Saucon:

1. Catharina Cock, aged 16 years
2. Elisabetha Cock, aged 22 years
3. A woman, Maria, Cock, aged 22 years
4. Henrich Faust, aged 21 years, from Upper Soucon

In the year 1768, April 1, were confirmed:

1. Peter Reiswig, aged 20 years
2. Henrich Frick, aged 17 years
3. Henrich Hupper, aged 17 years
4. Jacob Hupper, aged 16 years
5. Johannes Grob, aged 14 years
6. Valentin Heger, aged 14 years
7. Michael Ott, aged 14 years

1. Anna Maria Ott, aged 16 years
2. Gertrude Cock, aged 15 years

In the year 1769, March 24th:
John Linn, 15 years

In the year 1770, March 13th, were confirmed:

1. Caspar Rieser, aged 17 years
2. Henrich Hupper, aged 13 years
3. Petrus Cock, aged 13 years

1. Christina Bachman, aged 20 years
2. Anna Maria Derr, aged 13 years
3. Anna Marg. Derr, aged 14 years
4. Cath. Mumbauer, aged 13 years
5. Elisabeth Gronert, aged 17 years

In the year 1771, March 29th, were confirmed:

1. Joh. Hupper, aged 16 years
2. Peter Frickel

1. Anna Maria Hupper, aged 14 years
2. Anna Hupper, aged 15 years
3. Christina Heger, aged 15 years
4. Barbara Spinner, aged 13 years
5. Cath. Ott, aged 13 years
6. Anna Mar. Grob, aged 14 years
7. Elis. Hell. Linn, aged 14 years
8. Sara Faust, aged 14 years
9. Elis. Neukomer, aged 15 years

In the year 1772, April 17th, were confirmed:

1. Joh. Wilh. Rieser, aged 13 years
2. Michael Eberhard, aged 16 years
3. Philip Eberhard, aged 13 years
4. Peter Bleiler, aged 13 years
5. Jonas Wetzel, aged 15 years

1. Elis. Berger, aged 15 years
2. Anna Maria Ditlo, aged 15 years

In the year 1773, April 29, were confirmed:

1. Joh. Huper, aged 14 years
2. Georg Mohr, aged 15 years
3. Joh. Peter Huper, aged 15 years
4. Christian Huper, aged 17 years
5. David Spinner, aged 13 years
6. Henr. Mumbauer, aged 14 years
7. Joh. Wetzel, aged 14 years

1. Christina Doert, aged 15 years
2. Marg. Ditz, aged 14 years
3. Anna Maria Schmid, aged 17 years
4. Anna Mar. Bleiler, aged 15 years

In the year 1774, April 1st, were confirmed:

1. Cath. Grob, aged 15 years
2. Susanna Faust, aged 14 years

In the year 1775, April 14th, were confirmed:

1. Henr. Ott, aged 17 years
2. Phil. Heger, aged 16 years

1. Anna Marg. Eberhart, aged 15 years
2. Cath. Räuber, aged 15 years
3. Marg. Ott, aged 14 years
4. Elis. Still, aged 15 years
5. Marg. Heger, aged 14 years

In the year 1776, April 13, were confirmed:

1. Georg Eckel, aged 15 years
2. Georg Doerr, aged 17 years
3. Christian Willauer, aged 15 years
4. Joh. Huper, aged 15 years
5. Wilh. Mueller, aged 16 years

1. Barbara Ecklin, aged 14 years
2. Elis. Doerr, aged 15 years

In the year 1777, April 12th, were confirmed:

1. John Eberhart, aged 16 years
2. Heinr. Grob, aged 15 years

1. Hanna Hornecker, aged 24 years
2. Anna Huper, aged 15 years

In the year 1779, April 2nd, were confirmed:

1. Henr. Stetler, aged 16 years
2. Joh. Räuber, aged 16 years
3. Joh. Kehler, aged 17 years
4. Abr. Kehler, aged 15 years
5. Joh. Georg Ott, aged 16 years
6. Joh. Georg Eberhart, aged 15 years
7. Henr. Eberhart, aged 15 years
8. Jacob Engelman, aged 15 years

1. Marg. Stob, aged 18 years

1782.

May 26th, the following were admitted to the Holy Communion by me, Friedrich Delliker:

Philip Biding

Anna Maria, his sister

May 24, 1783.

Georg Felix Linn
Jacob Meixel
Conrad Eberhard
Henr. Georg Mumbauer

Heinr. Bleuler
Peter Delp
Adam Brauchler
Johannes Samsel

Henr. Nikel Samsel
Matheis Welter
Jacob Rothenburger
Christian Heger
Catharina Spinn
Janette Samsel
Elisabeth Funk
Anna Marg. Hillegas
Anna Christina Eberhard
Anna Margaret Hillegas
Catharina Hachenburger
Catharina Samsel
Elisabeth Meixel
Margreth Doerr
Anna Maria Koppenberger
Elisabeth Heger
Maria Servin
Eva Servin

On June 12, 1784, the following persons were admitted to the Holy Communion by me, Fridrich Wilhelm Von der Sloot:

Johann Willauer, aged 17 years
David Ditlow, aged 15 years
Elisabeth Hachenberg, aged 17 years

Children who were confirmed by me, Joh. Theob. Faber, on April 12, 1788:

1. Ludwig Bitting, aged 17 years
2. Jacob Kehler, aged 15 years
3. Nicol. Stehler, aged 16 years
4. Michael Wilder, aged 15 years
5. David Seller, aged 18 years
6. Joh. Romich, aged 19 years
7. Peter Romich, aged 17 years
8. Jacob Seller, aged 15 years
9. Phil. Dorwart, aged 16 years

1. Cath. Mack, aged 16 years
2. Anna Maria Horner, aged 15 years
3. Anna Maria Ox, aged 15 years
4. Cath. Romich, aged 14 years

Children who were admitted to the Holy Communion on Pentecost, 1790, in the Great Swamp congregation:

Johannes Biding, aged 18 years, son of Henrich Biding.
Georg Neukomer, aged 18 years, son of Johannes Neukomer.
Jacob Daudy, aged 20 years, son of the late Wilh. Daudy.
Anna Marg. Biding, aged 15 years, daughter of Henr. Biding.
Elisabeth Hörner, aged 15 years, daughter of Georg Hörner.
Catharine Hillegas, aged 15 years, daughter of Johannes Hillegas.
Eva Willauer, aged 16 years, daughter of Adam Willauer.
Elisabeth Fretz, aged 18 years, daughter of Henrich Fretz.
Elisabeth Ditlo, aged 16 years, daughter of Abraham Ditlo.
Barbara Dorwart, aged 16 years, daughter of Jacob Dorwarth.
Magdalena Diel, aged 18 years, daughter of Fridrich Diel.

The children who were confirmed by me, John Faber, in the year 1792, on Pentecost:

Anna Bleiler, aged 17 years
Elisabeth Willauer, aged 15 years

Children who were confirmed on March 29, 1793:

Leonhard Gebhard, aged 19 years
Christian Dorward, aged 17 years

Children of this congregation who were confirmed on Easter, 1794, in New Goshenhoppen by me, John Faber:

Lazarus Bleiler, aged 17 years
John Mumbauer, aged 18 years
John Eberhart, aged 15 years
Daniel Eberhart, aged 16 years
Jacob Dups, aged 15 years
George Herner, aged 16 years
Elisabetha Mumbauer, aged 17 years
Anna Maria Dubs, aged 15 years
Barbara Berto, aged 17 years
Eva Hillegas, aged 17 years

The children who were confirmed on Easter, 1795, from this congregation by me, John Faber:

Michael Derr, aged 17 years
Jacob Derr, aged 15 years
Henrich Ott, aged 16 years
John Ott, aged 15 years
John Ott ,aged 17 years
Andreas Bitting, aged 16 years
Daniel Dorwart, aged 16 years
Catharina Hillegas, aged 16 years
Madlena Willauer, aged 15 years
Catharina Huber, aged 17 years
Barbara Huber, aged 18 years

1790.

On January 24, 1790, the following elders and deacons, after having been elected for three years were installed into their offices:

David Spinner
John Huber
Philip Eberhard
Jacob Schmid

Elders and deacons who were installed by me, Friederich Delliker, in the congregation of Great Swamp, on May 12, 1782:

Elders:	Deacons:
Johannes Doerr	Daniel Dubs
Joseph Eberhard	Christoph Ott

[Communicant Lists of Rev. Fr. Wm. Von der Sloot.]

Names of those who on March 16th went to the preparatory service and on the 17th [1814] to the communion:

1. Daniel Eberhard
2. Georg Scholl
3. Henrich, son
4. Cathar., daughter
5. Michel Ott
6. Johann Huber
7. Christian Doll
8. Christian, son
9. Nicolaus Ley
10. Daniel Dubs
11. Elisabeth, wife
12. Adam Rotenburger
13. Jacob Dubs
14. Adam Eberhard
15. Johann Oel
16. David Huber
17. Elisabeth Furer (?)
18. Johann Handschuh
19. Magdal., wife
20. Michel Scholl
21. Maria, wife
22. Jacob Schwenk
23. Magdalena, wife
24. Wilhelm Mumbauer
25. Ester Mumbauer
26. Jacob Frener
27. David Spinner
28. John Rudolph
29. George Rudolph
30. David Mumbauer
31. Jacob Mumbauer
32. Michel Brauchler
33. Elisabeth Roteburger
34. Anna Maria Dillinger
35. Elisabeth Berthold
36. Eva Horlacher
37. Cathar. Spinner
38. Adam Dorwarth
39. Margaret Schäfer
40. Susanna Eberhard
41. Magdal. Brauchler
42. Margar. Rieser
43. Sophia Levi
44. Ego, Von der Sloot
45. Maria Rieser

Names of the catechumens:

1. Heinrich Gerber, aged 23 years
2. Valentin Huber, aged 22 years
3. Mattheas Rummel, aged 25 years
4. Philip Wannemacher, aged 18 years
5. Michel Frei, aged 19 years
6. Michel Staut, aged 19 years
7. Samuel Geisinger, aged 19 years
8. Andreas Fink, aged 17 years
9. Heinrich Hirsch, aged 15½ years
5. Margareta Wannemacher, aged 15 years
6. Katharina Staut, aged 16 years
7. Elisabeth Barret, aged 15 years
8. Sus. Bauman, aged 15 years
9. Kathar. Geier, aged 16 years
10. Salome Levi, aged 15 years
11. Lydia Kerr, aged 16 years
12. Anna Geri, aged 16 years
13. Margaretha Christman, aged 15 years
14. Susanna Brauchler, aged 16 years

10. Daniel Salade, aged 17 years
11. George Herzel, aged 15 years
12. Jacob Hillegas, aged 15¼ years
13. Karl Gery, aged 16 years
14. John Ruckstuhl, aged 16 years
15. John Barret, aged 18 years
16. Alex. Mumbauer, aged 16 years
17. Jacob Rudolf, aged 17 years
18. Henrich Stähler, aged 17 years
19. Georg Neiss, aged 17 years
20. Joseph Kolb, aged 17 years

1. Elis. Traxel, aged 16 years
2. Elis. Lutz, aged 17 years
3. Elis. Götz, aged 17½ years
4. Christian Wannemacher, aged years
15. Christian Bauman, aged 16 years
16. Catharina Geier, aged 17½ years
17. Elis. Wiegner, aged 15 years
18. Elisab. Salledi, aged 15 years
19. Kathar. Schuler, aged 16 years

Married Women:

1. Margareta Eberhard, aged 27 years
2. Elisabeth Hunsberger, aged 22 years
3. Elisabeth Hummel, aged 25 years
4. Catharina Huber, aged 23 years

Total 43

[This first list is followed by other lists, on September 10, 1814, April 29, 1815, October 14, 1815, April 21, 1816, November 17, 1816, April 13, 1817, October 19, 1817, April 26, 1818, October 11, 1818.]

Names of those who on April 13, 1818, were admitted to the Lord's Supper:

1. Jacob Schwenk
2. Magdalena, wife
3. George Diez
4. Elisabeth, wife
5. Valentin Huber
6. Adam Levi
7. John Ried
8. Hanna, wife
9. Adam Roteburger
10. Daniel Dubs
11. Michel Breuchler
12. Michel, his son
13. Susanna, his daughter
14. David Spinner
15. Katharina, wife
16. Henrich Dubs
17. Philip Dorwarth
18. Henrich Dörr
19. Elisabeth, wife
20. Michel Rudolph
21. George Ott
22. Samuel Derr
23. Jacob Derr
24. Ludwig Rudolph
25. Abrah. Mumbauer
26. George Schmeier
27. Elisabeth Schmeier
28. Henrich Mumbauer
29. Georg Rudolph
30. John Derr
31. Daniel Derr
32. Samuel Dietz
33. Jacob Rudolph
34. George Mumbauer
35. David Derr
36. Samuel Dorwarth
37. Jacob Schmeier
38. Eva Horlacher

39. Eva Levi
40. Kathar. Spinner
41. Margareta Derr
42. Elisabeth Roteburger
43. Hanna Erdmann
44. Kathar. Funk
45. Kathar. Schütz
46. Elisab. Oel
47. Anna Sax
48. Sophia Levi
49. Maria (?) Rieser
50. Elisabeth Huber
51. Margaretha Rieser
52. Maria Derr
53. Maria Derr
54. Esther Stahl
55. Hanna Rotheburger
56. Susanna Widemer
57. Kathar. Schwenk
58. Elisabeth Espich
59. Margaretha Schuster
60. Maria Brauchler
61. Maria Huber
62. Elisab. Wiener
63. Ego [Von der Sloot]
64. Anna Dorwarth
65. Elisab. Dubs

Names of the catechumens:

1. John Schwenk, aged 15½ years
2. Henrich Dürr, aged 17 years
3. David Dorwarth, aged 17 years
4. Abr. Leidi, aged 18 years
5. John Mumbauer, aged 17 years
6. George Huber, aged 16½ years
7. Dan. Knolety (?), aged 15 years
8. John Schmeier, aged 20 years
9. Jacob Kroh, aged 17 years
10. Joseph Geri, aged 16 years
11. John Scott, aged 19 years
12. John Rautenbusch, aged 17 years
13. Henrich Brauchler, aged 17 years
14. George Mumbauer, aged 17 years
15. Karl Rachon (?), aged 21 years
16. John Ritz, aged 18 years
17. John Huber, aged 17 years
18. Jonathan Dorwarth, aged 15 years
19. George Mack, aged 27 years

1. Kathar. Dorwarth, aged 16 years
2. Sally Grenn, aged 16 years
3. Kathar. Sell, aged 17 years
4. Magdal. Sell, aged 15 years
5. Hanna Maurer, aged 17 years
6. Barbara Kolb, aged 16½ years
7. Kath. Schütz, aged 16 years
8. Sophia Traxel, aged 16 years
9. Marg. Faster, aged 18 years
10. Mar. Rautenbusch, aged ——
11. Maria Neiss, aged 17 years
12. Kathar. Brauchler, aged 17 years
13. Susan. Dorwarth, aged 16 years
14. Magd. Ditlo, aged 16 years
15. Kathar. Ott, aged 21 years

INDEX.

ABBOTSTOWN, 265
Aberli, Hans Rudolf, 107
Ache, A. M., 227
Acrelius, *History of New Sweden,* 89
Albert, Michel, 81
Albrecht, Joseph, 25, 26
Alexandria, N. J., 232
Allemaengel, 138
Allen, Andrew, Esq., 189–191
Allen, Wm., 31
Allentown, 240
Alsentz, Rev. John George, 216, 217
Amen, Valentin Hans, 58
American Ancestry, 115
American Weekly Mercury, 44, 115
Amman, Hans Ulrich, 106
Amsterdam Classis, 7, 19, 38, 39, 41, 43, 50, 56, 57, 58, 61, 74, 75, 85, 119, 120, 122, 125, 126, 128, 135, 137, 148, 196
Amwell, N. J., 232
Andreae, Rev. J. C., 145, 163
Andrews, Rev. Jedidiah, 36, 37, 77, 90, 110, 111, 112
Anspacher, Hans J., 24, 26
Arnd, Bernhard, 144
Arndt, Jacob, 183
Arndt, Johan Jacob, 58
Arner, Hans Ulrich, 107
Aweeg, Gertrude, 9
Aweeg, Jan, 9

BACH, Henrich, 172
Bach, Nickel, 172
Baerents, Anna, 9
Baltimore, Md., 234, 246, 256
Bartells, Henry, 10
Bartels, Sebastian, 9, 10
Barth, Johannes, 24, 26
Bartholomie, Rev. D., 195
Baumann, Hans Jerg, 58
Bausel, Jacob, 24, 26
Bechtold, Rev., 83, 84 ,
Becker, Rev. Christian L., 256
Beissel, Conrad, 89, 95
Bensalem, 8
Berger, Rev. F. J., 83
Berigt, 28, 65, 66, 67, 68, 122
Berlin, 265
Bermudian, 265
Berne, 117, 119, 154
Best, Georg, 127
Bertschinger, Jacob, 107
Beyer, Abraham, 164
Bingemann, John, 117
Biographisch Wordenboek, 29
Bischof, Mattheis, 172
Bitting, Ludwig, 172
Blatt, Johann Georg, 173
Bleiler, Henrich, 173
Bleiler, Peter, 173
Bleyler, Johannes, 172
Bloemers, Mary, 9
Blum, Frantz, 127
Blumer, Rev. A., 240, 250
Bock, Leonhard, 14
Boehm, Rev. Chas. L., 219
Boehm, John Philip, 12, 19, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 50, 51, 57, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 74, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 94, 114, 116, 120, 125, 135, 137, 138, 160, 161
Boehm's *Life and Letters,* 8, 10, 13,

19, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 50, 60, 66, 69, 71, 74, 76, 82, 85, 96, 116, 121, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 135, 137, 140, 195
Boehm, *Warnungsbrief*, 90
Bohn, Peter, 6, 9, 10
Boltzius, Rev. John Martin, 86
Bon, Margaret, 9
Borger, Peter, 58
Bossart, Baltasar, 106
Böttle, Michel, 24, 26
Bower, George, 205
Bowman, Hans Georg, 24, 35
Bradford, Andrew, 42, 44
Brauchler, Dewalt, 172, 173
Braun, Michel, 172
Broenck, Anna, 158
Brownback's Church, 155, 195
Brunner, Heinrich, 106
Brunner, Philip, 172
Bucher, Jacob, 106
Buck, *Hist. of Montg. Co.*, 115
Bucks Co. Hist. Soc., *Papers*, 10, 56, 132, 148
Büdingische Sammlung, 31
Burnetsfield, N. Y., 43, 158

CARLISLE, 258
Catskill, N. Y., 32, 69, 158
Chambers, *Early Germans*, 232
Charity schools, 169, 170
Christian Intelligencer, 20
Circular Schreiben, 166, 167
Classical Archives, Amsterdam, 56, 64, 69, 111, 121, 126, 128, 129, 137, 194
Cocalico, 82, 84, 155, 169
Coleman, John, 175
Colonial Records of Pa., 22, 26, 165
Conestoga, 35, 40, 79, 81, 84, 88, 119, 161
Congressional Library, 41
Corwin, *Manual*, 19, 32, 66, 96, 130, 136, 147, 156
Coventry, 155, 195
Cremmer, Hans Jorg, see Kremer
Crob, Henrich, 173
Cuntz, Johan Jacob, 24, 26

DECHANT, Rev. Jacob Wm., 270
Decker, John Henry, 83
Deer, John Martin, 15
Delliker, Rev. Frederick, 230–234, 237, 250
Delliker, Mrs. Maria, 234
De Long's Ch., 200
Demme, Rev. Karl R., 262
Dentzler, Jacob, 106
Dewees, Cornelius, 9, 10
Dewees, G. H., 10
Dewees, Wm., 9, 10, 12
Diel, Hans Jacob, 73
Diel, Hans Michel, 24, 26, 34
Dilbeck, Isaac, 9, 10, 13
Dilbeck, Jacob, 9, 10
Diemer, Dr. John J., 44, 52, 55, 70, 78
Ditlo, Abraham, 172, 173
Dodder, George Philip, 55, 59
Dorsius, Peter H., 93, 121, 127, 128, 129, 131–148
Dotterer, *Hist. Notes*, 7, 9, 13, 35, 59, 60, 96, 97, 194, 196
Dotterer, *Perkiomen Region*, 5, 6, 7, 94
Dotterer, *Rev. J. P. Boehm*, 31
Dreisbach, Simon, 197
Dryland, 226
Dubbs, *Manual*, 71
Dubbs, *Ref. Ch. in Pa.*, 19, 71, 72, 91, 96, 166, 234, 243
Dubs, Jacob, 172, 269
Dübendörfer, Alexander, 24, 27, 35, 172
Dübendorfer, Heinrich, 106

Dübendorfer, Jacob, 106
Dübendorfer, Kilian, 106
Dunkers, Seventh Day, 85, 87, 88, 91, 93
Dutch Reformed, 8, 38, 50, 56, 130

EASTERN Salisbury, 210
Easton, 225
Ebenezer, Ch., 200
Eberhardt, Barbara, 106
Eberhard, Joseph, 172, 212
Eberhart, Michel, 14, 113, 212
Eberhardt, Philip, 253
Eccl. Records of N. Y., 7, 39, 43, 49, 50, 112, 136, 148
Eckmann, Johannes, 24, 26
Egg, Rudolf, 106
Egypt, 117, 118, 119, 254
Elizabethtown, 258
Emmert, John Philip, 14
Endross, Mr., 172
Enschockhoppa, 6, 17
Ephrata Chronicle, 20, 78, 84, 88, 89, 93
Erb, Caspar, 172
Euchelen, Hans Adam, 14
Everhart, Adam, 269
Everhart, Joseph, 113

FABER, John Theobald, Jr., 249–255, 257, 267–271
Faber, John Theobald, Sr., 215–223, 237, 238–240, 241, 242
Faber, Mrs. Barbara, 216, 246
Fabion, George Michel, 15
Falkner Swamp, 5, 7, 12, 38, 39, 142, 194, 195, 231, 234, 242, 245, 246
Faust, Abraham, 172
Faust, Nicholas, 173
Ferer, Jost, 58
Fetter, Richard, 48
Fidler, Gottfried, 91
Forks of Delaware, 120
Foxhill, N. J., 230, 232, 233
Frelinghausen, Rev. Mr., 128, 129
Fresenius, *Nachrichten*, 91
Frey, Jacob, 106
Frey, Tobias, 24, 26
Frick, Rudi, 172, 173
Friedrich, Mr., 156
Fröhlich, Hans Michael, 48, 55
Fry, *Luth Ch. in Reading*, 91

GABEL, Philip, 144
Gabel, Rightijers, 9
Gallman, Henry, 117
Gallman, Johannes, 176
Gauckler, Kilian, 15
Geiger, Johannes, 15
Gerlach, Balsar, 144
Germantown, 8, 30, 32, 39, 74, 78, 116, 261
German Valley, N. J., 230, 232, 233
Gernan, Jerg, 58
Gery, John, 269
Geweiler, Conrad, 101, 106
Gobrecht, Rev. John Christopher, 83, 220
Goetschy family, 96
Goetschy, John Henry, 13, 96–130, 131
Goetschy, Rev. Maurice, 97, 101, 102, 104, 133
Göhr, Johannes, 81
Good, *History*, 19, 38, 66, 71, 96, 147, 156, 157, 196, 229, 257
Good, Prof. James I., 11, 28, 67
Gordon, *Gazetteer*, 94
Gordon, Patrick, Governor, 11, 22
Goshenhoppen, 19
first occurrence, 5
forms of name, 6
location, 5
legend, 16–18
Götz, Johannes, 207

Gräff, Sebastian, 24, 26
Great Swamp, 86, 87, 94, 113, 117, 126, 139, 161, 171, 193, 208, 211, 212–214, 218, 226, 227, 232, 233, 236, 237, 246, 251, 252, 258, 261, 269, 270
Greber, Ulrich, 207
Greenwich, 226
Griesemer, Valentine, 14, 73, 172
Gross, Rev. Daniel, 249
Gucker, John B., 14
Guldin, Samuel, 40
Guntz, Caspar, 107
Guth, Felix, 58

HABERACKER, Johannes, 24, 27
Hack, Andreas, 59
Hague Archives, 44, 52, 62, 78, 79, 80, 135, 153, 161, 166, 167
Hain's Ch., 155
Hallesche Nachrichten, 28, 31, 91, 210
Halsbrun, Andreas, 81
Hamilton, Andrew, 31
Hamman, Thomas, 14, 73
Hanf, Jacob, 58
Harbaugh, *Fathers,* 19, 71, 96, 147, 194, 196, 229, 231, 266
Harbaugh, *Life of Schlatter,* 152, 159, 194
Harbaugh Manuscripts, 11
Harrisburg, State Library, 23
Hartman, Joh. Henrich, 25, 27
Hartman, Lorentz, 14
Hartwick, N. J., 233
Hauck, Jacob, 207
Hautz, Rev. Anthony, 83
Hazard's *Register,* 37, 38, 77, 92
Hebron Diary, 151, 155, 156
Heger, Philip, 172
Heid, Johannes, 106
Heidschuh, Hans Ph., 58
Heidelberg, Lehigh Co., 199, 228
Heidelberg University, 20, 44, 71, 215, 224
Heisler, *Fathers,* 258
Helffenstein, Rev. Albert, 256–258
Helffenstein, Rev. J. C., 221
Helffrich, Rev. John H., 228, 250, 257, 261
Helffrich, *Geschichte,* 198, 199, 200, 202, 209
Heller, Rudolf, 81
Heller's Ch., 82, 84
Helwig, Friedrich, 149, 155, 199
Hemsing, Henrich, 221, 252
Hendel, Rev. Wm., 219, 250, 253, 260
Hendricks, Arent, 9
Hendricks, Mary, 9
Henkel, Rev. Anthony, 85
Herr, Willem, 24, 26
Hersch, Ludwig, 174
Hertzel, Heinrich, 202
Hertzel, Ulrich, 14, 221
Hertzel, Hans Georg, 24, 27
Herzel, Hans Lönhart, 14
Hess, John Peter, 14
Heuver, Henrich, 58
Hiester, Daniel, 161, 217
Hilligass, Adam, 14, 175, 221, 269
Hilligass, George Peter, 55, 183, 207
Hilligass, John, 269
Hilligass, John F., 14, 24, 26, 35
Hilligass, Michael, 55
Hilltown, 270
Hiltebeutel, Martin, 58
Hitz, Henrich, 172, 173
Hochgenug, Lenhart, 14, 73
Hochreutner, Rev. John J., 195
Hock, John Jacob, 81, 83
Hoffman, Burckhard, 14
Hoffman, Henry, 205
Hoffman, Johan, 149
Hoffmeier, Rev. John H., 257, 261

Holland Donations, 169
Hollebusch, Peter, 252
Holtzhauser, Caspar, 14, 126
Holsbacher, Andreas, 24, 26
Holtzschwam, 265, 266
Hornberger, Michel, 172
Hottinger, Mr., 52
Hotz, Rudolf, 106
Huber, Heinrich, 106, 172, 173
Huber, Jacob, 174
Huber, Johannes, 172
Huber, John, 161
Huber, Rudi, 172, 173
Huber, Valentin, 173
Hug, Heinrich, 106
Huth, Johannes, 14, 24, 26, 35
Huth, John, 161

IN DE HAVEN (Im Hoffe), Evert, 10
In de Haven, Herman, 10
In de Haven, Gerhart, 10, 12, 55, 58, 70
In de Haven, Peter, 10
Indian Creek, 197, 206, 227, 228, 237, 238, 239, 247, 254
Indian Field, see Indian Creek
Indians, 5, 40, 41, 43, 211
Ingold, Mrs. Catherine B., 228
Ingold, Rev. John W., 224–228

JACOBS Church, Lehigh Co., 199
Jaeger, John H., 119
Janssen, *Catalogus*, 44
Jordan, 254
Jost, Jacob, 24, 26
Journal of Presb. Hist. Soc., 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 19, 35, 36, 40, 50, 74, 76, 85, 149, 150, 151, 159, 160, 162
Jung, Daniel, 241, 252, 254, 261
Jung, Dewalt, 55, 58
Jung, Johannes, 253
Jung, John Henrich, 14

KEIBER (Keupper), Wendel, 55, 58
Keipper, Carl Ludwig, 59
Kelker, Luther R., 23, 26
Keller, Conrad, 107
Keller, Jacob, 113, 146, 147
Keller's Church, 83
Kern, Verena, 106
Keyser, *Hist. of Germantown*, 10
Kidenweiler, see Kittweiler
Kittweiler, Rev. Rudolph, 208–211
Klopp, *Hist. of Tabor Ch.*, 157
Knecht, George Peter, 14
Knibbe, Rev. David, 56, 131
Köhler, Michel, 171, 173
Kreither, Abraham, 172
Kremer, Hans Georg, 25, 26, 34
Kreutz Creek, 138
Kübler, Hans, 107

LANCASTER, 82, 84, 163, 195, 219, 221, 238
Lancaster Co. Hist. Soc., Proceedings, 82
Lange, Rev. Carolus, 216
Lebanon Ref. Church, 155, 157
Lebo, Johannes, 58
Lecolie, Pieter, 55, 70
Lefeber, Johannes, 58
Lehigh Co. Hist. Soc. *Proceedings*, 210
Lehman, Christian, 73, 144, 147
Leib, Johannes, 25, 27
Leibecker, Caspar, 89
Leidy, Jacob, 59
Lein, Görg, 172
Leman, Johannes, 58
Leydich, Rev. John Philip, 166, 193, 194–196
Liebenstein, Hans Martin, 24, 27
Lienhardt, Ludwig, 107
Lischy, Rev. Jacob, 82, 138, 141, 166, 168

Lohr, Andreas, 14
Longswamp, 155, 199, 202, 210
Löscher, 83
Löscher, Nicklas, 58
Lowhill, 202
Luckenbach, John Adam, 138
Lutherans, 15, 28, 31, 38, 68, 82, 85, 86, 90, 91, 113, 115, 142, 143, 162, 170, 200, 211

MABRY, Thomas, 207
Macungie, 94
Masius, 132
Matern, Peter, 14
Maurer, Hans Adam, 58, 146, 147
Maxatawny, 94, 117, 200, 228
Mayer, Jacob, 25, 27
Mayer, John, 6
Meels, Catrina, 9
Meels, Hans Hendricks, 8, 10
Meier, Jacob, 174
Mengel, John Adam, 149
Mennonites, 38, 68, 111, 115, 119
Mercersburg Review, 7, 39
Merck, Heinrich, 107
Mertz, Georg, 14
Mettler, Jacob, 106
Mey, Simon, 73
Meyer, Conrad, 106
Meyer, Elias, 24, 27
Meyer, Hans, 106
Meyer, Henrich, 24, 27
Meyer, Jacob, 14, 107
Michael, Mrs. Sara, 203, 204
Michael, Rev. Philip Jacob, 194, 197–205, 210
Michael's Church, 202
Mill, Hans Martin, 26
Miller, Daniel, *Ref. Ch. in Reading,* 91, 200, 229
Miller, Frederick Casimir, see Mueller
Miller, Hans Adam, 26
Miller (Mueller), Rev. John Peter, 20, 71–95
Miller, Michel, 91
Minisink, 138
Minutes of Coetus of Pa., 12, 30, 129, 131, 140, 154, 170, 171, 193, 197, 200, 201, 217, 219, 220, 222, 225, 234, 237, 238, 239, 250
Minutes of Presb. of Phila., 112
Minutes of Synod, 257, 260, 261
Moll, Christopher, 14
Moll, Johann Michel, 14
Moll, Johan Peter, 14 48
Moll, Michael, 207
Montandon, David, 48, 58
Montbauer, Nicholas, 161, 172, 173, 174
Moor, Gideon, 176, 182
Moravians, 85, 90, 138, 141, 156
Moselem, 117
Muddy Creek, 82, 155
Muehlenberg, 28, 31
Muehlenberg, *Selbstbiographie,* 31, 86
Mueller, Frederick Casimir, 83, 149–157, 159, 160, 168
Mueller, Hans, 107
Mueller, Jacob, 107
Mumbauer, Philip, 253

NÄFF, Conrad, 101, 107
Näff, Jacob, 107
Neshaminy, 8, 56, 131, 132, 147
Neuschwanger, Christian, 6
New Born, 40, 41
New Brunswick Archives, 56, 132, 136
New Goshenhoppen, 7, 13, 19, 39, 87, 94, 110, 114, 116, 117, 126, 138, 139, 142, 143, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 159, 160, 161, 165, 193, 197, 206, 208, 217, 218, 220, 221, 226, 228, 232, 233, 236, 237, 238

241, 246, 249, 250, 251, 257, 261, 269, 270
New Holland, 255
Newton, N. J., 233
Nolton, N. J., 233
Norristown Register, 165
North Holland Synod, 49, 50, 52, 60
Northampton, 254
Nötzli, Caspar, 106
Nussbach, Michel, 172

OHL, Andreas, 207
Ohlwein, John Jost, 15
Old Goshenhoppen, 7, 15, 19, 85, 110, 113, 126, 142, 143, 144 (Cornerstone), 145, 149, 159, 160, 161, 162, 162, 193, 197, 207, 208, 217, 221, 224, 226, 227, 232, 233, 236, 237, 241, 246, 247, 250, 251, 252, 261, 269, 270
Oley, 40, 41, 116, 129, 150
Op de Graef, Jacob, 9
Organ, Church, 200
Ott, Hans, 106
Ott, Henry, 269
Otterbein, Rev. Wm., 193
Oxford, 265

PALATINATE, Consistory, 29, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 49, 60
Pannebacker, Hendricks, 9, 10, 114
Pannebecker, Weygand, 221
Pastorius, 9
Pauli, Rev. Philip R., 261
Penn Germania, 41, 165
Pennsylvania Archives, 5, 22, 23, 73, 96, 118, 136, 202, 234, 256
Pennsylvania-German, 71, 163, 202
Pennsylvanische Berichte, 165
Pennypacker, *Hendrick Pannebacker,* 114
Pennypacker, *Germantown,* 9, 114
Petter, Jeorg, 25, 26
Pfalzgraff, Georg, 14
Pfautz, Hans Michel, 24, 27
Philadelphia, 30, 31, 39, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 53, 54, 55, 62, 69, 74, 76, 78, 110, 161, 169, 262
Philadelphia, Salem Ch., 263–265
Pieterse, Jacob, 9
Pigeon Hill, 265
Pikeland, 270
Pomp, Rev. Nicholas, 234, 241–248, 250, 253, 261
Pomp, Mrs. Elizabeth, 245
Pomp, *Ewiges Evangelium,* 247, 248
Pomp, Rev. Thomas, 245
Possart (Bossart), Jacob, 106
Pottstown, 195
Presbyterians, 74, 77, 79, 110, 111, 120, 129
Presbytery of Phila., 10, 77, 112
Providence, 194

QUAKERS, 8, 28, 30, 38, 68, 111

RADNER, Michael, 141
Ranck, Johan Philip, 48
Raudenbusch, Peter, 14
Reading, 200
Records of Presb. Ch., 10, 77, 111
Ref. Church Messenger, 20, 41, 82, 84, 85, 155
Ref. Church Review, 198
Ref. Church Record, 84, 85
Ref. Quarterly Review, 10, 46, 53, 54, 60
Reiff, Conrad, 70
Reiff, George, 55, 58
Reiff, Jacob, 32, 44, 46–65, 121, 129, 132, 161
Reiff, Johannes, 48
Reiher, Michael, 113, 144, 146, 147
Reincke, *Register,* 138
Rembergh, Dirk, 9, 10
Rembergh, Gertrude, 9

Rembergh, Michael, 10
Rembergh, William, 9, 10
Rebenstock, Johannes, 9, 10, 13
Revenstock (Rebenstock), Sebille, 9
Reyer's Church, 82
Rheinlender, Ph. Jacob, 25, 26
Rhinebeck, N. Y., 158, 160
Richards, Prof. Geo. W., 216, 254
Ried, Jacob, 237
Ried, Johan Philip, 14, 58
Rieger, Rev. John B., 30, 44, 52, 78, 83, 116, 160
Riess, John Jacob, 151, 194, 205–208
Riser, Ulrich, 172
Rite, Jacob, 172
Rockaway, N. J., 120, 230, 232, 233
Rohrig, Hans W., 54, 55, 70
Roeller, Rev. Conrad, 241
Ross, George, 89
Rosstown, 265
Roth, Daniel, 118
Roth, *Falkner Swamp* Ch. 231
Roudenbusch, Michael, 269
Rubel, Rev. John, 168
Rudi, Hans Ernst, 25, 27
Rudi, Johan Diedrich, 25, 27
Rundle, Daniel, 165, 171, 184–189, 207
Rupp, *Hist. of Lanc. Co.*, 38
Rupp, *Immigrants*, 13, 136, 151, 208
Rutschly, Philip, 27

SACHSE, *Sectarians*, 41, 71, 72, 82
Sahler, Abraham, 14
Sailer, Hans Ulrich, 164, 165
Salem Ch., Phila., 263–265
Salzburg, Lehigh Co., 195, 228
Samsel, Paul, 173
Samsel, Peter, 173
Saucon, 94, 117, 119, 127, 138, 249
Saur, Christopher, 165, 247
Saur, *Pennsylv. Berichte*, 156, 163, 165
Schaeffer, Wm. J., 222
Schefer, Ludwig, 59
Schellenberg, Jacob, 106
Schellenberg, Martin, 106
Scherer, Johannes, 73
Schertlein, Rev. Jacob Fred., 210
Scheuchzer, Heinrich, 107
Scheuler, Jost, 58
Schipbower, Elizabeth, 9
Schlatter, Rev. Michael, 119, 149, 150, 151, 152, 161, 166, 168
Schlatter's *Bibles*, 168
Schlatter's *Journal*, 149, 150, 152, 159, 160, 194
Schmauk, *Hist. of Luth. Ch.*, 85
Schmid, Jacob, 253
Schmidt, Bastian, 58
Schmidt, Christopher, 6, 55, 58
Schmidt, Jacob, 106
Schmidt, John H., 73
Schmidt, Wilhelm 59
Schneider, Christian, 144, 147, 161, 174, 177, 178, 191
Schneider, Conrad, 144
Schol, Else, 9
Scholl, Frederick, 59
Scholl, Johannes, 58
Scholl, Peter, 172
Schoolmasters, 119, 138, 167, 168, 169, 227, 241, 252
Schools, 171
Schreiber, Heinrich, 106
Schumacher, Rev. Daniel, 210
Schumacher, Jerich, 24, 26
Schultze, Mrs. Anna Rosina, 164, 165
Schultze, David, 115, 163, 171, 178, 183, 184–192, 207, 217
Schultze, *Guide*, 138
Schuyler, Gabriel, 9, 12, 162
Schwab, Hans Georg, 24, 26, 35, 81

Schweikhardt, Hans Philip, 24, 27
Schweitzer, Lorentz, 58
Seitz, Johan Peter, 24, 26
Selle, Maria, 9
Seltenreich, Leonhart, 24, 35
Selzer, Jacob, 48
Senn, Rev. Jacob, 254, 257
Shakahoppa, 6, 17
Sheidt, Christian, 240
Siegvolck, Paul, 247
Sigmund, Bernhard, 73
Sippen, Henry, 27
Skippack, 6, 7, 12, 28, 30, 38, 39, 46, 47, 50, 53, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 64, 68, 74, 76, 87, 110, 116
Smith, *Mennonites*, 38
Smith, Sebastian, 24, 35
Söller, Philip H., 58
South Holland Synod, 27, 29, 49, 50, 59, 60, 65
Spengler, Hans Caspar, 24, 26
Spinner, David, 253
Spinner, Ulrich, 173, 211
Sprague, *Annals*, 130
Springfield, 119, 206, 249
Sproegel, John Henry, 114, 115
Sprogel, Ludwig Christian, 115
Sprogel, widow, 45, 115
Stadler, John Adam, 14
Staels, Caspar, 9, 10
Steger, Hans Jerg, 14
Steiner, Rev. John Conrad, 168
Steinmann, Hans, 14, 117
Stephan, Ulrich, 25, 35, 58
Stoever, Rev. Caspar, 86
Stoudt, Rev. John B., 15, 198
Straher's Church, 265
Streib, David, 172
Strohm, Benedict, 14, 24, 35
Stupp, Frantz, 14
Summe, Isaac, 207
Swatara, 156
Synodical Deputies, 29, 44, 52, 60, 62, 93, 128, 135, 139, 151, 159, 160, 224, 231

TANNENHÄUSER, 221
Taylor, *Annals*, 130
Tempelman, Conrad, 35, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 156
Ten Heuven, Evert, 8, 9, 10
Ten Heuven, Gerhart, 9, 10
Ten Heuven, Herman, 9, 10
Ten Heuven, Peter, 9, 10
Tennent, Rev. Gilbert, 128, 129
Thomas, Leonhard, 186
Tibben, Henry, 9, 10
Tohickon, 206, 207, 227, 238, 239, 254
Transu, Abraham, 14, 73
Trappe, 261, 270
Traxel, Peter, 118
Trexler, *Skizzen*, 198
Trumbauer's Ch., 220, 228, 239
Tulpehocken, 80, 84, 85, 88, 93, 117, 129, 161, 195

UPPER Milford, 195, 228, 271
Union Church, 254

VAN BASTEN, John H., 135, 136
Van der Sloot, Rev. F. W., Sr., 235–237
Van der Sloot, F. W., Jr., 258–266
Vandersloot, Lewis, *History*, 236, 259
Van Vlecq, Rev. Paulus, 8, 10, 12
Vincent, Chester Co., 194, 195, 234, 245
Vock, Lewis Ferdinand, 83
Vögelle, Hans Jerg, 25, 26
Von Thierem, Bernhard, 85

WACK, Rev. Caspar, 227, 238, 257, 260
Wäckerli, Abraham, 107

Wagner, *Geschichte,* 156
Walbert, Peter, 172
Waldschmidt, Rev. John, 83, 168
Walder, Rudolf, 106
Walter, Christoph, 25, 27
Weber, Johannes, 58
Weber, Ludwig, 99, 105, 107
Weber, Peter, 174
Weber, *Hinckende Bot,* 99
Weicker, George, 15
Weidman, Abraham, 106
Weidman, Rudolf, 106
Weimer, Jacob, 155, 199
Weinel, Nicholas, 252, 257
Weisenburg, Church, 200, 209
Weiser, Conrad, 89, 91
Weiser, Dr. C. Z., 15, 271
Weiser, *Monograph,* 5, 6, 38, 114, 118, 211, 215, 221, 239, 240, 242, 250, 258, 262, 267, 271
Weiss, Mrs. Anna, 158, 174, 180, 181–183, 186, 191, 207
Weiss, Rev. George M., 19–70, 76, 79, 84, 121, 154, 158–192, 193, 207
Weiss, *Traveling Preacher,* 41, 42
Weiss, *On Indians,* 43
Weiss, Johann Ehrhardt, 207
Weiss, John Michael, 21
Weiss, Nicolas, 20
Welcker, Hans George, 14, 24, 27, 35, 117
Wellecker, Rudolf, 25, 26, 34
Weller, Hans Heinrich, 35, 55, 70
Weller, Hans Martin, 25, 26
Wentz, Peter, 7, 58
Wentz's Church, 7
Werns, Conrad, 48, 81
Wetzel, Jacob, 172
Weyberg, Rev. C. D., 217
Whitemarsh, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 38, 39
Wiant, Jost, 253
Wiant, Wendel, 14, 48
Wieser, Mr., 83
Wigand, John Wm., 167
Wilhelmius, Dr. Johannes, 29, 32, 46, 47, 48, 52, 56, 59, 68, 78, 103, 105, 109, 120, 121, 122, 128, 129, 131–133
Willauer, Adam, 174
Willauer, Christian, 172, 173
Willhe, Johannes, 58
Wirtz (Wuertz), Rev. Conrad, 96, 100, 101, 103, 119, 120
Wissler, 168
Wittner, Rev. John George, 82, 83, 216
Witpen (Boehm's), 225, 247
Wolff, Hans Jerg, 24, 26
Worcester (Wentz's Ch.), 225
Wüst, Jacob, 107
Wuertz, see Wirtz
Wynckhaus, Rev. John H., 235

YERCKES, Anthoni, 9, 10
Yodder, Johannes, 9
York, 120

ZELLER, Rev. Daniel, 268
Zeltenreich (Seltenreich), 82
Zenger, Peter, 40
Ziegel Church, 199
Ziegler, Hans Georg, 24, 27
Ziewer, Johann, 144
Zigler, Filib, 25, 26
Zimmermann, Conrad, 172
Zimmermann, Hans Michel, 14, 27, 35
Zurich Library, 97, 99, 104, 105, 107, 230

The Pennsylvania-German Society

Volume XXIX

Philadelphia, October 2, 1915

The Pennsylvania-German Society.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 2, 1918

VOL. XXIX

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1922

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Publication Committee.

J. E. B. BUCKENHAM, M.D.
ELMER E. S. JOHNSON, PH.D.
H. M. M. RICHARDS, LITT.D.

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LANCASTER, PA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents iii
Officers of the Society iv
Report of the Secretary, Daniel W. Nead 5
Report of the Treasurer, J. E. Burnett Buckenham 6
Necrology 9

Pennsylvania—The German Influence in its Settlement and Development.

Part XXX. Social Conditions Among the Pennsylvania Germans in the Eighteenth Century, by James Owen Knauss, Jr.

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FOR 1918-1919

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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

FOR THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY'S EXISTENCE.

READING, PENNSYLVANIA.

OCTOBER 2, 1918.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Gentlemen: Owing to the conditions brought about through the continuance of the war, the society has passed through another year without holding an annual open meeting. Notwithstanding this fact, the Executive Committee has held four regular quarterly meetings during the year, as follows: January 9, at Reading; April 10, at Reading; June 25, at Philadelphia; October 2, at Mount Airy.

During the year the Society lost by death the following members:

John Edward Krause, September 18, 1917.
Hiram E. Steinmetz, February 21, 1918.

Lewis L. Anewalt, June 14, 1918.
John S. Fretz, June 25, 1918.
Hon. Theodore Berghaus Klein, July 21, 1918.

The following were elected to membership during the year:

Clarence J. Knauss, Bergenfield, New Jersey.
Casper O. Miller, M.D., New Market, Virginia.
James Owen Knauss, Jr., Coopersburg, Pa.
Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, New York City, N. Y.

During the year Volume XXVI was published and distributed to the members of the Society.

Report of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania-German Society.

October 1, 1917—September 30, 1918.

Dr.

To balance in the Penn. National Bank, September 29, 1917		$3,039.09
Receipts:		
Annual Dues (No. 6,967 to No. 7,248)	$867.00	
Interest on Bonds	40.00	
Publications Sold	16.00	
Refund on Type Blocks	6.68	929.68
		$3,968.77

CR.

Dues, Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, 1918	$2.00	
Penn. National Bank, Safe Deposit Box Rent	5.00	
Insurance on PROCEEDINGS for 1919	12.25	
Two United States Liberty Loan Bonds, Third Series, $500.00 each	1,000.00	
Postage, Expressage, Travelling Expenses for the Secretary	22.37	
New Era Printing Co., Printing Volumes XXV and XXVI, PROCEEDINGS, Postage, Expressage, and Stationery	1,522.29	
Electro-Tint Engraving Co., Zinc Plates and Half Tones	16.02	
The Keating Co., Embossed Plates	24.00	
Patterson & White Co., Maps and Inserts	83.50	
Kraemer & Co., Binding Membership Applications	23.70	
P. C. Stockhausen, Stationery and Printing	9.25	
Illman Bros., Printing Plates	10.15	
C. W. R. Smith, Envelopes	8.50	
Reading Cabinet Works, Bookcase	44.00	
John Wanamaker, Colored Plates of Flags	10.75	
Sundries, Postage, Stationery, and Printing	25.55	
		2,819.33
Balance in the Penn. National Bank, September 28, 1918		1,149.44
		$3,968.77

ASSETS.

Two Electric & Peoples Traction Company 4 per cent. Bonds, $500.00 each	$1,000.00
Two United States Liberty Loan Bonds, Third Series, $500.00 each	1,000.00
	$2,000.00

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) J. E. BURNETT BUCKENHAM,
Treasurer.

PHILA., PA., December 18, 1918.

TO THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY:

The undersigned, the auditors appointed to audit the reports of the Treasurer, J. E. Burnett Buckenham, M.D., viz., from Nov. 3, 1916, to Oct. 1, 1917, and from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918, have examined the said reports both as to items of credit and debit contained therein and also all vouchers, receipts, and checks given in payment of expeditures and we hereby report that we have found the same true and correct; and that we have examined the securities in the possession of the said Treasurer and find them as set forth in his said reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ULYSSES S. KOONS,
(Signed) JOHN L. BOWER,
(Signed) GEO. LEWIS PLITT,
Auditors.

Biographical Sketches of Deceased Members of the Pennsylvania-German Society

Edward John Krause.
Hiram Erb Steinmetz.
Lewis L. Anewalt.
John Stover Fretz.
Theodore Berghaus Klein.

Edward John Krause

Edward John Krause, son of Robert Permarrio Krause, 1830–1866, and his wife Hortensia V. Weber, 1833–1902, was born November 27, 1856, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Through his father he was a lineal descendant of Heinrich Krause, who came to this country in 1753, from Toerpitz, in Silesia, Germany; through his mother from Andreas Christoph Weber, a native of Gemrode, in Anhalt-Bernburg, Germany, whence he emigrated to America in 1750. Mr. Krause was connected with the clerical force of the Bethlehem Steel Company. He died September 18, 1917. He became a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society, October 21, 1903.

Hiram Erb Steinmetz

Hiram Erb Steinmetz, A.M., was born October 20, 1854, at Clay, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Through his father, George Steinmetz, he was descended from the immigrant Carl Steinmetz, a native of Bavaria, who arrived in America September 30, 1774. The mother of Hiram E. Steinmetz was Priscilla Cecilia Erb, a descendant from Jacob Erb, 1724–1810, whose father emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1728 and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Hiram E. Steinmetz was elected a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society July 13, 1899. He resided at Zion Home, Lititz, Pa., and died February 21, 1918.

Lewis L. Anewalt

Lewis L. Anewalt, son of John C. and Henrietta Getz Anewalt, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, October 7, 1861.

His great-great-grand father, Valentine Anewalt, was born in the Palatinate, January 12, 1732, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1761, and subsequently settled in Allen Township, Northampton County, where at the time of his death, February 8, 1802, he possessed several tracts of land. His wife, Johanna Margret Kutz, was born November 13, 1733, and died August 4, 1828. Their ashes repose at the Stone Church near Kreidersville.

His great-grandparents were Peter Anewalt (1772–1825) and Anna Barbara Waltman (1778–1853) and his grandparents were Peter Anewalt (1797–1841) and Elisabeth Bliem (1800–1856).

His father, John C. Anewalt, was born in Allen Township, March 22, 1830, and died in Allentown, 1896. He removed from Allen Township to Allentown in 1861 and engaged in the mercantile business.

Lewis L. Anewalt was educated in the schools of Allentown and as a young man entered his fathers' store as a clerk. In 1891 he formed a partnership in the hat business with his brother, William C., under the firm name of Anewalt Brothers, which was continued until the latter's death in 1899, when he opened a retail and wholesale hat store at 617 Hamilton Street, under the name of the Lewis L. Anewalt Company, where he continued until the time of his death. He and his wife, Irene, nee Lichtenwalner, were active members of St. John's Reformed Congregation. He was a director of the Citizens Deposit and Trust Company; a member of the Allentown Chamber of Commerce; a member of Greenleaf Loge, No. 561, F. and

A. M.; Allen Chapter, No. 203, R. A. M.; Allen Commandery, No. 20, K. 7; Caldwell Consistory; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; a member of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution.

He died June 14, 1918, and is survived by his widow and two sons, Harold F. and Paul F. Anewalt. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society on November 1, 1906.

John Stover Fretz

John Stover Fretz died at his residence, " Maplehurst," on the Willow Grove turnpike, Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1918. He was a son of Philip Kratz Fretz and his wife Anna Stover; grandson of Christian and Mary (Stover) Fretz; great-grandson of John and Anna (Kratz) Fretz; great-great-grandson of Christian and Barbara (Oberholtzer) Fretz, and great-great-great-grandson of John Fretz, who emigrated from Mannheim, Rhenish Prussia, in 1720 and settled in Upper Salford, now Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Bedminster Township, Bucks County, in 1737, and died there in 1772. His grandson, John Fretz, removed to Doylestown in 1792, purchasing a large tract of land in " Fretz Valley," of Which " Maplehurst " is a part.

Ralph Stover, 1760–1811, father of Mary (Stover) Fretz and great-grandfather of John Stover Fretz, was very prominent in public affairs; though a Mennonite in religious faith he rendered service during the Revolutionary War. He was for many years a Justice of the Peace; represented Bucks County in the Legislature, 1793–1799, and filled a number of other public positions.

John Stover Fretz was born on the old Fretz homestead in Doylestown Township, September 22, 1850. He was reared on the farm and acquired his education at the district school and the Tennent Classical School at Hartsville. From his boyhood he was an experimenter in mechanics. At the age of fourteen years he made a model of a steam engine which took a prize at the first exhibition of the Doylestown Agricultural and Mechanics Institute. Later, as a young man, he constructed a full-sized steam engine, turning all the parts by hand in a shop fitted up for him by his father. The engine is still in operation, pumping water from a quarry at "Maplehurst." Because of his mechanical bent he erected a saw mill in 1880, in which the equipment was continuously changed during the the following years to keep abreast of the times, in the improvement of machinery. This plant was one of Mr. Fretz's hobbies and from it was turned out an immense amount of lumber, prior to its destruction by fire in 1897. He was an expert in woods and wood manufacturing and his knowledge and experience made him a consultant of builders and business men. He was a great lover of horses and always owned a fine driving team, but, with the advent of automobiles he was a pioneer purchaser in his neighborhood in 1899. He took a deep interest in the automobile industry, owning as many as twenty cars of different models. A number of improvements are said to have been made at his suggestion, as he devoted much time to the development of improvements and inventions.

Mr. Fretz was a director of the Bucks County Trust Company and a liberal promotor of all enterprises leading to the civic development of Doylestown and vicinity. In politics Mr. Fretz was a Democrat, and in religion a Presbyterian, being a trustee of the Doylestown Presbyterian

Church. He was a member of the Pennsylvania-German Society to which he was elected October 24, 1901; the Bucks County Historical Society; the Doylestown Country Club, and the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, by virtue of the service of his great-grandfather, Jacob Stover (1757–1844), as a private in Captain William McHenry's Bedminster Company, Third Battalion, Bucks County Militia. (Jacob Stover being the grandfather of his mother, Anna Stover.)

Mr. Fretz married November 12, 1879, Mary Wilson Long, daughter of Henry Long, of Doylestown, who survives him and resides at "Maplehurst." He is also survived by a son, Augustus Henry Fretz, a member of the faculty of Lehigh University. His nephew, Dr. John Edgar Fretz, a prominent physician of Easton, is also a member of this society.

Theodore Berghaus Klein

Honorable Theodore Berghaus Klein, for many years a prominent citizen of Lebanon and Harrisburg, was born August 22, 1831, in New Cumberland, three miles from the city of Harrisburg. He was the son of John B. and Elizabeth H. Berghaus Klein. He received his early education in the Harrisburg Military Academy, and in early life entered a drug store, but before completing his apprenticeship he went to Alabama and joined an engineering corps; some time later he returned to Pennsylvania and assisted in surveying in the southern counties of Pennsylvania. The enlargement of the Union Canal being projected at this time, he joined their force of engineers and assisted in prosecuting the enterprise. After engaging in several pursuits he settled in Lebanon and associated him-

self again with the Union Canal Company with which he remained for twenty years. While there he became prominent in various associations, being a charter member of Mount Lebanon Cemetery Association and Cashier of the North Lebanon Savings Bank. He was an ardent Republican and served his county in the Legislature from 1881 to 1885. After retiring from the Legislature he entered the service of the State in the department of Internal Affairs, where he was chief clerk under General Thomas J. Stewart, and when General Latta assumed office he was appointed Deputy, which office he also filled during the term of Isaac B. Brown. He retired to private life and settled in Harrisburg. For many years he was president of the Dauphin County Historical Society to which he contributed many valuable papers of local interest. He was married three times and left his wife, nee Miss Esther Shellenberger, three daughters and two sons. He was a member of Bethlehem Lutheran Church and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Mr. Klein was a most genial person, tall of stature and imposing in appearance and was beloved by all who knew him. He passed away July 22, 1918, eighty-seven years of age. He was elected to membership in the Pennsylvania-German Society January 17, 1899.

Pennsylvania:

THE GERMAN INFLUENCE
IN ITS SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

A Narrative and Critical History

PREPARED BY AUTHORITY OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN SOCIETY

PART XXX

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

Publication Committee.

JULIUS F. SACHSE, Litt.D.
DANIEL W. NEAD, M.D.
J. E. B. BUCKENHAM, M.D.

Social Conditions among the Pennsylvania Germans in the Eighteenth Century, as Revealed in the German Newspapers Published in America

BY

JAMES OWEN KNAUSS, Jr.

LANCASTER, PA.
1922

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1922

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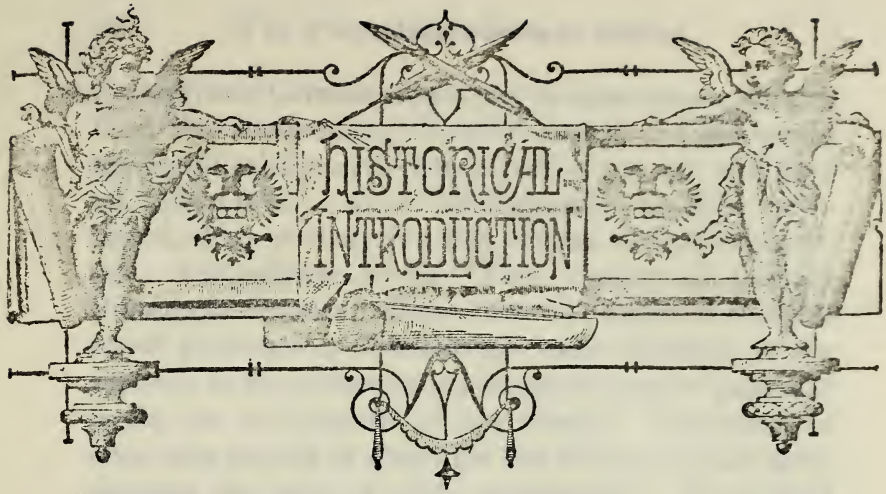
PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

CONTENTS.

Chapter		Page
I	The Newspapers and their Publishers	1
II	The Religion and the Religious Denominations of the Pennsylvania Germans	37
III	Charities and Humanitarian Organizations	58
IV	The Education and the Educational Facilities of the Pennsylvania Germans	73
V	Language	104
VI	Pennsylvania German Traits	119
VII	The Vocations of the Pennsylvania Germans	127
VIII	Political Ideals	141
	Conclusion	168
	Bibliography	212

ABBREVIATIONS.

A = *Der Unpartheyische Reading Adler* (1796–1800).
AS = *Der Americanische Staatsbothe* (1800).
Ba = Bailey's *Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblat* (1778).
CW = *Die Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift* (1790–1794).
DP = *Der Deutsche Porcupein* (1798–1799).
GP = *Der General Post-Bothe* (1790).
GZ = *Die Germantauner Zeitung* (1785–1790).
GZ_2 = *Die Germantauner Zeitung* (1790–1793).
H = Hütter's *Der Lancaster Correspondent* (1799–1800).
M = Miller's *Staatsbote* (1762–1779).
NUL = *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* (1787–1797).
NUR = *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* (1789–1800).
PC = *Philadelphische Correspondenz* (1781–1790).
PC_2 = *Philadelphische Correspondenz* (1790–1797).
PC_3 = *Philadelphische Correspondenz* (1798–1800).
PC_4 = *Philadelphische Correspondenz* (1800).
PS = *Philadelphisches Staatsregister* (1779–1780).
PZ = *Philadelphische Zeitung* (1755–1757).
S = Saur's paper (1739–1777).
UH = *Die Unpartheyische Härrisburg Zeitung* (1799–1800).



PREFACE.

TWO considerations have rendered this subject especially attractive to me. In the first place, none of the historians of the Germans in America has given it the attention which it deserved. Kuhns in his "German and Swiss Settlements of Colonial Pennsylvania" devotes one page to the subject of newspapers and mentions only one by name, Saur's colonial paper. Faust in his "German Element in the United States" discusses the German newspapers of the eighteenth century somewhat more in detail, although he does not mention half of them. In fact, it was Professor Faust himself who suggested the topic to me, because he knew what an imperfect knowledge historians possessed of this subject. Needless to say, neither Professor Faust nor Professor Kuhns derived the material for their accurate works from the periodical publications. Professor Oswald Seidensticker, the pioneer historian of the period, obtained much of his material from the old

Pennsylvania German papers, but he drew almost all of it from Saur's and Miller's colonial papers, and did not by any means exhaust even these papers as a source of historical information. As to bibliographies of these newspapers, there are only two that deserve serious consideration. Seidensticker in his "First Century of German Printing in America" names about five sixths of the periodical publications, although his usual reliability is not apparent in his statements concerning the papers published in the last two decades of the century. Moreover, he often does not tell us where the files are located and never describes the state of their completeness. The second bibliography was compiled by Daniel Miller about twenty-five years after the appearance of Seidensticker's work in *Der deutsche Pionier.* He usually followed his predecessor very closely, often making the same mistakes, even minor ones such as a wrong initial or a wrong date.

The second reason for my interest in the subject is a purely personal one. As a descendant of one of these early German immigrants, Ludwig Knauss, who arrived in this country as early as 1723, I have always felt a keen personal interest in that extraordinary group of Americans, the so-called Pennsylvania "Dutch." Reared in a rural community where the patois is still extensively spoken, I know their weakness and their strength. I have always felt the injustice done to them by those who have not been able to penetrate behind their stolid reserve. As an example of this injustice, we may well take the novels of Helen Reimensnyder Martin. I make no objection to her works as fiction and, as such, I have read several with much pleasure; but when she leads people to believe that her novels give an accurate picture of the ordinary

Pennsylvania-German community, it seems to me time to disagree. Desiring to investigate first-hand records concerning the ancestors of these people, who are American to the core, I gladly availed myself of a source of information which has thus far scarcely been discovered.

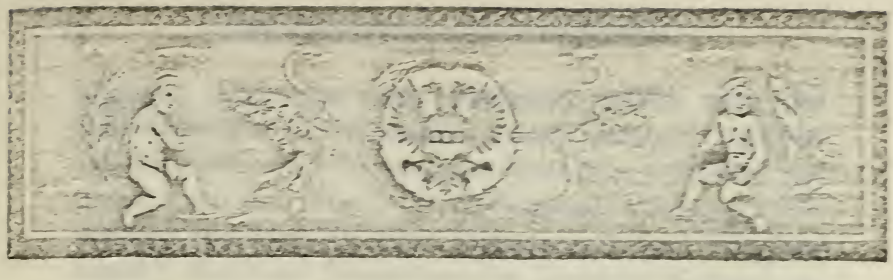
In writing down the results of my investigations, I have tried to be fair in giving an account of both the good and the bad qualities of the Pennsylvania Germans. Newspapers present pitfalls as well as advantages in the search for truth. There is great danger for the historian if he does not strive for an unbiased viewpoint. He must not expect to gain an accurate idea of the social conditions in a community exclusively from newspapers, since the demand for reports of unusual events, or, in other words, for news, causes the papers to give us a much distorted view of existing conditions.

My thanks are due to the librarians of the various libraries mentioned in my newspaper bibliography for the courteous treatment they accorded to me in my researches, and especially to the following library officers, whom I may have tried sorely with my unrelenting correspondence: Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts; Mr. Ernest Spofford, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Mr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, of the State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Dr. I. M. Hays, of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; Mr. Andrew Shaaber, of the Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pennsylvania; Miss Lottie Bausman, of the Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Miss Lina Hertzog, of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, Philadelphia. I want to give my thanks to Dr. Albert Cook

Myers, of Moylan, Pennsylvania, for especially valuable suggestions concerning repositories of German American newspapers of the eighteenth century; to Mr. M. A. Gruber, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; Reverend Dr. William J. Hinke, of Auburn, New York, and Mr. A. K. Hostetter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for giving me important information about some of the early newspapers and their editors, and to Dr. George C. Keidel, of Washington, D. C., for helpful suggestions about the arrangement of various parts of the monograph. I owe a special debt of gratitude to Dr. Albert Bernhardt Faust, of Cornell University, who, as mentioned above, first suggested this subject to me, for his inspiring guidance and sympathetic criticism. Prof. Carl Becker, of Cornell University, gave me the benefit of his searching and constructive criticism. Prof. Paul R. Pope, of Cornell, carefully reviewed the manuscript and gave me many valuable criticisms while I was revising the first draft. Finally, I want to thank the many friends, unnamed but unforgettable, who have kindly answered my letters of inquiry.

JAMES O. KNAUSS.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY,
February 22, 1918.



CHAPTER I.

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR PUBLISHERS.

THE German Americans of the eighteenth century, whose descendants of the present day are generally known as Pennsylvania Germans, published a creditable number of newspapers. It has been definitely established that a total of thirty-eight[1] German newspapers existed at various times between 1732 and the end of the century. Indeed, it is probable that even more were published, since some of the less important ones, which were in existence for only a very brief period, may have vanished without leaving any traces.

I have been able to locate copies and reprints of twenty-five of the eighteenth century German American papers, but only very few copies of many of these twenty-five papers have been preserved. In fact, most of the material for this monograph has been drawn from six leading journals, of which, fortunately, many issues are on file in various libraries. The two of these that were published before the Revolutionary War were Saur's paper, of which about three hundred and fifty issues between 1739 and 1777 are extant, and Miller's *Staatsbote*, of which about nine hundred issues between 1762 and 1779 have been

[1] There were thirty-nine papers, if we consider the thrice-a-week edition of a paper as distinct from the weekly edition.

located. The other four important papers were the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* (more than nine hundred and fifty issues are in existence that were published between 1781 and 1800), the *Germantauner Zeitung* (two hundred and forty-six issues between 1785 and 1793 are extant), the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung,* including the continuation of the paper under different titles (about four hundred and sixty-five issues between 1787 and 1800 have survived), and the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* (about six hundred issues between 1789 and 1800 are in existence). To this group of post-bellum papers may be added the *Reading Adler,* which, however, is not very important for the eighteenth century, since its publication was begun only four years before the end of the century. Of the remaining eighteen newspapers, none were in existence more than six years and some less than a year. Of ten of these, I have found five or less copies, and of none of the remaining eight more than one hundred and ten. However, it is usually easy to form a fairly accurate estimate of their characteristics, even if only a few copies have been preserved.

Most of the publishers were men with a high sense of responsibility. Their aim usually was to improve the social, political, intellectual, moral and religious conditions of their German American countrymen. For instance, in the first number of Franklin's *Philadelphische Zeitung* (May 6, 1732), L. Timothee, the editor, advises his subscribers to preserve the copies of the paper and to have them bound at the end of the year, since he intends to print in them an account of the founding of the province and a résumé of all privileges, rights and laws of the colony. This information, in addition to the chronicle of contem-

porary events, the editor declares, will aid the readers in obtaining a more intelligent comprehension of the events of the following years. Thus the earliest German American newspaper which has been located was published for the purpose of making the Germans better citizens of the province of Pennsylvania.

Franklin's *Zeitung* did not thrive, probably because the time was not yet ripe for a successful German paper. A contributing cause of its failure was perhaps its German, fearfully and wonderfully made. As an example of this, the first sentence of the only advertisement in the second issue will suffice, "Es wird hiemit bekandt gemacht, dasz Hendrick Van Bebber, welcher viele Jahre her als Doctor Medicinae mit gutem success practicieret, hat sich hier zur wohn niedergesetzet." Louis Thimothee, the editor, was a protege of Franklin, who also made him librarian of the new Philadelphia Library, and later, after the death of Thomas Whitemarsh, sent him to South Carolina to take charge of his printing office in Charleston.[2]

In 1739 Christoph Saur started in Germantown, Pennsylvania, the first German American newspaper which lived beyond the experimental stage. His *Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, Oder: Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich* was in existence from 1739 to 1777. It was published by its founder up to the time of his death, on September 25, 1758, after which it was continued by his son, Christoph. The older Saur, according to the obituary notice[3] by his

[2] See Julius F. Sachse's article, "The First German Newspaper Published in America" (PROCEEDINGS OF PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN SOCIETY, Vol. X, p. 44).

[3] S 9–30–58. (For list of abbreviations used in referring to newspapers, see my newspaper bibliography and page vii. Whenever possible I give the number of the issue, not the date of the issue.)

son, was sixty-four years old when he died. He had spent the last thirty-four years of his life in Pennsylvania. The son paid a glowing tribute to his father's conscientiousness and promised to attempt to continue his policy. The second Christoph Saur conducted the business up to the first years of the Revolutionary War, when he was succeeded by his two sons, Christoph Saur, Jr. (the third), and Peter Saur. The exact date on which the transfer to the sons was made can not be determined, because no copies of the paper have been located between the issue of September 11, 1776, and that of February 26, 1777, the former of which still bore the name of Christoph Saur, while the latter was published by the sons.

The Saur paper was undoubtedly the most influential German journal of the period. As a source of historical information, it is probably also the most valuable German paper of the century, because the older Saur, far from being a slavish imitator of other publishers, printed what he thought was in keeping with the ideals which he expressed in the first number dated August 20, 1739. In his address to the readers he assures them that he does not intend to publish the paper as a sacrifice to the idols of curiosity and of a desire to hear, see, know and say something new, nor will he publish it for the selfish purpose of attaining fame. He intends to publish the most useful and the most important stories and occurrences, so that they may create deeper impression and more meditation.

This moral purpose was a distinguishing characteristic of the paper during the whole forty years of its existence. For instance, in Number 106 (March 16, 1749), Saur says he will not print confessions of counterfeiters because this would teach other rascals how to make spurious money.

The tendency of the paper to moralize was so pronounced that its opponents attacked the second Saur for this reason. They claimed[4] that he refused to publish news to which he could not attach a suitable moral.

The Saurs were Dunkers or German Baptists. Faithful to the doctrines of this sect, the Saur paper always advocated non-resistance, attacked higher education and a specially educated clergy, but ever actively supported charitable organizations and such movements which the publishers believed would promote the physical and moral welfare of the community.[5] They were scrupulously honest. The older Saur changed the title of the paper from *Geschicht-Schreiber* (Chronicler) to *Berichte* (News), because it was impossible to prevent inaccurate news from getting into the paper.[6] Between April 9, 1762, and August 1, 1766, the second Christoph Saur changed the word "Wichtiger" (important) in the title to "Wahrscheinlicher" (probable), doubtless because he thought the former adjective was not sufficiently accurate.

That Saur's paper was very influential can readily be believed when we remember that the German Dunkers and Mennonites[7] were in those early days very strong in numbers and influence. In 1753 the paper had four thousand readers.[8] Saur's opponents also admit the strength of the paper's influence over the people. Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg, in a letter written in 1754 to Benjamin Franklin, deplores the influence which Saur was wielding even over the Lutherans and the Reformed by means of

[4] M 294, 296.

[5] See Chapters II, III and IV.

[6] S 66.

[7] The Mennonites were closely allied with the Dunkers in doctrine. See Chapter II.

[8] S 11-1-53.

his newspaper. He declares that despite all efforts to undermine this influence, Saur still retains the advantage, turning the Germans against their clergy and against everybody who endeavors to reduce them to order in church and state affairs.[9]

Prompted by his intensely religious nature, the second Saur commenced in 1764 the publication of a religious magazine, which was probably the first of its kind in America. In the "Vorrede" to *Ein Geistliches Magazien* he announces his intention of publishing it whenever time and circumstances will permit, asks his readers to write articles for it, and promises to distribute the copies gratuitously so that he may gain no temporal profit thereby.

While the second Saur was a non-resistant, like all orthodox Dunkers, we have no adequate proof that he opposed the War of Independence, since only five issues of the paper for the years 1775, 1776 and 1777 have been located. It is probable that he preserved strict neutrality, not supporting either of the belligerents, but simply publishing the news as he received it. We can well imagine that such a course was very unsatisfactory to the patriots, who began to regard him as an enemy. Hence his influence, which had been declining for the preceding ten years, disappeared almost entirely. He became a marked man, when his sons, Christoph Saur, the third, and Peter Saur, published the old paper under a new name, *Der Pennsylvanische Staats-Courier,* and made it a most rabid and coarse Tory paper during the British occupation of Philadelphia. We are inclined to wonder what caused this change in attitude on the part of the sons. Was it due to an overwhelming conviction of the justice of the British point of

[9] See H. W. Smith's "Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D." Vol. I. p. 66.

view, or to anger at the taunts and insults flung at them by hot-headed patriots during the first two years of the struggle? So far as the father is concerned, it is generally believed that he remained completely neutral during these stormy times. Certainly his actions were those of an innocent man. On May 23, 1778, twenty-four days before the British left Philadelphia, he returned to his home in Germantown within the American lines[10]—an act of folly for any man who was not completely unconscious of any guilt. On the British evacuation of Philadelphia the Americans confiscated the property of the father and his sons. When Henrich Miller, the publisher of the *Staatsbote,* returned to the city he attempted to secure the press of Christoph Saur, the third.[11] The goods of the second Saur were sold by the authorities at public sale, beginning on Monday, August 24, 1778. They consisted, among other things, of feather-beds, bedclothes, chairs, tables, writing tables, buffets, kitchen utensils, a printing press, Bibles and all his publications.[12] Thus ended the influence of the Saurs, the most remarkable family of German printers in the colonial period. Christoph Saur, the second, died on August 26, 1784, poor but faithful to the tenets of his sect.

In the fall of 1790 Samuel Saur,[13] the youngest son of the second Saur, attempted to resurrect the prestige of the Saur family by starting *Die Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift,* which followed the same general principles as the Germantown paper. It contained much religious material, pub-

[10] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda, p. 136.

[11] See broadside of July 22, 1778 by Henrich Miller, in possession of P. H. S.

[12] M 880.

[13] He was born in Germantown on March 30, 1767, and died in Baltimore, October 12, 1820.

lished articles in favor of non-resistance and bitterly attacked higher education. It is quite probable that his *Philadelphier Wochenblat* and his Baltimore paper had the same characteristics.

All pre-revolutionary German newspapers may be divided into two groups, the Saur papers and those of his opponents. The latter, of which, unfortunately, but few copies published prior to 1762 are in existence, favored higher education and upheld a policy of military defense. They were the organs of the Lutherans, the Reformed and the Moravians.

Benjamin Franklin was often the financial backer of these papers. Whether this is true of *Das Hoch-deutsche Pennsylvanische Journal* (1743) and of Gotthart Armbrüster's weekly of 1748, I have found no means of ascertaining. Franklin probably had an interest in Johann Böhm's *Philadelphier Teutsche Fama,* for Franklin and Böhm were associated in a publishing company at that time.[14] His name appeared as publisher of the Philadelphia bi-lingual paper of 1751 and of the *Philadelphische Zeitung* (1755–1757). It has been definitely proved that he was also the controlling factor in Müller and Holland's *Die Lancastersche Zeitung* of 1752–1753.[15] Copies of only the last two papers have been located. In these we look in vain for a strong personality, such as belonged to Saur. They generally give the news as colorlessly as possible. The *Philadelphische Zeitung* printed detailed accounts of the doings of the provincial assembly and the progress of the French and Indian War. There seems to be no reliable information about the publishers of *Die Lancastersche Zeitung.* We know absolutely nothing about

[14] Adv. in S 107.

[15] Sachse's "The German Sectarians," Vol. II, p. 443 ff.

S. Holland. H. Müller, who was at first associated with Holland, was probably Henrich Miller, who later became famous as the publisher of the *Staatsbote.*[16] Anthon Armbrüster, who published the *Philadelphische Zeitung* in partnership with Franklin, was a brother of Gotthart Armbrüster. Anthon continued in the printing business up to 1767 or 1768. In 1762 he was publishing *Die Pennsylvanische Fama.*[17] He died in 1796. The Reverend John F. Handschuh was the editor of the *Philadelphische Zeitung.* He was a Lutheran minister, who had had charges in Lancaster and Germantown. In 1755 he was made professor of French at the academy which later became the University of Pennsylvania. From 1758 to his death in 1764 he was pastor of St. Michael's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia.[18]

When Henrich Miller published the first number of *Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote,* on January 18, 1762, the Saur newspaper at last faced a dangerous competitor. Miller was peculiarly qualified to be the most influential German printer and publisher of the stormy days preceding the Revolution. He had a thorough knowledge of the mechanical part of printing, having spent many years in the printing business at various places in Europe and America.[19] As early as 1715, when only thirteen years of age, he left his native Waldeck and entered upon his apprenticeship at Basel, Switzerland. When he departed from Basel for Zurich in 1721, he became a wanderer for thirty-nine years. In the fall of

[16] See below.

[17] M 34, 35.

[18] M 144.

[19] The materials for the following biographical sketch were found in Miller's advertisement in S 6–19–61, in his farewell to his readers in M 920 and in the obituary notice in PC 51.

1721 he went to Leipzig, in 1722 to Altona, in 1725 to London, in 1729 to Altona again, in 1732 to Switzerland, where he worked at his trade in Basel, Geneva and Zurich. In 1738 we find him in Hamburg, in 1739 in Amsterdam, from which place he proceeded to Paris by way of Antwerp and Brussels. In November, 1740, he arrived at London via Calais and Dover. Then he embarked for America, where on his arrival he began to work for Franklin. In 1742 he returned to Germany again. From 1747 to 1751 he worked at his trade in England, Scotland and Ireland. In 1751 he came to Philadelphia again. There is a conflict of authorities regarding Miller's activities during his second stay in America. His advertisement states that he worked for Hall and Bradfort (sic) in Philadelphia and for Saur in Germantown. His obituary notice, however, records that he started a printing establishment. In 1754 he returned to Germany for the last time. In 1756 he operated his own printing press in England, where he published a semi-weekly German newspaper for fourteen thousand Hanoverian and Hessian troops who were quartered in that country during the whole summer. On September 12, 1760, he came to Philadelphia a third time and started a printing establishment of his own.

These long years spent as a journeyman not only made him thoroughly acquainted with his trade, but broadened his views immensely. In this respect he was far the superior of the younger Saur, who had had no such opportunities to widen his horizon, having lived all his life among the sectarians in provincial Pennsylvania. In addition to Miller's experience and broad-mindedness, he was presumably a shrewd business man. Starting with hardly any surplus money,[20] he succeeded in becoming the most influ-

[20] M 65.

ential German colonial printer. From the first he tried to introduce his paper throughout the English colonies. He had agents at various places in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Nova Scotia.[21]

There was at least one more reason why Miller's paper was successful. The later German immigrants had been largely Lutheran, Reformed and Moravian. After having spent ten, twenty or thirty years in the country, these people had attained a certain degree of affluence, so that even their proverbial economy allowed them to buy newspapers. They naturally chose to read a good newspaper published by a non-sectarian rather than one published by such an uncompromising sectarian as Saur.

The most striking feature of the *Staatsbote* is the fact that it contains very little news that gives us an insight into the life and customs of the contemporary German Americans as distinguished from their English neighbors. Perhaps this is due to the circumstance that Miller had spent only very few years in the colony. To a certain degree he had become a cosmopolitan through his long wanderings, so that as an editor he was not interested in the every-day life of the people whom he served. We must not conclude, however, that Miller was not interested in the welfare of the Germans. For instance, his paper mentioned with favor the organization of a *Deutsche Gesellschaft,* which had as its chief aim the amelioration of conditions among the German immigrants.[22]

According to Miller's greetings to the readers in the first number of the *Staatsbote,* he wanted by his trade to serve God and his neighbors (especially the Germans liv-

[21] M 1 ff.

[22] M 153, 155, 157 et al.

ing in this part of the world, so far removed from their fatherland) with fidelity and to the best of his ability. He maintained that a Christian could promote by means of a newspaper not only the general welfare, but also the glory of God. He promised to make the news in his paper as accurate as possible and occasionally to extol the virtues of a Christian and of a citizen. This proclaimed religious aim would lead us to expect editorial notes, moralizing on various events, similar to those found in Saur's paper. Instead of moral reflections, however, Miller inserted in his paper paragraphs describing the location and appearance of places mentioned in the foreign dispatches. Sometimes he also appended observations on great political events of Europe.

There is no question that Miller's chief interest lay in making his German countrymen intelligent citizens of the province. He desired to make them acquainted with political conditions. He printed unusually full reports of the doings of the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly, occasionally issuing supplements for this purpose.[23] During the stirring times between 1765 and 1779 he was always on the side of liberty.[24] He was continually calling the attention of the Germans to the fact that they lived in a good country. "What great cause we have to thank God for His kindness and for the good land which He has given to us."[25]

Since Miller was politically inclined, we may safely assume that he copied much from the English papers of the period. This belief is strengthened by a notice in the *Staatsbote* of October 15, 1771, that the issue of the pre-

[23] M 118, 120 for example.
[24] See Chapter VIII.
[25] M 516.

ceding week had contained a misstatement owing to the fact that the publisher had copied the item from the English papers.

The War for Independence brought with it hard times for Miller, as it did for so many others. One of his chief difficulties was the scarcity of labor. On December 3, 1776, he warned his subscribers that he might have to discontinue the regular weekly issue, because he could not find any helper. On April 21, 1779, he uttered a similar complaint. The increased pressure of hard times was also indicated by the change in the price of the newspaper from six shillings to eight shillings[26] and later to two pounds five shillings.[27]

When the British threatened Philadelphia, Miller fled on September 25, 1777, leaving all his possessions[28] behind him. Returning on July 4, 1778, he found himself robbed of his presses and of most of his books. He says a certain James Robertson took the better press, while the robbers, Christoph Saur, Jr., & Co., seized much of the remaining one. However, this did not deter him from beginning the publication of the paper again on August 5, 1778. In this number he greets his friends thus:

Werthe Freunde, Nachdem ich mich einigermassen von der Bestürzung in welche mich der Raub meiner Druckerey gesetzt hat, erholt habe, will ich getrost, in Gottes Namen wieder anfangen, ihnen nach Vermögen, mit meinen übrig gelassenen Buchstaben und einer geborgten Presse zu dienen.

The paper was published regularly up to May 26, 1779, when it suspended publication. As early as April 28 he printed this notice:

[26] M 875.
[27] M 886.
[28] See broadside by Miller dated July 22, 1778.

Noth hat kein Geboth. Wenn meine resp. Kunden die Zeitung nicht richtig krigen oder ich sie aufgeben musz, mögen sie vest glauben, dasz meine schlechten Umstände, mein hohes Alter, Leibesschwäche, und dasz ich ohne Hülfe bin, es verursachen.

Miller probably left Philadelphia in the fall of 1779, for he insisted that all his creditors should call for their money before the end of August, 1779.[29] He died at Bethlehem on Sunday, March 31, 1782, as his obituary notice[30] says, "ein um das Publicum und besonders die Deutschen sehr wohl verdienter Mann."

His farewell[31] to the readers of his paper deserves to be quoted in full, because it shows the spirit which animated the man.

Allerseits Hochgeehrte Herren, Freunde und Landsleute.

Sie wissen dasz der Sabbath so alt ist als die Schöpfung. Es heiszt von dem Herrn unserm Gott selbst: Er ruhete am siebenten Tage von allen seinen Werken die Er machte. Die Felder hatten ihren Sabbath; die Thiere genossen ihn; er ist ganz besonders um des Menschen willen eingesetzt; und wird mit der Zeit die Sehnsucht aller geschaffenen Wesen. Nur der Hüter Israel schläfet und schlummert nicht.

Wenn heutiges tags ein Mann sein 60stes Jahr zurückgelegt hat, so hält man dafür sein Sabbath solte angehen, und er selbst nicht mehr arbeiten, sondern nur zusehen dasz andere für ihn ihre Arbeit recht machen.

Ich bin nun, werthe Freunde, nicht weit von 80 Jahren, beynahe durch den Raub meiner Druckerey in meinem Beruf ruinirt, ohne gehörige Hülfe und Unterstützung: Was deucht Ihnen? Sie werden mirs gewisz nicht verdenken dasz ich mich nach meiner Sabbaths-ruhe sehne, und zu dem End ich es nöthig erachte die Zeitung aufzugeben, als eine Arbeit die pünktlich an einem bestimmten Tag fertig seyn musz.

[29] M 920.
[30] PC 51.
[31] M 920.

Die Abfertigung eines Staatsboten gehört für einen frischen, hurtigen Mann. So lang ich ein solcher war, geehrte Landsleute, diente ich Ihnen herzlich gern; hab auch wirklich bey 50 Jahr fast immer mit Zeitungen zu thun gehabt, ehedem in der Schweiz und Deutschland; und als in dem letztern Kriege zwischen Frankreich und England einmal 14000 Man Hanöverischer und Heszischer Truppen den Sommer hindurch in England lagen, bediente ich, auf Ersuchen des Stabes, ihre beyden Lager zweymal in der Woche mit einer Deutschen Zeitung.

Die Leute mögen Zeitungen ansehen wie sie wollen, ich habe sie immer für gemein nützlich gehalten, und die Aufsetzung und Ausgabe derselben für eine angenehme Beschäftigung eines Mannes von einem mittelmäszigen Alter.

Hat meine geringe Zeitungsarbeit, geehrte und werthe Landsleute, Ihren Beyfall gehabt, wird es mir ein besonder Vergnügen seyn; ganz das Gegentheil vermuth ich nicht, sondern glaube es ist doch manchen damit gedient gewesen.

Ich habe gethan was ich konte, danke meinen Freunden und Gönnern für Ihre Ermunterung, und bitte mir Ihre fernere Gewogenheit aus bey eräugnender Gelegenheit.

Meine Treue zu diesem Lande ist, wie ich hoffe, genugsam bekannt; und was meine Achtung für die Deutsche Nation betrifft, so möcht ich wünschen ein jeder Deutsche verstünde ihre Würdigkeit. Ich meines theils verharre dieses ganzen Landes doch vorzüglich der Deutschen, treuergebener Freund und Diener.

H. Miller.

Besides *Der Pennsylvanische Staats Courier,* mentioned above, three other German papers were published at various times during the War for Independence—*Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungs-Blat, Die Pennsylvanische Gazette* and *Philadelphisches Staatsregister.* None of them continued to the end of the war.

Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungs-Blat was published in Lancaster during the first half of 1778, while the British

were in possession of Philadelphia. It contained war news almost exclusively. The publisher notified the public that he would stop publishing the paper on June 24, 1778, because there had not been enough demand for it since the enemy had evacuated Philadelphia.[32] Francis Bailey, the publisher, learned the trade at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.[33] In the eighties he published an English paper, *Freeman's Journal,* in Philadelphia.

Die Pennsylvanische Gazette made its first appearance on February 3, 1779. The publisher, John Dunlap, probably intended to issue it as the successor to the defunct Saur paper, since he also continued the editions of the Saur almanac under the old title. I do not know whether more than one issue was ever published, but it was no longer in existence in July of that year. The first number, the only one I have located, is full of war news, and the advertisements are limited almost entirely to the offering of rewards for the apprehension of thieves and other criminals.

The *Philadelphisches Staatsregister,* published by Melchior Steiner and Charles Cist, had an existence of almost a year and perhaps of almost two years. In form and content it does not differ essentially from the two last-mentioned papers. In the first number, dated July 21, 1779, the publishers say that since there is not a single German paper in America at the present time, they will publish one even in these hard times for a quarter of a year in order to find out whether they will receive sufficient support to continue it. The same firm had intended[34] to start a German paper in 1776, but apparently never had secured the five hundred subscribers necessary to carry out the project.

[32] Ba 21.

[33] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda.

[34] S 645 and M 781.

The firm was dissolved in 1781, after having been in existence since December, 1775.[35] Cist[36] was born in St. Petersburg in 1738. When he came to America he joined the Moravians. After 1781 he continued in the printing business on his own account. In 1784, with others, he published an English monthly, the *American Herald;* in 1786, another one, *Columbian Magazine.* In the administration of Adams he was appointed the printer for the national government. He died in 1805 and was buried at Bethlehem. Melchior Steiner was the son of the Reverend Conrad Steiner, former pastor of the Reformed Church of Philadelphia.[37] William McCulloch says both father and son were born in Switzerland.[38] After the dissolution of the firm, Steiner and Cist, Melchior Steiner commenced the publication of the *Gemeinnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz.* In 1797 or 1798 he severed connection with this firm and, according to Seidensticker, went to Washington, where he died in 1807.[39]

With the year 1781 a new period in the history of German American newspapers began. They became increasingly political in nature as the end of the century approached. As a rule, we look in vain for the originality which is found in the older Saur's paper and even in Miller's *Staatsbote.* The number of newspapers increased from one in 1781 to at least thirteen at the beginning of 1800. Before 1781 all the German newspapers had been published in Germantown and Philadelphia, with two or

[35] See advertisement in M 758.

[36] The material for this biographical sketch is taken from "Geschichte der deutschen Gesellschaft," pp. 469–470.

[37] See Chapter II.

[38] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda, p. 240.

[39] Seidensticker's "First Century of German Printing in America." p. 96.

three exceptions. At the beginning of 1800 we find them also appearing in Baltimore, Hagerstown, Hanover, York, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading and Easton.

The paper that ushered in the new period was the *Gemeinnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz,* which probably made its initial appearance on May 2, 1781. It was destined to have an existence of more than thirty-one years. Melchior Steiner, the publisher, was fortunate in securing the Lutheran ministers, the Reverends Kunze and Helmuth, as editors of his paper, either at the time that he issued the first number or shortly thereafter. They retained the editorship for several years.[40] It was probably due to their able supervision that the publication became noted for its efficient news service. In the fall of 1782 it could boast that English papers were printing translations of its news. The various items actually appeared earlier in the German paper than in its English contemporaries. This is in marked contrast with the earlier German papers, in which the news appeared about two weeks later than in the English papers.[41] The *Philadelphische Correspondenz* became so influential that by 1788 it had a considerable number of readers in Germany.[42]

Gradually, however, the standard of the paper declined, so that Steiner announced[43] a change of editors in 1790. When the new editor, C. C. Reiche,[44] took charge in October of that year, the paper became a semi-weekly. Steiner promised that it would be conducted on an entirely new plan, that the editor would explain and comment upon the

[40] "Hallesche Nachrichten," Vol. II, p. 786.
[41] PC 82.
[42] PC 380.
[43] PC 486.
[44] See below.

various news items. These explanations stopped almost entirely with the issue of November 5, 1790. Since Reiche died in December[45] after an illness of six weeks, we may conclude that he was the author of the explanatory material. From this time on the standard of the paper again became lower. It suspended publication during the height of the yellow fever epidemics of 1793, 1798 and 1799. In 1793 both Kämmerer[46] and Steiner, who were its publishers, were attacked by the fever, but fortunately recovered.[47] In 1798 the three Kämmerer brothers, Henrich, Joseph and Friedrich, who were then the publishers, also fell ill with the disease, and two of them, Henrich, the oldest, and Friedrich, the youngest,[48] failed to recover.

When the Kämmerer brothers took charge of it in 1798, they promised to make it strictly non-partisan. At first they published communications from both political parties. They soon, however, commenced to show preference for the Anti-Federalists, probably because the rival Philadelphia German paper, Schweitzer's *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz,* vigorously espoused the cause of Federalism. In 1799 the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* aggressively attacked the Lutheran minister, the Reverend Endresz.[49] This marks the end of the close connection which had up to that time existed between this journal and the Lutheran church.

The paper reached its lowest ebb in March, 1800, when

[45] PC_2 23.

[46] According to the "Geschichte der deutschen Gesellschaft" (p. 501). H. Kämmerer was a prominent member and officer of the "Gesellschaft," was a captain in the Revolutionary War and member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1792–1794. He probably died in 1797.

[47] PC_2 252.

[48] PC_3 22.

[49] PC_3 44 ff.

it contained hardly any news or advertisements, but was filled with extracts copied from various German American papers. We may safely assert that the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* was at one period of its existence among the best edited German papers of the post-Revolutionary days, and at another, unquestionably the worst. The limit was reached when the sole proprietor, George Helmbold, Jr.,[50] confessed that he could not write articles in German, but had to hire somebody to translate them for him from English.[51] We can not help wondering how his thrice-a-week edition[52] looked. Unfortunately, or fortunately perhaps, no copies of it have been discovered. When Helmbold took John Geyer[53] into the firm in April, 1800, the paper improved again, if the few copies located give us a fair idea of it. According to McCulloch,[54] the paper was continued by Geyer to August 12, 1812, when its long existence came to an end.

From 1781 to 1785 Steiner's paper had no competitors. In 1785, however, Peter Leibert, a wealthy Dunker, commenced the bi-weekly *Germantauner Zeitung* for his son-in-law, Michael Billmeyer, a Lutheran. Leibert did this in order to have his daughter and his son-in-law near him. He was an old man and intended to retire from active

[50] George Helmbold, according to Cist's "Cincinnati Miscellanies" (Vol. I p. 98) published an English paper, the *Tickler,* in 1807 in Philadelphia, and after the War of 1812, the *Independent Balance.* He served as a private in this war.

[51] PC, 69.

[52] See bibliography.

[53] John Geyer was born in Philadelphia on April 18, 1778. In 1810 he and Conrad Zentler published *Der americanische Beobachter.* In 1813 he was mayor of Philadelphia. He died in October 1835. (These statements from "Geschichte der deutschen Gesellschaft," p. 482.)

[54] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda, p. 242.

participation in the publication of the paper as soon as Billmeyer should have learned the trade thoroughly.[55]

Having sufficient capital at their command, the new firm immediately became a formidable rival of Steiner. They published the new Lutheran hymnal in 1786.[56] The Pennsylvania Assembly selected them as the German publishers of its proceedings. This met with strong opposition from Steiner, who apparently had a petition circulated in November, 1785, to induce the Assembly to choose another German printer, on the ground that the *Germantauner Zeitung* was not as influential in Philadelphia as the *Philadelphische Correspondenz.*[57] To this Billmeyer replied that, although he had only one hundred and sixty subscribers in the city, his publication had many more readers in the rural districts than Steiner's.[58] It is safe to assume that this statement was entirely true, because the sectarians, most of whom lived in the country, assuredly preferred this paper, since one of its publishers was a Dunker and since its name, *Germantauner Zeitung,* reminded[59] the older ones of Saur's influential paper.[60] Moreover, the firm attempted to make it useful to the farmers by publishing articles[61] on improved agricultural methods.

As agreed upon, Leibert in 1787 severed his connection with the firm which was publishing the newspaper, although he continued to publish books in his own name. The intimate relations of the men did not cease, as is

[55] GZ 27.
[56] GZ 42.
[57] PC 251.
[58] GZ 27.
[59] PC 195.
[60] It, however, voiced none of the peculiar Dunker beliefs such as non-resistance and opposition to higher education.
[61] See GZ, 44, 58, GZ 62, 65, 67, 68 et al.

proved by the fact that Billmeyer lived in Leibert's house to the spring of 1789.[62] In 1790 the paper was changed to a weekly and reduced in size. The last copy which I have located bears the date of January 15, 1793.[63]

With the next paper published in the vicinity of Philadelphia, Samuel Saur's *Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift,* I do not need to concern myself here, because it has been discussed at another place. In October, 1797, Heinrich Schweitzer started his semi-weekly *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz* in Philadelphia. Seidensticker[64] says it succeeded Steiner's *Philadelphische Correspondenz.* This is a mistake, since, as we have seen, the latter paper continued into the nineteenth century. The *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz* was strongly Federalist in politics, as is proved by the attacks directed against it in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz.*[65] It was supported by many of the German Lutherans.[66] It is not known how long the paper was published after it was made a weekly in August, 1800. I have been able to find only few accounts of Schweitzer. He was married to Polly Kugler, of Philadelphia, on April 14, 1799,[67] was secretary of the German Society in 1800 and died in 1810.[68]

The real deterioration of the German press commenced when German newspapers began to appear in the inland towns. Since the different localities naturally encouraged their home papers, the Philadelphia papers inevitably lost many country subscribers. With ever-decreasing revenue

[62] GZ 110.

[63] See bibliography.

[64] "First Century of German Printing in America," p. 150.

[65] See PC_3 66 ff and July 30, 1800.

[66] PC_3 67.

[67] PC_3 44.

[68] Seidensticker, op. cit., p. 150.

their standards became continually lower. But the inland newspapers were generally just as poor. They were commonly published by men of little education, less wealth and no talent at all. Since the papers presumably had only a limited local circulation, the publishers had great difficulty in avoiding bankruptcy. In spite of this, they might have improved, if the heated politics of 1795–1800 had not caused the establishment, in almost every town, of German organs of the two parties. Thus we find two papers of opposing political opinions in York, Lancaster, Reading and Philadelphia. The result may be imagined. Competition in this case was detrimental to both parties.

Another reason why the German papers did not thrive was Pennsylvania German economy. In 1790 the German publishers of Lancaster complain that, while the Anglo-American press is flourishing, the German American press is losing ground. Although the English papers cost two dollars per year and the German only one dollar, the Germans club together so that two, three or four families get a newspaper in common. If a book costs more than nine pence or one shilling, the Germans will not buy it. The result is that the English publications are superior to the German.[69]

Still another cause of the deterioration of the German papers is probably found in the tendency of the Germans to become anglicized in speech.[70] Since, according to one estimate, only six thousand Germans came to this country between 1765 and 1785,[71] this assimilation gained great impetus. Hence an increasing number of Germans failed to support German newspapers.

[69] NUL 175.

[70] See Chapter V.

[71] GP 10. This estimate is undoubtedly too low. Ten thousand is more nearly correct.

The honor of establishing the first post bellum German paper in the interior of Pennsylvania belongs to the town of Lancaster. On August 8, 1787, the first issue of the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* appeared. The publishers were Stiemer, Albrecht and Lahn. In the first number they promise to make the paper of value to the young people by moral and instructive essays. They desire to be non-partisan. They will encourage higher education. They expect to print accounts of European affairs, especially of those of Germany. These promises were fairly well kept at first. The paper became the strong champion of the new Franklin College at Lancaster. It always encouraged religious tolerance. It sturdily urged the adoption of the new Federal Constitution. In addition to this, it occasionally published articles on improved methods of farming.

Anthon Stiemer had begun his apprenticeship with Christoph Saur, the second, and finished it with Carl Cist.[72] In 1783 an Anthon Stiemer was a merchant in Philadelphia.[73] Stiemer was probably the most talented member of the firm, for the paper became noticeably poorer after his death in April, 1788, when he was still less than thirty years of age.

Jacob Lahn was probably the best educated and wealthiest member of the firm. In 1783 he desired to commence a French evening school in Philadelphia.[74] In 1785 he owned a circulating library in that city.[75] He retired from active partnership in the firm in the spring of 1790. After that he conducted a large book store in Lancaster.[76]

[72] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda, p. 190.
[73] PC 109.
[74] PC 124.
[75] PC 217.
[76] NUL 130, 169 ff. 202, 227, 258.

Johann Albrecht, the third member of the firm, had also served his apprenticeship with Saur. He was considered the best pressman in America.[77] In 1788 his firm won the prize offered by the "Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufacturing and of the Useful Arts" for the best and finest specimen of a bound book of not less than one hundred and fifty pages, which was printed from type and on paper made in Pennsylvania.[78] When Albrecht became the leading member of the firm the paper lost almost all of its originality. It was already anti-French in 1793. It is unfortunate that no copies of it have been found which were published between the end of 1793 and the beginning of 1798, because it was in this period that the political alignment occurred, which made the German papers of 1798–1800 almost exclusively political in character.

At the beginning of 1798 Johann Albrecht and Company changed the name of the paper to *Der Deutsche Porcupein.* Albrecht frankly said that the purpose of the paper was the same as that of William Cobbett's *Peter Porcupine's Gazette,* namely, to defend the country against the Democrats, Jacobins and disturbers of the peace.[79] Although the change of name created quite a storm of protest, he defended himself by saying that he did not want to use the word "unpartheyische" any longer, because some "unpartheyische" papers had appeared which were an injustice to the name.[80] He probably referred to the Reading *Adler* and to the *York Gazette.* The paper was undoubtedly faithful to the purpose just mentioned.

[77] McCulloch's Additional Memoranda, p. 190.
[78] NUL 68.
[79] DP 1.
[80] DP 2.

For two years it poured forth a perfect stream of coarse abuse on the Anti-federalists, to the exclusion of almost everything else. In this it surpassed all other German Federalist papers which I have read. In 1800, when its name was changed to *Der Americanische Staatsbothe,* its tone became calmer, but the general standard did not improve.

We do not know the exact date when the first opposition paper was launched in Lancaster. Both Seidensticker[81] and Miller[82] say the second German paper in that town was *Der Lancaster Correspondent.* However, I have discovered that an Anti-federalist paper, *Des Landmanns Wochenblatt,* was commenced in February, 1798, and suspended publication on February 19, 1799. Its successor, *Das Lancaster Wochenblatt,* started on February 26, 1799, and had already passed out of existence on May 25, 1799, when *Der Lancaster Correspondent* made its initial appearance.[83] Since no copies of these papers have been located, we know nothing about their characteristics, although we have no reason to doubt that they were almost entirely filled with political news. The publisher of both papers was William Hamilton,[84] who had been publishing an English paper, the *Lancaster Journal,* in Lancaster for a number of years. The editor of the *Landmanns Wochenblatt,* and probably also of the *Lancaster Wochenblatt,* was Conrad Wortmann, a German from the old country.

Christian Jacob Hütter, the publisher of *Der Lancaster Correspondent,* said in the first number of his paper that it would be non-partisan in its news, but that he was proud

[81] Seidensticker, op. cit., p. 152.

[82] Daniel Miller's "Early German American Newspaper," p. 47.

[83] See bibliography for further details.

[84] See *Lancaster Journal* of Jan. 27, 1798. Also H 1.

to be an American. "Wir sind Americaner! wir haben die Fackel der Freyheit angezündet!" He did not retain this moderate tone for any length of time. Attacked by Albrecht, Hütter vied with him in vilification. He continued the paper to September 3, 1803. Then he moved[85] to Easton, Northampton County, where he commenced *Der Northampton Correspondent* in 1806, which remained in existence up to 1903. Hütter was born in Saxe-Gotha, Germany, on May 17, 1771, came to America in 1789 and settled in Bethlehem. After he had started the *Northampton Correspondent,* he also made three attempts to publish English papers, *The Pennsylvania Herald and Easton Intelligencer, The People's Instructor* and *The Centinel.* During the War of 1812 he was a lieutenant-colonel of the militia. From 1822 to 1825 he was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.[86]

The second inland town of Pennsylvania which could boast of a German paper was Reading. The first number of the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* appeared on February 18, 1789. The firm was Johnson, Barton and Jungmann. Johnson was probably Benjamin Johnson, who conducted a hardware store in Reading and sold books.[87] I have been unable to learn anything about Barton. Gottlob Jungmann, who was the only one of the three connected with the firm later than 1793, was undoubtedly the editor of the paper. His opponent, Jacob Schneider of the *Adler,* said[88] that Jungmann in his early years had been a teacher, a musician, a clerk in a store, a

[85] See Miller, op. cit., p. 47.

[86] This information about Hütter, I have obtained from Mr. O. L. Fehr of Easton, Pennsylvania, who was the last publisher of *Der Northampton Correspondent.*

[87] NUR 1.

[88] A 57.

weaver, a notorious card player and a soldier, but had never been successful in anything. After discounting Schneider's malice toward Jungmann, we can still believe that he had had a rather checkered career. When the *Readinger Zeitung* had passed out of existence in the first decade of the new century, he started *Der Standhafte Patriot.*[89] I have been unable to ascertain anything about Brückmann, one of Jungmann's later partners. Johann[90] Gruber, who belonged to the firm from June 26, 1793, to December 31, 1794, was born October 31, 1768, at Strasburg, Lancaster County. He was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to Charles Cist to learn the art of printing. After the completion of his apprenticeship his father advised a sea voyage on account of his poor health. In 1791 he went to San Domingo. During his stay there he was engaged as a compositor on a French newspaper. Because of the rebellion which was raging on the island, he was obliged to escape in the disguise of a sailor. After severing relations with Jungmann, he settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he started *Die Westliche Correspondenz.*[91] He died at this place on December 29, 1857.

In the first number of the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* the publishers enumerate sundry advantages which they hope will arise from the publication of the paper. Adults will become more fluent in reading, while children will gladly go to school and learn in order that they may be able to read the paper. Thus the desire for knowledge will grow. Everybody will understand our government better. The people of Berks County will

[89] Daniel Miller, op. cit. p. 57.

[90] For this biography of J. Gruber, I am indebted to Mr. M. A. Gruber, Washington, D. C., a descendant of a collateral branch of the family.

[91] See below.

learn something about the views of their neighbors. They will be able to vote more intelligently. The farmers can read about new methods in farming. Old prejudices and superstitions will pack up and wander over the Blue Mountains. In city and country there will be much reading. The reading of newspapers will lead to the reading of useful books. Schools will be established and a county school at Reading will receive encouragement. The churches will also obtain a fresh stimulus.

Despite the expression of such sanguine hopes, the paper was wretchedly edited. Often more than half of the issue was filled with advertisements. The publishers were frank in confessing that they copied many news items from the *Philadelphische Correspondenz,* the *Germantauner Zeitung,* the *Lancaster Zeitung* and the English papers.[92] Although Jungmann was by no means a talented man, the poverty of the publishers was probably the chief reason for its low standard. When they desired to publish a new edition of the *Marburger Gesangbuch,* they asked the subscribers to pay half of the subscription immediately, so that new type and other necessary materials might be bought.

In the last five years of the century Jungmann also was drawn into the whirlpool of politics. Since he was an ardent Federalist, he lost many readers among his Antifederalist constituency.[93] The loss was accelerated by the appearance of a rival paper which was edited with real ability.

This was the famous Reading *Adler,* the first issue of which (a sample number) appeared on November 29, 1796. It was published by the firm Jacob Schneider and Georg Gerrisch, who in July of that year had started an

[92] NUR 106.
[93] NUR 509.

English paper, *The Impartial Reading Herald.* According to Jungmann,[94] Schneider had been, in the last eight or nine years before he commenced to publish the *Adler,* a teacher, a silversmith, a clockmaker, a miller, a bookbinder, a hotel landlord, the owner of a billiard table, a sign painter, Jungmann's helper, a Lancaster and Reading post rider. Schneider calmly admitted that Jungmann's statements were accurate.[95] The partnership of Schneider and Gerrisch was dissolved when the latter fled from Reading, leaving many debts.[96] Apparently he was also accused of horse stealing, since a Robert Harris offered a reward for the arrest of George Gerrisch, book printer, who had stolen a black mare from him.[97]

The publishers of the paper state that the chief purposes of newspapers are to help social and political life and to disseminate knowledge. They promise to be as impartial as possible.[98] This paper is much superior to the *Readinger Zeitung* in every way. It is unrivaled in its witty and shrewd attacks on its political opponents.[99] Probably the most remarkable feature about the *Adler* is the fact that it was published continuously for one hundred and seventeen years, a record which no other German American paper has ever equaled. It suspended publication in 1913.

For several reasons it is unfortunate that I have been unable to locate more than two issues of the German papers of York County. Since the town of York was situated on the most traveled highway between Pennsylvania and Maryland, it is probable that these papers contained many

[94] NUR 467.
[95] A 57.
[96] NUR 467, A 57.
[97] NUR 440.
[98] A 1.
[99] See Chapter VIII.

references to the German newspapers of Maryland, a subject of which we know so little. It is also almost certain that some of the York County newspapers were unusually well edited.

Die Unpartheyische York Gazette, the first German paper in York County, held a position of prominence among the publications of the time. The German Anti-federalist papers copied long articles from it and the Federalist papers mentioned it in the most withering terms at their command. All of the German papers of the period of which I have seen copies mentioned it.[100] Even some of the English papers attacked it, as Fenno's *Gazette of the United States* of 1800. There is no doubt that this frequent mention indicates that the *York Gazette* contained many original items, in marked contrast with almost all of the other German sheets of the day. It was probably broad-minded in its religious views. For instance, it defended Governor McKean when he permitted his daughter to marry a Spanish Catholic.[101] It made an exceedingly bold statement for the time when it asserted in Number 213 that no mortal can decide who is right, he who respects neither the Bible nor divine service, or he who does respect them.[102] The publisher of the paper was Solomon Mäyer, who had come to York from Ephrata,[103] Lancaster County, where he had been publishing in partnership with Henry Willcocks an English paper, *The Lancaster County Political Mirror,* in 1793.[104]

The opposition Federalist paper, *Der Volksberichter,*

[100] E.g. AS 109, PC_3 3, NUR 452, DP 19.
[101] PC_3 61.
[102] AS 119.
[103] AS 112.
[104] NUR 253.

was started in 1799. The editor was the Reverend Görring,[105] of York. It promised to avoid all partisan one-sidedness. Its main aims were to maintain the Christian religion and to give the young people a useful paper. It was to be in reality a religious paper. This emphasis on religion was caused by the feeling that the Anti-federalists were enemies of religion because they supported the doctrines of the French Revolution. The paper was true to its promises. We find that it published an article in defense of religion.[106] It also attacked Logan's proposed school system[107] because the system would eliminate religious instruction from the school room.[108] In 1800 it printed a bitter three-column attack on free-thinking.[109] The publisher, Andrew Billmeyer, according to Seidensticker,[110] was a brother of Michael Billmeyer, the publisher of the *Germantauner Zeitung.*

The York County German paper published at Hanover was probably a supporter of the Federalists, because the name of the publisher, W. D. Lepper, is mentioned by the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* as one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of the semi-weekly *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz.*[111] According to R. G. Thwaites,[112] W. D. Lepper published *Der Patriot am Ohio* in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1808. This was presumably the same man who had been in Hanover.

There is some doubt about the time when the first Ger-

[105] UH 24.
[106] NUR 584.
[107] See Chapter IV.
[108] NUR 602.
[109] AS 119.
[110] op. cit., p. 153.
[111] PC 7-30-1800.
[112] AAS proceedings, 1908-1909, p. 344.

man newspaper was established in Harrisburg. Seidensticker,[113] quoting William H. Egle, says that *Die Unpartheyische Härrisburg Zeitung* was started on March 1, 1794, but it seems rather that the first number was issued in 1799.[114] The paper favored the Anti-federalists, but was not strongly partisan. It contained much American news copied from the Easton, Reading, Lancaster, York, Hagerstown, Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia, Charlestown and other papers. The local news was usually collected in a column, which was headed by a cut of the rising sun.

In 1793 Jacob Weygandt began the publication in Easton of the *Neuer Unpartheyischer Eastoner Bothe und Northamptoner Kundschafter.* Judging from the one copy which I have seen, the paper was not above the average standard of the German publications of the period. Apparently it supported the Anti-federalists. The publisher,[115] Jacob Weygandt, was born in Germantown on December 13, 1742, a son of Palatine immigrants. In 1751 the family moved to what is now South Bethlehem, and in 1761 to the vicinity of the present borough of Tatamy, Northampton County. After having served as captain in the War for Independence, Weygandt settled at Easton, where he commenced the paper mentioned above. In 1805 it was succeeded by *Der Eastoner Deutsche Patriot und Landmanns Wochenblatt,* which was discontinued on April 1, 1814. Weygandt was State Assemblyman from 1808 to 1811. He died on July 11, 1828.

The subject of German papers in Maryland is an unex-

[113] See op. cit., p. 137.

[114] For fuller details, see my bibliography.

[115] I owe the material for this biographical sketch to the courtesy of Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver of Germantown, one of Weygandt's descendants.

plored one. Only two copies of the five German papers which are known to have existed in Maryland before 1801 have been located. The names of only three of the five have been definitely established. Absolutely nothing is known of Henry Dulheuer and his Baltimore paper of 1786, except the advertisement in the *Maryland Journal* of June 16, 1786. Matthias Bärtgis, the Frederick publisher, began printing in that town as early as 1774.[116] In 1776 he was also operating a press in Lancaster.[117] We know nothing of the characteristics of his German papers. Johann Gruber's *Westliche Correspondenz* of Hagerstown probably supported the Anti-federalists, because it is called *Die Hägerstauner Demokratische Wochenschrift.*[118] Samuel Saur's Baltimore paper was presumably neutral in the political controversy. Unless Saur completely changed his viewpoint, he certainly did not support the Anti-federalists with their reputation of being free-thinkers.

There were three post-revolutionary publications in Pennsylvania which can hardly be considered newspapers, but which should be discussed briefly, because they were periodical publications issued by the newspaper firms. They were *Der General Post-Bothe,* published in Philadelphia in 1790; the *Philadelphisches Magazin,* published in Philadelphia in 1798; and *Das neue monatliche Readinger Magazin,* published in Reading in 1799. None of them remained in existence more than six months.

The aim of the first publication was to give to the Germans more information about the history and the events of the old world, and also to aid their development in their

[116] See Seidensticker, op. cit., p. 87.

[117] Seidensticker, op. cit., p. 95.

[118] NUR 530. Or does this mean that there were two German papers at Hagerstown?

new home. Within a short time, however, the contents of the little semi-weekly publication were composed almost exclusively of a history of the world from the earliest times. Since there were only three hundred and fifty subscribers,[119] the paper was discontinued at the end of June, 1790. The editor, C. C. Reiche, a native of Berlin, had come to America in 1787 or 1788.[120] He had the degree of Master of Arts, having studied at Frankfurt an der Oder, at Halle[121] and in Saxony.[120] He died on December 11, 1790, at the age of fifty.

The Philadelphia magazine and the Reading magazine were published respectively by the publishers of the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* and the Reading *Adler*. The contents of the magazines may be judged from the following table of contents of the first issue of the Reading magazine:[122]

(1) Die Staatsverfassung der vereinigten Americanischen Staaten.
(2) Art Grundbeeren-Brod zu backen.
(3) Kraft des Caffees von Eicheln.
(4) Vom Ackerbau.
(5) Philosophisches Gespräch.
(6) Die Edelfrau unter Mördern.
(7) Charlotte Ormond.

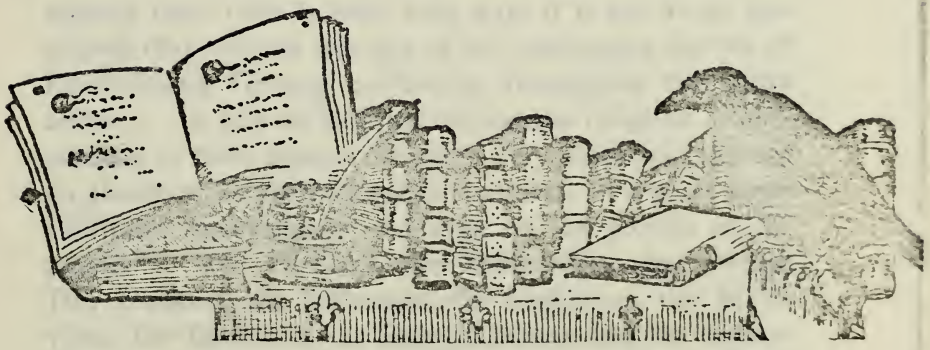
Poesie.

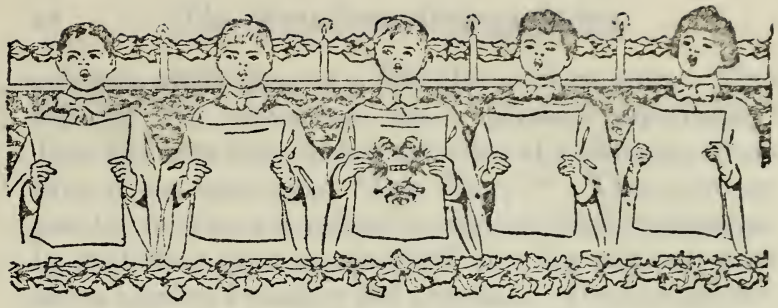
(8) Auf die Zerstörung der Bastille.
(9) Das fromme Mädchen.
(10) Die unzeitige Kur.
(11) Lasz der Jugend Sonnenschein, etc.

[119] GP 45.
[120] PC_2 23.
[121] GP. 20.
[122] A 114 ff.

(12) Anecdoten.
(13) Politisches Register.

For a complete statistical presentation of the newspapers rapidly surveyed in this introductory chapter, the reader is referred to the tables and bibliography at the close of this investigation.





CHAPTER II.

THE RELIGION AND THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

SINCE many of the Germans who came to the New World in the eighteenth century left their native country because they were not allowed the liberty of worshiping their God in their own way, it is not at all surprising that religion was one of the dominating factors of Pennsylvania German civilization throughout the entire century. In fact we find that the various religious denominations or their pastors exerted a very powerful influence on almost all of the educational ventures, on a great many charitable undertakings and even on the politics of the period.[123] The Dunkers, the Mennonites, the Seventh Day Dunkers, the Reformed, the Lutherans, the Moravians, the Catholics, the Schwenkfelders and the Separatists are mentioned in the newspapers, the last two, however, receiving only passing mention.[124]

The Dunkers and the Mennonites have many beliefs in common. Saur's paper, as the great Dunker organ, is the

[123] For a discussion of the activities of the ministers in these fields, see Chapters III, IV, VIII.

[124] The English and German Quakers are not differentiated in the papers.

only one which gives us a fair idea of these sects. They believed that conversion was a personal experience.[125] They had very little faith in the value of a physician whom Saur at one time called "Doc Thor."[126] They were opposed to lawyers and refused to institute legal proceedings. In 1746 Saur gave an account[127] of a law suit over poor fences between a minister and a layman. He declared that poor fences were often the beginning of disputes, and that the lawyers laughed at the Germans for working so hard and then willingly sacrificing their savings for such slight reasons. No Dunker, he added, as long as he remained a member of the denomination, ever started a law suit against any person. In describing the terrible conditions of the immigrants in 1745, Saur in his quaint phraseology said, "Solte der alte Cain zu unserer Zeit einen perfecten Lawyer und Geld genug haben, er solte beweisen, er hätte den Abel nicht einmal gesehen."[128] In 1760 the second Saur reported that when Georgia was settled it was decided that no negroes, no lawyers and no rum should be brought into the new colony. If these three things had been excluded by law from Pennsylvania at the time of its settlement, many godless actions would have been prevented.[129]

Another noteworthy characteristic of these so-called sectarians was their policy of non-resistance. They desired to live at peace with everybody, with friends as well as hostile neighbors. In 1748 Saur announced[130] that he had published four articles proving that war, robbery, murder, revenge and defense were un-Christian. Several years

[125] S 79.
[126] S 81.
[127] S 77.
[128] S 55.
[129] S 3–28–60.
[130] S 92.

later[131] he reported that the constable of a certain township had selected a one-armed man as his assistant, because the inhabitants required no strong man to preserve order, all of them being Quakers and Mennonites. Since the sectarians believed in a literal interpretation of the Biblical command, "Love your enemies, and pray for them which persecute you," they naturally were opposed to all wars and to all military preparations even if for defense only. Saur's activity during the French and Indian War will be discussed in another connection,[132] but several instances may here be introduced to show his hostility to "militarism." In 1748 he explained that the difference between a privateer and a pirate consisted simply in this, that the former committed robbery and murder sanctioned by the government, while the latter committed them without such sanction; but, he added, both were alike in eternity.[133] Two months later he announced that five companies of volunteer militia had been mustered out of service and that they could not expect any reward either from God or from men.[134] Samuel Saur published long articles in his *Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift* in order to prove by the Bible that war was contrary to God's will and was the result of sin.[135]

This attitude toward war produced much trouble between these sects and their neighbors. In the fall of 1757 some Dunkers who lived on an advanced frontier line in Virginia were massacred by the Indians.[136] Since they had not made any preparations to defend themselves against the hostile Indians who were known to be in the vicinity,

131 S 142.
132 See Chapter VIII.
133 S 100.
134 S 102,
135 CW 122, 125, 126, 129, 134, 137.
136 S 213.

the English suspected them of treason and consequently gave them no military protection. The Indians, on the other hand, naturally regarded them as enemies, because they were white men living in an English colony. Thus, misunderstood by both parties, they fell as martyrs to their convictions. In the next year the aged Saur was summoned before General Forbes because he was accused of having printed something unfavorable to the English government.[137]

The newspapers contain very little about the famous Seventh Day Dunkers of the Ephrata cloister, a group of people which has been well described by Seidensticker, Sachse and others. On June 23, 1743, when the governor of the province visited the cloister, the brothers and the sisters sang in a four part chorus. On this occasion the governor and his party also viewed the rare pictures in the cloister.[138] In 1746 five members were compelled to leave the monastery because they had bought a bell without the consent of the "Father." At about the same time the others closed the sawmill and the papermill which they operated, and disposed of their cows, oxen, horses, wagons, clocks and bells. They also refused to buy and sell any more wheat and linseed. All these changes were made because it had been rumored that the cloister people were becoming mere merchants.[139] When Conrad Beissel, the founder and leader of the community, was buried in 1768, more than seven hundred people attended the funeral.[140]

Although the Mennonites and the Dunkers attempted to live at peace with all men, Saur's newspaper never

[137] S 219.
[138] S 49.
[139] S 70.
[140] M 339.

neglected to give accounts of the dissensions which arose in other denominations and to describe the shameful actions of some of their ministers.[141] He portrayed a deplorable state of affairs in the ministerial ranks of the Lutherans and the Reformed. Unquestionably he did an injustice to these denominations. He may not have printed any false accounts about them, but he certainly, to a large extent, neglected mentioning the good qualities of the Lutherans, the Reformed and the Moravians—a fact which must be kept in mind.

The Lutherans and the Reformed, the two largest German denominations, always lived in harmony in America. Although to a certain extent differing in doctrine, the difference between the two denominations was not so great as between them and the sectarians. The two denominations insisted on an educated clergy and were not averse to military service. Since it was almost impossible to secure a sufficient number of educated ministers of any standing from the old country, Pennsylvania became the gathering place of clergymen who could not obtain charges in Germany because of immoral conduct. The pious German settlers, eager for regular ministers, often elected the first educated man who came to their church, without asking for certificates or recommendations. Although a warning[142] was sent out from Lancaster in 1750 to the various churches that they should select no minister without proper credentials, conditions did not improve and Saur continued to find many justifiable reasons for attacking the ministerial failings. As early as 1744 he attacked the Lutherans because they wanted to exclude all non-University men from

[141] We may almost term his publication a Dunker missionary paper.
[142] S 124.

the ministry.[143] He said such action was contrary to the charter of Pennsylvania. The next year, when some ministers asserted that his edition of the Bible was not correct, he retorted that they made this charge because he had accused them of adultery.[144] He added that they might consider themselves fortunate for his having refused to institute a law suit. In 1746 his paper charged the Reformed minister of Lancaster, the Reverend Caspar Schnorr, with having been so intoxicated as to fall from his horse.[145] Subsequently, when this minister was compelled to resign on account of lying, drunkenness and adultery,[146] he began to preach at other places, denying the accusations until Conrad Weiser and others proved them against him. Saur attacked the Lutheran ministers as well as the Reformed. In 1753 he printed a communication charging the Reverend Andrä, the Lutheran minister of the old Goshenhoppen church, with being a drunkard and an adulterer.[147] He grew sarcastic when announcing in 1754 the death of Reverend Andrä, who had in the meantime taken charge of the Germantown Lutheran Church. He said the late minister was a poet, especially when drunk.[148] In giving an account of three ministers who were continually fighting, viz., Reverend Jonas Witzler of Germantown, Reverend Wartemann of Reading and Reverend Ohrendorff of Tolpehocken, Saur said he was publishing this story in the hope that it would teach his countrymen the

[143] S 49.

[144] S 63. Although the denominations of these ministers are not specifically stated, they were undoubtedly Lutherans and Reformed.

[145] S 70.

[146] S 113.

[147] S 7-1-53.

[148] S 164.

danger of selecting as a minister any rascal who happened to come from Germany.[149]

Saur seemed to take especial delight in giving full space to the church quarrels. In 1749[150] the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia refused to elect as their permanent minister the Reverend Schlatter, one of the organizers of the German Reformed Church of America. A few months later, when the majority of the congregation chose the Reverend Steiner, Reverend Schlatter refused to leave.[151] Saur gave a most amusing account[152] of the church services at which both ministers attempted to win possession of the field. On January 28, 1750, after Steiner had commenced to preach, Schlatter entered the church and interrupted him by saying, "Ich gebiete euch an Gottes Staat, dasz ihr von meinem Stuhl herunter kommen solt." Saur's narrative continues with the statement that Steiner did not accept Schlatter to be God's ambassador and remained standing. When Schlatter, having taken his position in front of the pulpit, attempted to begin preaching, Steiner's adherents began to sing the one hundred and fortieth psalm, "Errett' mich, o mein lieber Herre von Menschen arg und bös." When Steiner began the Lord's prayer, Schlatter's party interrupted him in the middle of it by starting a hymn. Thereupon Schlatter tried to speak again, but the opposing party sang "Sie dencken nur auf Buben Stücken." In this way the Steiner party sang six times and the adherents of Schlatter eighteen times during the course of the next two hours. A month later a neutral board of six persons, chosen by the two

[149] S 11-1-53.
[150] S 8-1-49.
[151] S 116.
[152] S 2-1-50.

sides, decided that the Schlatter party might retain the church, but that they would be obliged to pay the debts contracted by the other party. This board, as Saur says approvingly, contained no judge, no lawyer and no minister, but was composed of five Quakers and one High Church man.[153]

We should notice, however, that Saur never attacked Schlatter's private life. When the latter set sail for Germany early in 1751, Saur said his great mistake had been in not taking his elders and his deacons more completely into his confidence. Saur was Schlatter's bitter opponent in the charity school movement of 1754–1757,[154] because the former believed that the schools had been organized for the express purpose of anglicizing the Germans. When Schlatter was appointed chaplain of the fourth batallion in 1757, Saur commented, "Wan er auch zugleich ihr Seel Sorger seyn will, und sie in Christliche Zucht und Ordnung bringen: Oder in die Nachfolge Jesu einführen will, so hat er gewiszlich ein recht schweres Amt auf sich genommen."[155]

Saur also gave an account of the schism in the Lutheran church of Germantown in 1753 when the congregation dismissed Reverend Handschuh by a vote of two hundred to fifteen.[156] As the minority followed the minister, Saur exclaimed that one part of the congregation had the minister and the other part had the church building.[157] Later in the year the infamous Reverend Andrä, mentioned above, was elected pastor by the majority, while the minor-

[153] S 118.
[154] See Chapter IV.
[155] S 4–16–57.
[156] S 154.
[157] S 4–1–53.

ity began to plan the erection of another church.[158] Gradually the church and ministerial scandals ceased. Miller announced one occurrence in his *Staatsbote* of 1763, viz., that Reverend Friedrich Rothenbühler had been deposed by the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia.[159] Although this is the last removal of which I have found an account in the newspapers, we may well believe that dissensions still occurred sporadically.

Although Saur devoted much space to the scandals and dissensions in the Lutheran and the Reformed churches, he also expressed a desire for more tolerance among the various sects and denominations. On April 29, 1749, a Reformed minister, Reverend Johann Boehm, died. Since no minister of the denomination could arrive in time to conduct the funeral services, the Mennonite "teacher" or minister, Martin Kolb, preached the sermon. Saur commented[160] on this as follows: "Wan solches und dergleichen ohne Not gebräuchlich und gemein wird, so wird aller partheyliche Neid und Wiederigkeit ein Ende nehmen. Wie schön wirds ein mahl seyn wenn nur ein Hirt und nur eine Herde seyn wird? Bisz dahin Geduld." Again in 1753 he praised the Reformed minister, the Reverend Zubly, of Charlestown, South Carolina, who was holding evangelistic services in Philadelphia and was invited by all the churches, the two divisions of the Presbyterians, the Lutherans, the Reformed of both parties, the Baptists, the Separatists and the Schwenkfelders. Eleven ministers heard him at one time. Saur could not refrain from adding that it was fortunate that the Reverend Zubly did not find it necessary to study his sermons or to write them out,

[158] S 156.
[159] M 83.
[160] S 108.

because he would have had no time to do it. He did not go to places where he would be able to rest six days and twenty hours per week.[161]

As I have mentioned before, the Lutherans and the Reformed demanded specially educated ministers. This rule, so bitterly opposed by Saur, caused these two denominations to become the leaders in the social development of the Pennsylvania Germans. Their ministerial leaders, as well-educated men, saw distinctly the crying need of better educational facilities. We find them supporting and encouraging every movement for the establishment of colleges for the Germans.[162] They also often formed the connecting link between the Germans and the other colonists in the political field.[163] They were likewise the founders of numerous charitable organizations.[164]

The patriarch of the Lutheran church in America, Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg, who had been himself a student at Göttingen and Halle,[165] sent his three sons to the latter place to study for the ministry. Two of them, Peter and Friedrich August, later left the ministry to serve their country in other fields.[166] The third one, Heinrich, became pastor of the Lutheran church at Lancaster and, in 1787, the first president of Franklin College at that place.[167] Two Lutheran ministers of Philadelphia, the Reverend J. C. Kunze and the Reverend J. H. C. Helmuth, were the moving spirits of the German department of the University of Pennsylvania from 1780 to 1786.[167]

[161] S 157.
[162] See Chapter IV.
[163] See Chapter VIII.
[164] See Chapter III.
[165] See "Hallesche Nachrichten."
[166] See Chapter VIII.
[167] See Chapter IV.

These same men had charge of Steiner's paper for about two years.[168] The Reverend Friedrich Valentin Melsheimer, a Lutheran minister, was chosen professor of Latin, Greek and German at Franklin College in 1787.[167] Reverend Görring, the Lutheran minister at York, was editor of the York *Volksberichter*.[168]. These men, in addition to Reverend Handschuh, who was teacher of French from 1755 to 1758 at the academy which later became the University of Pennsylvania, and who was also for a time editor of Franklin and Armbrüster's *Philadelphische Zeitung*,[168] gave the Lutherans a most predominating influence in the development of the Pennsylvania Germans. The Reformed ministers apparently did not exert so much influence. Besides the Reverend Schlatter's interest in the charity schools, I have found only one minister of the denomination who was prominent either as an educator or as a statesman. This was the Reverend William Händel, the Reformed pastor at Lancaster, who was elected vice-president of Franklin College at the time of its organization in 1787.[169]

The Lutherans and the Reformed erected many church buildings in the last two decades of the century. The congregations inserted advertisements in the newspapers announcing the laying of corner stones or the dedication services of the churches. Thus in the nine years between June, 1789, and June, 1798, the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* announced the building of five Lutheran, two Reformed and four union (Lutheran and Reformed) churches, most of which were located in Berks County.[170]

[168] See Chapter I.

[169] See Chapter IV.

[170] It must be remembered that the erection of these churches does not necessarily indicate the organization of new congregations. The old congregations were simply building new places of worship.

The activities of the Zion Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia deserve special mention, because this congregation not only built one of the finest church edifices in America, but also displayed an active interest in charity and education. From a full-page article by F. A. Mühlenberg in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* of January 13, 1795, we learn that the congregation was organized in 1742, and that the first church building (Saint Michael's Church) was erected shortly afterwards. By 1760 the congregation also possessed a schoolhouse, a parsonage and a cemetery. In 1766 the second church building (Zion's Church) was begun. Its dimensions were one hundred and eight feet in length and eighty feet in width. This was the building which was called in 1790 "one of the finest, if not the finest, building in Philadelphia."[171] It was dedicated June 25, 1769.[172] The land on which the church was built cost fifteen hundred pounds, while the church itself was erected at a cost of eleven thousand pounds.[173] In 1778 the British used the building as a hospital. After they left the city the congregation was obliged to spend two thousand pounds to repair the interior of the church, including the installation of new pews. Between 1780 and 1790 much money was spent by the church for charitable purposes.[174]

In 1790 David Tanneberg,[175] of Lititz, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, built for the church the largest pipe organ in America.[176] The organ was twenty-four feet long, eight feet wide and twenty-seven feet high. Standing

[171] NUL 168; PC_2 4.

[172] M 389.

[173] A communication in PC_2 366 says the total cost was 15,000 pounds.

[174] See Chapters III and IV.

[175] See Chapter VII.

[176] This detailed description is found in NUL 168, PC_2 4.

in front of it, the spectator could see more than one hundred pipes, some of which were sixteen feet high. There were almost two thousand pipes in the interior. On the top of the organ was a representation of the sun rising out of the clouds and dividing them with its rays. To the right and the left of the sun were two eagles which were flying toward it and bearing scrolls with the inscriptions, "Die auf den Herrn harren, fahren auf wie die Adler!" Beside each of the eagles there was an angel. The one carried the gospel and the other the sealed book, while both had trumpets in their hands. The cost of the entire organ was three thousand five hundred pounds.[177] It was dedicated on Sunday and Monday, October 10 and 11, 1790. For this occasion the Reverend Helmuth, the pastor, had composed special and suitable hymns and had them printed.

In the next years the congregation built a schoolhouse in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, which was also to be used as a place of worship by the old and infirm of that vicinity.[177] On December 26, 1794, the large church with its magnificent organ was destroyed by fire.[178] The following poem appeared in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* of January 9, 1795, under the title of "Gedanken auf den Ruinen der Zions-Kirche":

Hier weine segensvolle Güsse,
  Betrübtes Herz! auf Zion hin;
Denn hier betreten deine Füsse
  Den Tempel Gottes im Ruin;
Wo sonst des Himmels Quelle flosz.
Und dich mit Heil und Trost begosz!

[177] PC, 370.
[178] PC, 366.

Wie oft empfand ich hier die Liebe,
  Des, der die ganze Welt erschuf,
Ich fühlte seine Gnadentriebe
  Bey seiner Knechte mildem Ruf,
Und weinend schwur ich ihm allein,
Und ihm, auf ewig treu zu seyn.

Holdselig Wort von Jesu Leiden!
  Wie rührend fülltest du mein Herz!
Du banntest alle eiteln Freuden,
  Du scheuchtest allen Seelen Schmerz
Wenn Jesu Knecht aus Jesu Buch,
Dich thränend hier im Munde trug.

O H———h,[179] deine holde Stimme,
Die kindlich, doch mit Ernste rief;
Die risz mich hier vom starren Grimme
  Des Feindes, da ich ruhig schlief;
Die trieb mich erst zum Beten an—
Gott lohne dich, O Gottesmann!

Und du gelasz' ner Diener Gottes,
  O Sch———![180] beruhigtest den Geist,
Da mich der Greuel alles Spottes,
  Oft tief in Traurigkeit verweis't:
An dieser Stelle gab dein Mund
Der Seele Trost und fester Grund.

Hier war's, wo du mir von der Krone,
  Die unaufhörlich ewig währt,
O theurer K———e![181] dem zu Lohne,
  Der Jesu dient, so schön belehrt,
Dasz ich die Sünde nun verschwur,
Und thränend rief: Die Krone nur!

Und diese sonst so frohe Stelle,
  Wo jeder Segen sich ergosz;
Wo Jesu Christi Liebes-Quelle
  Vom Munde seiner Diener flosz;
Wo mich Gebet, Music, Gesang,
So oft zu süszen Thränen zwang!

[179] Reverend Handschuh.
[180] Reverend Schulze.
[181] Reverend Kunze.

Die ist dahin—Ach, meine Sünden!
  Die halfen auch den grausen Brand
Des Zornes Himmels zu entzünden,
  Der diesen Tempel uns entwand!
Ich schwur so oft ihm treu zu seyn
Und blieb es nicht—O Jammer, Nein!

Doch, Herr! du zürnest stets voll Liebe,
  Du willst wir sollen glücklich seyn,
Du folgtest deinem Liebestriebe,
  Und schlugest hier mit Ruthen drein:
Drum, Herr! wir kommen nun heran,
Wir hören dich—O nimm uns an!

For almost two years the Lutherans held their services in the Reformed church of Philadelphia. On November 18, 1796, the officers of the Lutheran church publicly thanked the Reformed congregation for their kindness. The address and the response are printed in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* of November 22, 1796. From this account we learn that the erection of the new church was so far advanced that the services would be held in it on and after November 27. We learn further that the Reformed congregation had raised a subscription of several hundred pounds to aid the Lutherans, although they themselves were planning to build a large, comfortable and expensive schoolhouse.

It is unfortunate for my purpose that there are comparatively few references to the Moravians in the newspapers. From other sources,[182] however, we know that the Moravian leader, Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, came to America in 1741 and attempted the following year to unite all the German religious denominations of the province into one body. Unfortunately only one newspaper copy of these years has been located.

[182] For example, Faust's "German Element in the U. S.," Vol. I, p. 126.

The Moravians always insisted that they were Lutherans, while the regular Lutheran ministers refused to acknowledge them as such, with the result that acrimonious disputes arose. In 1745 and 1746 the Lutheran congregation at Lancaster was served by the Reverend Nyberg, a native of Sweden, who exhibited strong Moravian sympathies. In the ensuing law suit Nyberg's adherents were defeated and were compelled to relinquish the church edifice to the orthodox Lutherans.[153] Before the case had been decided Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg preached in the church, although, according to his opponents,[154] he had previously promised not to do so. His friends, the deacons and elders of the church, however, replied that he conducted services in the church at the special request of the church members.[155] In the Tulpehocken Lutheran church a somewhat similar dispute occurred in 1747.[156] Because the Moravians did not refuse to bear arms and to institute law suits, Saur attacked them in his paper whenever the opportunity offered. In 1746 he claimed[157] that the fact that they participated in wars in Germany proved that they were no Christians. In 1750 he reported that they were now divided into three groups, those that had previously left the denomination, those that were put under the ban, and the Count with his three brethren, who were to be considered the real congregation of the Saviour.[158]

The sect was famous for its educational and missionary zeal. They established elementary schools at various places in the rural districts before 1750. For instance, in

[153] § 68.
[154] § 70.
[155] § 71.
[156] § 87.
[157] § 71.
[158] § 2-1-50.

1745 or 1746 they opened one at *Falckeners Schwamm,* near Philadelphia.[189] After the war they had an academy for girls at Bethlehem and one for boys at Nazareth.[190] In 1790 they were conducting an academy for girls in Philadelphia.[191] The Moravian minister of Lancaster took part in the dedication exercises of Franklin College in 1787,[190] thus giving additional proof that the denomination was interested in encouraging higher education among the Germans. We learn but little of the Moravian missionary endeavors from the newspapers. When Kammerhof, one of the Moravian leaders, died in Bethlehem in 1751, Saur declared that he had attempted to win the good will of the Indians by presenting silver armbands to their chiefs and by erecting a blacksmith shop for them.[192] In 1755, during the French and Indian War, the Moravians' little missionary settlement at Gnadenhütten, situated about thirty miles north of Bethlehem on the Lehigh River, was attacked and burned to the ground by hostile Indians.[193] The natives, however, were usually well disposed toward the Moravians. For instance, a body of Iroquois chiefs and warriors on their way to Philadelphia stopped at Bethlehem on March 9, 1792. On the following day they were welcomed by the members of the "Society for the Spreading of the Gospel among the Heathen." Two persons, a man and a woman, addressed the Indians, and two chiefs responded.[194]

In one respect at least the Moravians were similar to the Baptists of the Ephrata community. They also oper-

[189] S 71.
[190] See Chapter IV.
[191] NUR 72.
[192] S 132.
[193] S 12–1–55, S 187, 188.
[194] CW 72, GZ_2 93, NUL 253.

ated mills and kept cattle. After the Gnadenhütten massacre in 1755 it was reported that six hundred persons in Bethlehem and two hundred orphans in Nazareth had been obtaining most of their bread, butter and meat from the destroyed settlement.[195] In 1766 an advertisement appeared in the papers announcing that the Bethlehem mills for the preparation of hemp and millet and for oil pressing were now in operation, and that those for making bran, barley, groats and oatmeal, and for grinding spelt would be completed during the course of the summer.[196]

In the eighteenth century the German Catholics in Pennsylvania were numerically unimportant. In 1757 they numbered only about three thousand; that is, approximately three per cent. of the total number of Germans.[197] As we shall see in a later chapter,[198] they planned to open a German academy in Philadelphia in 1796. In the last decade of the century the denomination erected a church in Reading, the corner stone of which was laid on August 17, 1791.[199] The dedication services were held on April 28, 1793.[200]

The foregoing facts sufficiently illustrate the deep-rooted religious spirit of the Pennsylvania Germans. Additional evidence can be found in numerous papers. For example, beginning with March 22, 1768, Henrich Miller usually published one or more poems in his paper every week. It is significant that many of them were of a religious nature. The post bellum papers which conducted such a "Dichter-Stelle" also favored poems with religious themes.

[195] S 187.
[196] M 217.
[197] S 184.
[198] See Chapter IV.
[199] NUR 130.
[200] NUR 218.

As may be imagined, free-thinkers and atheists were monstrous creatures in the eyes of these pious Germans. I have found no record that any of the colonial German immigrants were unbelievers. After the war the Federalist publishers sometimes attacked their Anti-federalist opponents, claiming that they were free-thinkers and deists.[201] However, instead of proving that the Germans were losing their simple faith, these attacks simply show how detestable unbelief was to the rank and file of them. There is hardly any doubt that the Federalists emphasized the well-known deistical tendencies of some of the Anti-federalist leaders (*e.g.*, Jefferson) for the purpose of discrediting the party among the Germans. In fact, there are not half a dozen cases of so-called heresy among the Pennsylvania Germans mentioned in the eighteenth century German American papers. Probably the only conspicuous case is the one recorded in Dauphin County in 1799.[202] Andreas Kraus, who had been in this country for only a short time, was convicted of blasphemy by the Dauphin County court. He confessed that he had said, "Christus ist ein verdammt Hurenkind und wann Christus der Sohn Gottes ist, so hat Gott mit seiner Tochter gehuret."

In common with many colonists of other nationalities, the Germans were superstitious. Many of them believed in spooks and witches and had great faith in the efficacy of pow-wowing. These superstitions were vigorously attacked by the newspapers and the better educated people. In 1768[203] Henrich Miller ridiculed the story that a woman who had been buried for sixteen weeks had appeared again on earth in order to tell the living that she

[201] *e.g.*, AS 119.
[202] DP 92.
[203] M 335.

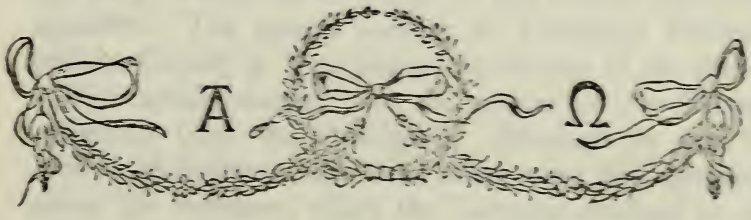
had not been buried like her forefathers. The students of the German department of the University of Pennsylvania satirized in a dialogue the belief in witches and spooks.[204] The Lancaster and the Reading papers frequently published articles attacking the prevalent superstitions.[205] For instance, the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* of March 18, 1789, related the story of a man who was cheated by a certain person who pretended he could cure the man's horse by means of pow-wowing. Despite all these attempts to teach the Germans the folly of such beliefs, it is apparent that the efforts were not entirely successful, for many rural Pennsylvania Germans still retain their belief in spirits, witches and pow-wowing.

With a deeply religious spirit and a strong inclination toward superstition, we might expect to find extreme religious intolerance among the Pennsylvania Germans. This is not the case, however. As we have seen, even in the period between 1740 and 1760 there were men who desired a closer union of all Protestant denominations, in spite of the fact that the various sects were often opposed to one another. The petty antagonisms had largely vanished before the last decade of the century. Then the Moravians began to work in coöperation with the Lutherans and the Reformed, who had always lived in amity and harmony. When the Moravians dedicated the new organ which had been built for their church at Lancaster, the closing services were held in the Lutheran church of that place.[206] Whether the Mennonites and Dunkers were ever close friends of the other Protestant bodies is very doubtful.

[204] PC 182.
[205] See NUL 52, 107, 130, NUR 1, 22, 47, 184, et al.
[206] DP 56.

Although complete toleration had not been achieved at the end of the century, the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancāster Zeitung* in 1788[207] formulated the rule that a man should be allowed to think in peace about God as he pleased, but that he should not be permitted to publish his thoughts if he was a free-thinker. We could hardly imagine Saur or even Miller making such a liberal concession.

[207] NUL 43.



CHAPTER III

CHARITIES AND EXTRAVAGANCE ORGANIZATIONS

THERE was nothing that [illegible] of the Pennsylvania Germans than their [illegible] liberality toward those in need or distress. When the call for help [illegible] all denominations and classes [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible] with each other in alleviating the sufferings of the [illegible]. They [illegible] only [illegible] of their [illegible] possessions, but also [illegible] the causes of the distress.

Almost from the beginning of German immigration to the New World the sufferings of the poorer class were apparent. The second number of Franklin's Philadelphische Zeitung of 1732 [illegible] a ship captain charged with the [illegible] of two German emigrants from the Palatinate. Although he was acquitted, there must have been some cause for complaint about the treatment which the Germans received at the hands of the captains, even at the time when the number of immigrants was still comparatively small.

When it was discovered that many of the poor German peasants could be persuaded to come to America, large numbers of men proceeded to the old country to induce others to leave their homes. These agents, who were known as "newlanders," generally received a commission from the ship companies for every person they succeeded

in bringing on shipboard. In 1749 Saur said it was reported that the newlanders received half a doubloon[208] for each passenger.[209] Since many of the agents and ship captains were in the business only to make money, they were utterly unscrupulous, and deceived and cheated the ignorant and confiding peasants whenever possible. The newlanders often pretended that they were rich merchants in Philadelphia and possessed vessels of their own, or that they had houses in Germantown and farms in the country.[210] The Germans were thus led to believe that the newlanders' representatives would meet them in America and would offer them the opportunity of earning sufficient money to pay for their passage. Eager to arrive in the country where everybody was free and wealthy, they went aboard the ships often without even signing a contract.

The long voyage in the sailing vessels, which was tedious and uncomfortable even when conditions were favorable, became for the German emigrants often a veritable martyrdom. The conditions pictured in Saur's paper are almost beyond human comprehension. The overcrowding of the ships, the unsanitary conditions and the insufficient food for the passengers frequently caused the vessels to become charnel houses. On one ship four hundred persons set sail from Europe in the fall of 1743. On the voyage insufficient rations were distributed. Those who desired more food were compelled to buy it from the crew. Since many of the passengers were too poor to do this, they starved to death. On one occasion, when a starving man begged for a little flour, his sack was filled with sand and coal. When

[208] A doubloon—five dollars.

[209] S 112.

[210] S 113.

the vessel arrived at Philadelphia a few more than fifty persons were alive.[211] It was estimated that two thousand Germans died on the voyage to America in 1749.[212] In one case the passengers were not permitted to land immediately, because the ship was full of a disease which had killed half of the immigrants.[213] On June 5, 1752, a ship anchored at Philadelphia with nineteen Germans on board, the miserable remnant of two hundred who had embarked in Europe.[214] Such conditions sometimes drove the passengers to mutiny.[215]

When the Germans arrived in America their condition was frequently not much improved. If they were poor or had no well-to-do friends, they were compelled to sell themselves for a number of years to people who in return paid their passage money. This system of redemptioning, as it was called, was in itself not particularly unjust, but so many abuses arose that it became a public scandal. In the first place, many Germans, as mentioned before, came to America in the belief that they would be met by the representatives of the newlanders, who would furnish them opportunities for work, so that they could earn the expenses of the voyage in a short time. When they arrived they were obliged to sell themselves to people who were utter strangers to them. This sudden transition from independence to servitude undoubtedly created unspeakable hardship. The time of servitude was often considerably lengthened because the survivors had to pay the passage money of those who died at sea. They were at times required to

[211] S 55.
[212] S 2-1-50.
[213] S 112.
[214] S 145.
[215] S 112.

pay even for the food which the dead would have bought.[216] Sometimes the captains put into a southern port, where they could sell the passengers into a servitude of four or five years instead of landing them at Philadelphia, where many of them had friends willing to pay the expenses of the voyage.[217] Many chests containing the personal property of the immigrants were broken open and rifled while at sea,[218] so that even those who had some possessions when they embarked found themselves destitute on their arrival. One of the most deplorable aspects of the system of redemptioning in the early days was the breaking up of families. Children of a tender age were sold by unscrupulous captains without the knowledge of their parents, who in some cases were sick on board the ship. In Saur's paper of November 16, 1745, for instance, there were two advertisements by persons desiring to know the whereabouts of their children, who had been sold without their consent or knowledge.[219]

In order to better the lot of these German immigrants, the older Christoph Saur used all the influence which he possessed as publisher of a widely read paper. As we have seen, he revealed prevalent conditions in long articles. It was in one of these accounts[220] that he used the sentence quoted in the preceding chapter, "Solte der alte Cain zu unserer Zeit einen perfecten Lawyer und Geld genug haben,

[216] S 55, S 112.

[217] S 112.

[218] S 114.

[219] Not all of the German immigrants were badly treated during the voyage. For instance, in 1749, Saur said concerning the passengers of three ships which had just arrived from Rotterdam, "Sie sind auch menschlich gehalten worden." In 1753 he praised the owners of a ship who had strictly observed their contract.

[220] S 55.

er solte beweisen, er hätte den Abel nicht einmal gesehen." He said this in connection with a complaint that it was very difficult to obtain justice for the wretched immigrants. Again and again[221] Saur emphasized the necessity of having written contracts. In 1749 he advised the Germans in America to write to their friends in Germany who intended to emigrate and to inform them what they should do for their own protection.

His unrelenting crusade against the unscrupulous exploiters of the Germans was unquestionably one of the principal causes which in the winter of 1749–1750 finally moved the Quaker Assembly of Pennsylvania to enact laws which were intended to check the evil. One law[222] forbade the overcrowding of ships. By its provisions every passenger was entitled to a sleeping place which was at least six feet long and two feet wide. If the captain failed to observe this order, he was fined ten pounds for each passenger who did not have the legal amount of room. Half of this fine was given to the passenger and the remainder to the trustees of Province Island, which was used for the accommodation of sick immigrants. Philadelphia inspectors were ordered to examine the ships on arrival. The ship captains were required to make an inventory of the property of those who had died during the voyage.

Although Saur was pleased with this law, he immediately recognized the inadequacy of its provisions. In the issue of his paper which contained an account of the law he advised the Germans to make contracts with the captains so that the latter would be compelled to take care of their personal property, to bring them to the destination agreed upon and to provide berths for them in which they would

[221] S 112, 2–1–50, 1–1–55.
[222] S 2–1–50.

be able to sit up. Saur also urged the immigrants to demand receipts if they paid their fares in advance.

It is probable that not even the shrewd and wise old Dunker foresaw the many evasions of the law. The newlanders told the Germans that if they would not say "Ja! ja!" to the inspectors who asked them whether they had enough room and food during the voyage, they would be detained on board for four weeks, on account of a law suit which would follow. The fear of a longer detention on the uncomfortable vessel was often sufficient to silence the simple-minded Germans.[223] We can well imagine Saur's impotent grief when he published this item in 1752. Two years later he inquired in despair whether there were not one or two honest "Visitators" who would go on board the ships in order to see whether the terms of the contracts had been observed.[224]

From 1755 to 1764 very few Germans came to America on account of the dangers incident to the French and Indian War. In the fall of 1764 vessels with Germans began to arrive again. Miller had an advertisement in his paper of November 12 announcing the arrival of several hundred German servants who were for sale. About two months later[225] he reported that eleven ships had arrived from Rotterdam between August 8 and December 4, having two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight full fares, or (according to Miller's estimate) about three thousand people. With the reappearance of immigrants the former scenes of distress were repeated. In November, 1764, an appeal for help for the sick Germans in the hospital was published in the *Staatsbote*.[226]

[223] S 12-1-52.
[224] S 1-1-55.
[225] M 157.
[226] M 149.

At last some of the leading Germans of Philadelphia decided that the best way to ameliorate the conditions of the immigrants was to organize a society for the purpose of systematizing the work before them. On November 30, 1764, a meeting was held to organize a "Deutsche Gesellschaft."[227] The rules of the society were drawn up between this date and December 26, when a permanent organization was effected,[228] with Heinrich Keppele, a Philadelphia merchant, as president.[229] It was probably the first charitable organization among the Germans in America. The aim of the society was at least twofold; firstly to secure the enactment of more stringent laws relating to the living conditions during the sea voyage, and secondly to gather food, clothing and money for the help of the indigent immigrants on their arrival in Philadelphia. In January, 1765, it presented to the governor of the province an English translation of its constitution.[230] In 1766 the *Staatsbote* boasted that most of the immigrants were now assigned to other colonies because the Pennsylvania laws were too strict.[231] These laws had presumably been passed at the instigation of the society. That its second aim was not forgotten is amply proved by the treasurers' reports, which appeared regularly in the papers. Considerable sums of money were collected and disbursed in order to alleviate the misery of the immigrants. For example, in 1768 one township of Lancaster County sent six thou-

[227] M 153.

[228] M 155.

[229] Christopher Saur, the second, was not an officer or even a member of the society. Although the leading spirits were men who belonged to the denominations opposed to him, there is hardly any doubt that he gave his powerful support to the young organization.

[230] M 157.

[231] M 241.

sand pounds of flour and some money to the society.[232] The "Deutsche Gesellschaft" was incorporated on September 19, 1781, by an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly.[233] It broadened the scope of its activities by helping young men to obtain a college education.[234] It is still in existence at the present time, helping those that are in need of aid.

Despite all efforts, the lot of the redemptioners was often most wretched, because the laws were still not comprehensive enough. For instance, in 1767 the Germans were powerless to prevent the ship companies from raising the fare seven pounds for the immigrants, while the fare of the ordinary passengers remained unchanged. Not only was this an unjust discrimination, but it also forced the immigrants to remain on shipboard much longer because the inhabitants of the province hesitated to pay such a high price for their services.[235] This prolonged detention caused great distress, as we learn from an article in the *Staatsbote*,[236] which reported that the fifty persons not yet sold had at last been permitted to come on shore, but since the merchants in whose ship they had arrived gave them no food, they were walking through the streets with the children crying for bread. Even after somebody had paid the increased fares the privations of the immigrants did not cease, since they had to serve longer than in former times.[235]

The system of redemptioning was still in vogue after the War for Independence.[237] Although Kuhns says[238] the

[232] M 315.
[233] PC 23.
[234] See Chapter IV.
[235] M 306.
[236] M 309.
[237] See NUL 1–6, 12, 14, 109; DP 39; NUR 604.
[238] German and Swiss Settlements in Pennsylvania, p. 80.

worst cases of the abuse of the system occurred after the Revolution, the newspapers do not mention them. In fact it is highly improbable that the later cases were so shocking as those of the colonial days. It is quite certain that the abuses were less frequent during the later period.

When the Germans in America extended aid to the redemptioners and endeavored to remedy the flagrant abuses of the redemptioning system, they simply did for their relatives and countrymen what duty required. But, on occasion, they also gave their support to charitable and humanitarian enterprises, when they were not so directly concerned and when they could have easily withheld their support without creating much unfavorable comment. In 1751 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly to erect a hospital in Philadelphia for the indigent sick and insane.[239] In Saur's paper of August 16, 1751, he printed an appeal to the Germans for aid in this undertaking. The article urged that, although the Germans had to help their poor countrymen who arrived in America every year, they should also support the hospital. That this appeal was not without its effect is curiously proved by an address[240] delivered in February, 1794, before the Society for the Support of the Needy Poor in the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Philadelphia. This address gives a history of charity in Philadelphia. The speaker said that Mathias Koplin, a German, gave in 1751 a piece of land lying between Germantown and Philadelphia to the hospital. He attached one condition to the gift, namely, that he would not be required to go to Philadelphia every year to vote for the twelve directors or trus-

[239] S 133.

[240] Printed in full, PC: 277, 278.

tees of the hospital.[241] The letter (dated September 2, 1751) which Koplin wrote to Saur on the subject was read by the speaker.

When the French and Indian War broke out, the Indian allies of the French swarmed through the mountain passes of Pennsylvania, attacked with savage ruthlessness the frontier settlers and compelled the survivors to flee to the more densely inhabited parts of the colony. Without food and shelter and often without sufficient clothing, they were indeed wretched, pitiable specimens of humanity. Those Pennsylvania Germans who were not driven from their homes helped generously in providing for the refugees. In the fall of 1755 Lancaster County was crowded with fugitives in dire want. Then the Mennonites showed the kindly spirit which animated them by collecting several wagon loads of flour, meat and clothes for the unfortunate ones.[242] A month later there was even greater distress in Northampton County because many settlers fled to the Moravian towns of Bethlehem and Nazareth after they had heard of the Gnadenhütten massacre.[243] On learning of the condition of affairs, the Mennonites of Skippack, Montgomery County, immediately dispatched seven wagon loads of flour and other provisions to the Moravian settlements.[244] The Lutherans, the Reformed and the Schwenkfelders also collected and sent provisions.[245]

In 1791 Germans of Philadelphia organized a "Gesellschaft," which had the following aims: to aid its sick mem-

[241] This is thoroughly characteristic of the Mennonites and the Dunkers, who are always willing to give liberally for humanitarian purposes but usually dislike political responsibility.

[242] S 187.

[243] See Chapter II.

[244] S 188.

[245] S 2-1-56.

bers, to give them a decent burial and to help their widows and orphans.[246] Apparently it was a forerunner of our present-day lodges. In the winter of 1791–1792 Valentin Krug, a brewer of Lancaster, had the misfortune of losing all his possessions by fire. The people of the city immediately began to collect money in order to aid him in rebuilding his house and brewery.[247]

The Germans helped to alleviate the misery caused by the terrible yellow fever epidemics of 1793, 1797, 1798 and 1799 in Philadelphia. When almost all able-bodied persons, both rich and poor, were fleeing from the plague-stricken city in 1793, Johann Kühmle, an influential German druggist, remained to tend the sick,[248] risking his life as Stephen Girard did in the same outbreak of the scourge. He treated several hundred patients in the six or eight weeks during which the fever was at its worst.[249] In 1797 the people of Lancaster city and county sent to the poor of Philadelphia more than one thousand dollars in money and three hundred and seventy barrels and two hundred and twenty-three pounds of flour.[250] Again in 1798 it was announced that the people of Lancaster were aiding the fever-stricken mothers of Philadelphia.[251]

The various religious denominations undoubtedly provided for their poor, although the newspapers mentioned this form of charity very rarely. However, such aid was probably the most important and the most widespread, even if the least ostentatious. We find[252] that the Luth-

[246] PC$_2$ 53.
[247] NUR 154.
[248] PC$_2$ 254.
[249] PC$_2$ 256.
[250] DP 2.
[251] DP 42.
[252] PC$_2$ 277, 278.

eran congregation of Philadelphia held special collections prior to 1784 for its poor. Beginning with that year it set aside for the poor the collections of its evening prayer meetings after having deducted the cost of light. On February 1, 1790, the congregation organized "Die Gesellschaft zur Unterstützung der Hülfsbedürftigen Armen in der Deutsch Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinde." In four years the membership of this society had increased from fourteen to almost two hundred. In 1791 the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia started a similar society. In the winter of 1791–1792[253] the Lutherans bought fifty cords of wood to give to the poor and also helped the needy with money and bread.[254]

The German publishers were unanimously opposed to slavery. In 1760 the second Saur expressed the belief that it would have been conducive to the welfare of Pennsylvania if the importation of slaves had been forbidden at the time when the province was settled.[255] Almost a year later[256] he published a strong attack on the slave trade. The article opened by saying that Germans in America were beginning to buy slaves because they could not procure German redemptioners. Although they gave various reasons why they purchased slaves, none of the reasons would stand the test of the Golden Rule. In reality their greed was the only cause for the purchases. Up to that time Pennsylvania had been unprofitable territory for the slave dealers, because the Germans had opposed the traffic, but since some of them were now encouraging it, there was a rumor that three ships had departed for Africa.

[253] GZ_2 86.

[254] This was not done by the above mentioned society.

[255] S 3–28–60.

[256] S 250.

Presumably the manufacturers were the most frequent purchasers of slaves. They certainly inserted the largest number of advertisements in the papers about runaway slaves. Thus Georg Adam Weidner, of Berks County, who owned a brick kiln, offered rewards for runaway slaves in 1761[257] and in 1763,[258] and Henrich Wilhelm Stiegel, the owner of an iron foundry at Mannheim, Lancaster County, informed the public in 1763 that one of his[259] slaves had run away. Saur published Weidner's advertisement of 1761 in his paper. He appended, however, an editorial note in which he said he was amazed that the negro ran away barefooted and with poor clothes. If the masters had been doing what was right, many of the slaves would not have thought of running away; but greed is the root of all evil.

Toward the close of the century the protests against slavery became very common. In 1787 the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* published in installments the story of Walter Mifflin, a Quaker who had freed his slaves.[260] It was printed for the purpose of helping the anti-slavery cause. In 1788, one hundred years after the first protest against slavery by the German Quakers of Germantown, the Lutheran synod went on record against slavery.[261] Reiche in his "General Postbothe" told his readers that Congress could not abolish slavery, because such an act would give Congress the power to confiscate all property. Like original sin, we could not get rid of slav-

[257] S 7–3–61.
[258] M 94.
[259] M 94.
[260] NUL 7, 15, 16, 17.
[261] NUL 46.

ery entirely, but we should eliminate it as nearly as possible.[262]

In 1794 the following poem, with the title "Lied eines Negersclaven in America," was reprinted from the *Göttinger Musenalmanach*[263] of 1784 by the *Philadelphische Correspondenz*:[264]

1. Hinter'm Meeres-Strande,
Wo die Sonn' erwacht;
Fern, aus jenem Lande,
Bin ich hergebracht.

2. Raja, mein Gebieter,
Gab, um Feuertrank,
Einem weissen Wüter,
Mich auf Lebenslang,

3. Bin ein Mensch, wie Weisse,
Habe nichts gethan;
Plagen mich mit Fleisse,
Sehn als Thier mich an.

4. Lasten zum Erdrücken
Sind mir aufgelegt,
Blut färbt meinen Rücken,
Wenn die Geissel schlägt.

5. Nicht um sie zu ätzen
Duld' ich alle Pein;
Steine, die sie schätzen,
Tauschen sie drum ein.

6. Und heim lebt' ich friedlich!
Gegen jeden mild,
Theilt' ich gern und gütlich,
Was mein Pfeil erzielt.

7. Weib von Dir gerissen,
Dir geraubt bin ich!
Muszt den Gatten missen,
Härmst dich ab um mich.

[262] GP 27.
[263] Göttinger Musenalmanach, 1784, p. 88.
[264] PC_2 269.

8. Ach! und meiner Kleinen,
Meiner Kinder Noth!
Jammern jetzt und weinen,
Sind vielleicht schon todt.

9. Weisz, ihr fleht zu Gotte,
Dasz er günstig sey,
Thut ihr's nicht zum Spotte?
Weisse! gebt mich frey.

This poem thoroughly expresses not only the sympathy which the Pennsylvania German felt toward the slaves, but also the moral indignation aroused in him by the slave horror.

CHAPTER IV.

THE EDUCATION AND THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

A. SCHOOLS.[265]

THE educational problem facing the German Americans of the eighteenth century was a difficult one. Since most of the immigrants belonged to the peasant class, they usually had a very poor education, if any at all. The number of illiterates was undoubtedly very large. In 1754 an article was published in London describing the condition of affairs in the province of Pennsylvania.[266] To the author's assertion that one half of the Germans were uneducated ("ungelehrsam"), Saur replied[267] that he doubted the accuracy of this statement. ("Hieran ist sehr zu zweifeln.") However, he did not deny that the num-

[265] This chapter does not presume to give a complete history of German American education in the eighteenth century. I have limited myself almost entirely to material which I found in the Pennsylvania German newspapers. It is well known that some schools were established before 1750 by the various denominations. Not only the Lutherans and the Reformed but also the Moravians and the Dunkers started elementary schools. For a brief account of the schools before 1760, see S. E. Weber's "The Charity School Movement in Colonial Pennsylvania."

[266] Probably by the Reverend William Smith, although Saur thought the Reverend Mr. Schlatter was the author.

[267] S 184.

ber of uneducated persons was quite large. Probably the percentage of illiteracy was higher in the middle of the century than at any other time. The life of a pioneer was usually too arduous to allow him to think of giving his children even a rudimentary education. In addition to this, even if he desired to do so the facilities were lacking, since there were often neither schoolhouses nor teachers. Consequently the first generation of the descendants of the immigrants were more uneducated than the immigrants themselves.

I. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1. *Before 1780.*

By 1750, however, many of the Germans had successfully passed through the early vicissitudes of a pioneer life and were beginning to turn their attention to the education of their children. Lotteries were organized to raise money for the erection of schoolhouses. For instance, a lottery was started to pay for the schoolhouse and for the parsonage of the Lutheran congregation in Germantown;[268] another one was begun for the purpose of raising money to build a schoolhouse for the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia;[268] the Lutherans in Reading started a lottery in 1755 so that they might obtain funds to purchase a school building.[269] In these first years of the second half of the century we also find an increasing number of teachers among the immigrants. According to Saur's paper of June 1, 1750, a German teacher was confined in the Philadelphia prison because he did not have sufficient money to pay for his passage. Again in 1753 a teacher and his wife offered themselves as indentured ser-

[268] S 160.

[269] S 11-1-55.

vants for three and a half years in order to pay the expenses of the voyage.[270]

A society was formed in England in 1753 for the purpose of establishing so-called free or charity schools among the Pennsylvania Germans, in which both the English and German languages should be taught without charge. The Lutherans and the Reformed gladly accepted the offer, the Reverend Mr. Schlatter of the Reformed church being appointed superintendent of the schools. However, the sectarians, led by Saur, attacked the schools on the ground that they were organized for the purpose of making the Germans forget their own language. They bitterly resented the imputation that they might become disloyal to the colony if they preserved their native tongue.[271] Saur asked why the Irish, the Swedes and the Welsh were allowed to retain their language, while the Germans were expected to speak English.[272] Saur's question forms a part of the comment on the news item that six English free schools for Germans were to be opened by an English society and would be located at Philadelphia, Lancaster, Yorcktaun, Reading, Easton, etc.

How long the charity schools remained in existence is not known. Saur's paper does not mention them after 1756, although some were still in existence in 1763.[273] The references to them in 1756 show that influences were at work which would cause their failure. Saur reported that Schlatter was not popular among the Germans of Pennsylvania because of his favorable attitude toward the

[270] S 159.

[271] For a history of the struggle for the preservation of their language, see Chapter V.

[272] S 9–1–54.

[273] Weber, op. cit., p. 55.

free schools.[274] In another issue he announced that Johann Wilhelm Wiegand, the teacher of the free school in Philadelphia, who had been teaching sixty children for one year, had received only five pounds of his salary from the treasurer.[275] The schools were unsuccessful probably for two reasons. They apparently did not have sufficient financial backing; and, again, many Germans, always alarmed at any attempt to anglicize them, refused to patronize the schools after Saur had called their attention to the danger. However, these schools produced one good result. They caused the various denominations to make more determined efforts to provide adequate educational facilities for the young.

The Lutheran and the Reformed congregations in the rural districts began to insert advertisements for teachers in the Philadelphia papers. The first of these advertisements which I have discovered is found in Saur's paper of May 16, 1756. It says that a teacher is wanted in "Emety Taunschip" (Berks County). The advertisements increased in frequency up to about 1770. Between 1770 and 1775 the teachers inserted more advertisements, offering their services.[276] This seems to indicate that the supply now exceeded the demand. After the outbreak of the war the schools had difficulty in obtaining teachers. On January 5, 1776, the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia advertised for a teacher.[277] In 1779 the Germantown Union School had no English and no German teacher. The successful applicants for the positions were each promised a house, garden and orchard without rent.[278]

[274] S 7-1-56.
[275] S 5-1-56.
[276] M 618 et al.
[277] M 761.
[278] M 919.

It is rather difficult to determine what the teachers were ordinarily required to teach in these schools because the advertisements usually did not specify this. Undoubtedly they taught reading, writing and arithmetic. It is safe to assume that they also gave catechetical instruction, for there is abundant evidence[279] that they did so in the period following the war. They were probably also the church organists. For instance, in advertising for a teacher the German Reformed congregation of Philadelphia[277] required that the candidate should know how to play the organ. Girls received instruction in sewing in the Germantown Union School.[280]

In Philadelphia, German evening schools were started at least as early as 1754. In this year Johann Wolfgang Leitzel, "deutscher Schul-und Rechen Meister" at the lower end of Germantown, advertised that he was conducting a night school, both in summer and in winter.[281] The subjects were writing and ciphering. In 1763 Johann Michael Enderlein opened a German school in Philadelphia. The hours were from six to eight, from eight to twelve in the morning, from two to five in the afternoon and from six to nine in the evening.[282] He was willing to teach reading, spelling and ciphering in English and in German. In 1774 we find an advertisement[283] announcing that a German day and night school would be started in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia; the subjects taught would be reading, Christianity, German and English writing, cipher-

[279] See below.
[280] M 919.
[281] S 170.
[282] M 80.
[283] M 665.

ing, history, geography, letter writing, public speaking, science, and, if desired, French.[284]

2. *Elementary Schools; After 1780.*

(*a*) *In the Rural Districts.*—After the war the various papers contained many advertisements for rural district teachers. Since the schools were increasing rapidly in number, the supply of teachers was entirely inadequate. In 1798 the statement was made that the teaching force in country districts was very incompetent because teachers with hardly any qualifications were permitted to give instruction. Very few capable men wanted to teach because the salary of country teachers was disproportionately small in comparison with the income of other people.[285] Part of the teacher's salary often consisted in the free use of a house and garden. For instance, the Reformed congregation of Bern, Berks County, offered to the teacher a good garden and meadow,[286] and the Lutheran teacher at Tulpehocken was promised thirty-five acres of land, a two-story house, a barn and enough meadow land for four head of cattle.[287]

In most of these country schools the instruction was entirely in German, although both English and German were taught in some of them. The subjects were usually reading, writing and arithmetic. Moreover, the teacher, as stated above, was ordinarily required to act as organist in the church[288] and to give catechetical instruction.[289] It is

[284] I do not know whether the three last mentioned schools belonged to religious denominations, but probably not.

[285] DP 19.

[286] PC 120.

[287] A 135. This was undoubtedly an unusually liberal offer.

[288] PC 120, 166; PC_2 334; NUR 299 et al.

[289] NUR 592 et al.

difficult to determine what kind of pedagogical methods the schoolmasters employed. The only reference I have found to methods was contained in a letter written by a Berks County to a Lancaster County teacher, in which the writer attacked the new method of teaching the children to read before they could spell.[290]

The religious denominations were desirous of retaining elementary education within their control. When Doctor Logan in 1800 proposed to the Pennsylvania Assembly a State school system by means of which the schools would become secularized, many German papers attacked the plan. The *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* opposed it for three reasons:[291] the congregations would have no voice in selecting or dismissing teachers; the teachers would not be required to give catechetical instruction; everybody, no matter whether he had children or not, would have to pay taxes for the support of the schools. The York *Volksberichter,* edited by the Reverend Mr. Görring, was also reported[292] to have attacked the proposed school system on the ground that parents would have no opportunity to give a religious education to their children; if the people would be compelled to support non-denominational schools, it would be not only an infringement on their religious freedom, but also a burden. Although the Reading *Adler* supported Doctor Logan,[293] his bill never passed, presumably on account of German opposition.

Because many of the rural Pennsylvania Germans were

[290] NUL, 54. Attention should be called to the rules of Christopher Dock, which are printed in Saur's Geistliches Magazien. Dock was a teacher of the sectarians and lived about the middle of the eighteenth century.

[291] NUR 592.

[292] NUR 602.

[293] A 208.

unable to speak English, they were accused of being illiterate. This accusation was definitely refuted by the German papers. In 1790 the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* stated that in most townships of Pennsylvania there were less than four natives who could neither read nor write.[294] In 1800 the statement was made that schoolhouses were connected with almost all churches.[295] The rural Pennsylvania Germans were determined that their descendants should have at least an elementary education. We find that a new school in New Holland, Lancaster County, was in charge of thirteen trustees in 1786.[296] The subscribers to the school, out of their own number, elected them for a term of three years. The trustees who resigned had to pay a fine of twenty shillings, and those who absented themselves from the semi-annual meetings without good cause were fined five shillings.

However, despite these determined efforts to improve educational facilities in the country districts, conditions were far from satisfactory. The children of the very poor could not attend the schools because they were unable to pay the cost of tuition. Some hired out their children to other people on condition that the children be given schooling and catechetical instruction.[297] The education of a great many children was exceedingly slight. The *Readinger Zeitung*[298] gave the following reasons for this: some parents did not send their children to school until they were sixteen years of age, while others sent them very irregularly; some did not send them at all on account of

[294] PC, 14.
[295] NUR 592.
[296] PC 287.
[297] NUR 592.
[298] NUR 510, 511, 512.

miserliness or for fear that the children would be punished in school; others attempted to give them instruction at home with very unsatisfactory results. The English and the Irish, the paper continued, put the Germans to shame in this respect, since they began to send their children to school as soon as they could carry books, and were not satisfied until their offspring had thoroughly learned reading, writing and arithmetic.[299] Thus did the press attempt to stir the German people to emulation.

(*b*) *In the Larger Towns.*—In the towns educational facilities for the Germans were much more satisfactory. Most of the towns like Reading,[300] Lancaster and Philadelphia[300] had elementary denominational schools, which had been in existence for forty or fifty years. A Lutheran school was established in Lancaster before 1750—a statement which is proved by the obituary notice[301] of Jacob Löser, who died on January 3, 1793, after having taught in the Lutheran school of Lancaster for forty-four years. In 1782 Lancaster had several German schools.[302]

Unquestionably Philadelphia led the State in elementary education for the Germans. The Lutherans not only conducted their regular denominational pay schools, but also organized in 1786 a free school for the poor children of the denomination.[303] The congregation paid the teacher of this school and provided the children with books, paper, etc. In 1792 eighty pupils were in attendance at the free school,[304] and by 1794 several hundred had received instruction there.[303]

[299] This statement is probably an exaggeration for the purpose of spurring the Germans to more vigorous action.

[300] See above.

[301] NUL 285.

[302] PC 62.

[303] PC, 277, 278.

[304] GZ, 86.

Fortunately we have a fairly good picture of the Lutheran elementary schools of Philadelphia in 1796. In that year a series of articles by "Philoteutologos" appeared in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* on the Lutheran schools of Philadelphia.[305] The author indicated in the first article the external defects of the schools.[306] Although no teacher should have had more than fifty or sixty pupils, one German teacher in Philadelphia instructed almost one hundred, two others more than seventy each; and it was reported that still another had more than one hundred and thirty.[307] The tuition for each pupil was eleven shillings a quarter, while the pupils in the English schools paid eighteen, twenty, thirty and thirty-five shillings a quarter. The tuition was paid directly to the teachers of the German schools by the parents, so that the salaries varied according to the number in attendance. The pupils sat so close together that there was always opportunity for the mischievous ones to torment the others. "Philoteutologos" also expressed the fear that many children attended the free school when their parents could afford to send them to the other schools.

In the second article[308] he discussed the internal defects of the school, as he called them. After having attended a school for five or six years, the pupils could read and write, but their learning was like that of parrots. The only text-books were the Bible, the catechism and the A B C book. "Philoteutologos" criticized the Bible as

[305] PC_2 485, 487, 488, 490, 491, 493, 497. (No. 485 is found in the Harvard Library and the others in the State Library of Pennsylvania, although 493 is also found in PHS.)

[306] PC_2 485.

[307] Some of these schools were probably under the control of other denominations. See below.

[308] PC_2 487, 488.

a text-book because it was not graded. There was too much parrot-like memorizing, singing and praying in the schools, and the curriculum consisted only of religion, German reading, writing and arithmetic. In the opinion of the writer some English should have been taught.

The other articles gave the constructive criticism of "Philoteutologos." He desired that there should be only one class of schools for rich and poor and no "poor" schools. He suggested the following curriculum: the English and German Languages; the fundamentals of religion; ciphering in English, together with a little geometry, trigonometry and algebra; geography; history of Germany, America, Rome and Greece.[309] He would have divided the school into seven classes as follows: first class, German letters, syllables and words; second class, reading an easy German book, writing; third class, continuation of reading and writing, study of catechism, German grammar[310] and English, reading and interpreting the New Testament on Friday; fourth class, continuation of the work of the third class and, in addition, English grammar and writing; fifth class, continuation of the work of the fourth class, reading best prose and poetic works, Old Testament on Friday, ciphering; sixth class, continuation of the work of the fifth class; seventh class, higher mathematics, composition, geography, history, natural science and ethics.[311] There were to be four teachers, two for the German subjects of the first six classes, one for the English subjects of these classes and one for the seventh class who knew both languages.[311] The writer also urged the value of public

[309] PC_2 490.

[310] He wanted somebody to write a German grammar for use in the schools.

[311] PC_2 491.

examinations.[312] He gave a detailed account of the tuition which was to be charged and a description of the schoolhouse to be erected. He insisted that the sexes should be separated.[313]

While these articles emphasized the defects of the existing schools, the fact that a leading German paper devoted so much space to both destructive and constructive criticism indicated that the Germans of Philadelphia were thoroughly alive to the necessity of giving their children an elementary education. "Philoteutologos" said[314] that one hundred and eighty pupils were enrolled in 1796 in the Lutheran schools of Philadelphia alone; in addition, many children of German extraction were attending the English schools because the German schools offered them no opportunity to study English.

The leading Germans in general desired their brethren to have sufficient education to enable them to display a more intelligent interest in local and national affairs. This desire was often expressed in the newspapers.[315] On January 9, 1788, the following eloquent paragraph appeared in the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung:*

Möchte doch jede kleine Landstadt, die in Verbindung mit der umliegenden Gegend 3, 4 Wirthshäuser zu Verderben der Jugend im Flor erhalten kan, sich durch ähnliche Anstalten (i.e., elementary schools) auszeichnen! Möchten unsere lieben Deutschen sich einmal überzeugen dasz Schulen leiblichen und geistlichen Segen mit sich führen, dasz sie uns Bürgerliche-und Gewissensfreyheit sichern, dasz sie uns zu einer erleuchteten Nation erheben, dasz sie unsern Kindern und Kindeskindern das unschätzbare, mit

[312] PC_2 493.
[313] PC_2 497.
[314] PC_2 491.
[315] See NUR 1, 510; NUL 55–58 et al.

so vielem Blute erkaufte Gut, erst recht geniessen lassen, freye Bürger in Amerika zu seyn.

There was little danger that the Pennsylvania Germans would become uneducated and unintelligent citizens when their leaders saw so clearly the need of an education.[316]

The Moravians of Bethlehem were conducting in 1787 a school for young girls which placed much emphasis on the finer arts. A twelve-year-old girl wrote a letter, dated August 16, 1787, to her brother in a school in Connecticut.[317] She said that about thirty girls of her age were rooming in the same building where she was. Every morning they rose at six o'clock and, after washing and combing, went for worship into a little chapel which was attached to the school. Their morning and evening services consisted of religious hymns, which they accompanied on their zithers. No man was permitted to come into the chapel. At seven they had breakfast and at eight school commenced. They studied English and German[318] reading and grammar, writing, ciphering, history, geography, composition, etc., up to eleven o'clock. Then they went to chapel, where a man gave them a short religious and moral talk, and the organist played on a large organ. At a quarter of twelve dinner was served. In the afternoon they were taught sewing, embroidering, painting and music. School was dismissed at three o'clock and supper was served at six. At half past seven evening worship began, and at eight they retired into a large room, where all of them slept. On Sunday they attended religious services in a large chapel, where the whole school assembled. The

[316] See Chapter VIII.

[317] PC 371.

[318] Only one language was required, but both could be studied if desired.

sermons were sometimes in German and sometimes in English. The singing was very pretty and was accompanied by violins, bass viols and organs. There were two women teachers in the school in addition to the one who taught music, and one male teacher, who gave instruction in grammar. The young girl added that there was an academy for boys at Nazareth corresponding to the girls' school.

II. HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING.

While the German religious denominations were unanimous in their approval of elementary instruction, some of them were aggressively opposed to higher education. The reasons for this opposition were well and emphatically stated by Saur. When the University of Pennsylvania was established he inserted the following in his paper:[319]

Die Vorschläge und Einrichtung zu einer Hohen Schule ist gedruckt, und stellet vor, dasz darinen gelehret werden solle, Lateinisch, Griechisch, Frantzösisch, Spanisch, Teutsch und Englisch nach dem Grund der Sprach. Auch soll die Jugend unterweissen werden im Schreiben, Rechnen, in Historien von alten Geschichten und die beschreibung des Erdbodens, in der Meszkunst, der Wohlredenheit, natürlichen Philosophia, und was verschiedenen Handwercksleuten dienen kan, um Abrisse zu machen, und noch in anderen verschiedenen Dingen wovon Salomon sagt: Gott habe den menschen aufrichtig gemacht; aber sie suchen viel Künste, die theils zum natürlichen Leben dienen, theils dem wahren Christen thun mehr hinderlich als nützlich sind; dan die edle Zeit da sie solten trachten am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit wird verschwendet mit Sachen durch welche dem menschen zum Stoltz, Hochmütig und reich zu werden Gelegenheit gegeben wird, wovon Christus sagt: Wie schwerlich werden die Reichen ins Reich Gottes kommen;

[319] S 118 (March 16, 1750).

es ist leichter etc. Und Paulus fragt; Wo sind die Klugen? Wo sind die Weltweissen? Hat nicht Gott dieser Welt Weisheit zur Thorheit gemacht? Im Plan ist nichts gemeldet vom Prediger Machen, von Layer und Doctor Machen, dan es folgt hernach; Die ersten beyden brauchen nur ein gutes Mundstück, um ihr Gedächtnusz auszuleeren. Und der letzten sind schon mehr als gut ist: Viele machen sich selbst, durch anderer Leute Schaden, oder verlust des Lebens.

In the next number of his paper Saur elaborated his attacks upon colleges. He said he was not opposed to a good education for the young people, as a writer in the *Philadelphia Fama* claimed. Saur granted that college students learned everything necessary for their temporal welfare. If a student wished to become great, rich, esteemed and honored, to have easy times in life, to rule over his fellowmen, that wish came from Lucifer. If the desire to dance and fight was added to it, nothing appeared to such students more despicable than a Christian life.

Hat einer auf Hohen Schulen neben Philosophi (viel losze Vieh) auch die Natur aller Kräuter, Wurtzeln, Thiere, Metallen und alles was mineralisch ist kennen lernen, verstehet auch den gantzen menschlichen Cörper zu anatomieren, und denckt er kenne und wisse alle Gebrechen des menschlichen Leibes nach dem besten Unterricht, den die erfahreneste und geübte Meister auf den Schulen geben können, und bekehret sich hernach zu Gott, von gantzem Hertzen, und sein Verstand wird mit Göttlichem Licht erleuchtet, so wird er in Verwunderung zum Preisz Gottes sagen: Dieser Welt Weiszheit ist doch nur Thorheit bey Gott!

He then used the lives of Christ and Paul as illustrations and promised to publish in the future what Luther said of colleges for the benefit of those who did not believe Christ and Paul.

In 1754 Saur thought that the English society, organ-

ized for the purpose of establishing free schools[320] among the Germans, was planning to start a college for Germans. This mistake occasioned the following attack:[321]

Wir hören, dasz der Ehrgeitz, Geldgeitz und Wollust eine Anstalt gemacht, dasz zu Philadelphia eine Hohe Schule aufgerichtet werden, vor die Teutschen die nicht arbeiten mögen, oder eine ehrliche Hanthierung treiben; vermuthlich unterm Vorwand dasz man Advocaten, Doctor und Prediger hier im Lande selber machen könne, weil so wenig Gutes herein komt.

About forty years later Saur's grandson, Samuel Saur, also published an attack on higher education in his paper, *Die Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift.*[322] He quoted Luther as saying that it would be much better if all colleges were burned to powder, for nothing more hellish or devilish has ever been erected than these.[323] Saur asserted that educated men were not steadfast, the colleges were the assembling places of rascals, and that hardly anything was taught in them except disputation. Atheistical and deistical books were written by college men. Students in higher institutions of learning learned to write novels, tragedies and comedies, the purpose of which was to entertain vain people. Even Gellert once wrote a comedy, although later he was sorry that he had done it.

Although the influential Saurs maintained such a determined opposition to higher education, we must not lose sight of the fact that the leaders, both secular and religious, of the Lutherans, the Reformed and the Moravians were unanimously in favor of it. We have seen that Böhm's

[320] See above.

[321] S 169.

[322] CW 99. 102, 104.

[323] Luther did not condemn all higher and secondary education, as is well known.

Fama disagreed[324] with Saur's attitude in 1750, and that the Lutheran and the Reformed ministers were often instructors at the various colleges.[325] Henrich Miller published in 1771 a long account of the commencement exercises of the academy which later became the University of Pennsylvania.[326] He was particularly pleased that four medical students graduated in that year. When he heard the report in 1769 that an academy was to be established at Reading, he said that such a school at that place would undoubtedly confer great benefits upon the inhabitants, and especially upon the youth of the province, and would be an eternal glory to its founders and supporters.[327]

A German seminary was founded in Philadelphia in 1773. Its purpose was threefold: to help the English youths to study German, to aid the German youths to obtain some useful knowledge, no matter what occupation they intended to follow in later life, and to give the German American youths a good foundation in order that they might later enjoy so much the more advantageously the benefits of the English academies in Philadelphia and elsewhere.[328] That the school was entirely under the supervision of the Lutheran congregation of Philadelphia is proved by the request that all subscriptions for the school be given to the Lutheran ministers or to certain private individuals and by the fact that all prospective students had to report to the ministers of this congregation.[329] The seminary was probably never very flourishing. On June

[324] See above.
[325] See Chapter II and also below.
[326] M 495.
[327] M 393.
[328] M 645.
[329] M 597.

29, 1773, only fourteen students were enrolled, although five more were expected. In 1774 the teaching corps of the school consisted of the Lutheran ministers with John Gartley, the English teacher, and Daniel Lehman, a young man twenty years old, who had received his education at Strassburg.[330] In the same year a lottery was organized,[331] the proceeds of which were to be given to the seminary. The institution probably came to an end when the British seized Philadelphia in the fall of 1777. At any rate, the last reference to it in the newspapers is found in the *Staatsbote* of September 3, 1777.

In 1780 the University of Pennsylvania started a German institute or academy in connection with its preparatory department. The Reverend Mr. Kunze, the Lutheran minister, had charge of it at first; after his removal to New York, his colleague, the Reverend Mr. Helmuth, succeeded him.[332] The first notice of this school found in the German papers is in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* of April 10, 1782, when the report was made that four young German Americans had been admitted into the university from the German Academy. The trustees of the university intended to place a teacher of English in the academy, and the professor of German at the former would also be tutor in the latter. It was further announced that they would withdraw this offer unless a minimum of thirty students would take advantage of it. The *Deutsche Gesellschaft* of Philadelphia promised to pay for two of these students.[333] At the university's commencement in 1784 one German, Heinrich Stuber, received his baccalaureate

[330] M 645.

[331] M 656. The proceeds were to be 1012 pounds 10 shillings.

[332] See Dubbs's "History of Franklin and Marshall College," pp. 8–9.

[333] See Chapter III.

degree. He had begun to study when the German Department was organized four years before.[334] On September 20, 1784, the German students of the institute showed their proficiency before the assembled members of the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* by rendering a varied program.[335] In 1785 seventy Germans were attending the institute. They studied English and German reading and writing, Latin, Greek, mathematics, history and geography, with French as an elective; particular attention was given to public speaking. The tuition was six pounds a year.[336]

This institute, however, did not satisfy the ambition of the German leaders, who desired a German college in Pennsylvania. They felt that such an institution would attract students of all religious denominations, while the academy in Philadelphia would probably be considered a Lutheran school because the ministers of that denomination were on the instructing staff. They probably also thought that many Germans were deterred from entering an English college because they would be derided by the students of English descent. As early as August 9, 1785, an article appeared in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* which urged the establishment of a German college. One month later the same paper published a long article on the advisability of starting a non-denominational German college. The writer expressed the opinion that such a school was necessary in order that the Germans might be able to take an active part in public affairs; in a German college the

[334] PC 163.

[335] PC 179, 182, 183, 184.

[336] PC 227. Philip Pauli, the French and Latin teacher, offered board at thirty pounds per year. The Institute was still in existence in 1789. On July 30 of that year Pauli delivered his farewell address and made an eloquent plea that the Germans should take advantage of the opportunity offered by the University, and by the Deutsche Gesellschaft. (See PC 435.)

Germans would not be discouraged by being termed "Dutchman" and "Sour Crout," as happened in the English colleges. He suggested that Lancaster would be a good place for the school because the city was centrally located.[337]

On December 11, 1786, a petition for a charter for Franklin College at Lancaster was presented to the Pennsylvania Assembly. The college was to have forty trustees, of whom fourteen were to be Lutheran, fourteen Reformed and the remainder chosen from members of any Christian faith.[338] The full text of the charter was printed in Steiner's paper of January 16, 1787. On Tuesday, June 5, 1787, the trustees chose[339] the following officers and instructors: Principal, the Reverend Heinrich Mühlenberg;[340] Vice Principal, the Reverend Wilhelm Händel;[341] professor of Latin, Greek, and German, the Reverend Friedrich Valentin Melsheimer;[342] professor of mathemathics, William Reichenbach; professor of the English language and fine arts, the Reverend Joseph Hutchins.[343] On the next day the dedication exercises were held in the German Lutheran church of Lancaster.[344] Before the exercises the leading citizens of the town went in procession from the courthouse to the church. In this procession were found the faculty and trustees of the college, the members of the Reformed Coetus and of the Lutheran Ministerium, the officers of the religious bodies of the town

[337] PC 228.
[338] PC 295; GZ 50.
[339] PC 321; GZ 63.
[340] Lutheran.
[341] Reformed.
[342] Lutheran.
[343] Episcopal.
[344] PC 321; GZ 63.

and various other prominent men. The Reformed, Lutheran, Episcopalian and Moravian ministers took part in the dedication exercises.

At the beginning of 1788 one hundred and five students were in attendance at the new college.[345] The work done seems to have been satisfactory. In a long account of the annual examination, held on October 17, 1788, the writer expressed his particular pleasure in the fact that the students of German descent spoke English as well as those of English parentage.[346] In 1789 we are told that the students were examined, in addition to other subjects, in the Greek New Testament, Lucian and a small Greek chrestomathy, but that they made a poorer showing in Greek than in the other subjects.[347]

Although the college received some State aid in 1788[348] and received encouragement from all the German papers, it was often in financial straits. In the winter of 1788–1789 the Reverend Mr. Melsheimer wrote[349] a letter declaring that the college faced a deficit of two hundred pounds because the charges for tuition were too low. When somebody blamed this deficit on poor business management and suggested that the teachers' salaries should be reduced from two hundred to one hundred pounds a year, the answer was promptly made that the teachers had already done this of their own volition.[350] Again in 1789 the fear was expressed that the college would have to close on account of lack of funds.[351]

[345] NUL 30; PC 356.
[346] NUL 66.
[347] NUL 102.
[348] NUL 37.
[349] NUL 30; PC 356.
[350] NUL 34.
[351] NUL 102.

Probably the chief reason for these troubles was the passive, if not active, hostility of many of the Germans, particularly the sectarians. In a communication to the *Lancäster Zeitung,* "Stoffel Ehrlich," of Canostoga Township,[352] said he was opposed to the college because it would only make children wiser than their parents. He wanted his son to learn a trade. His daughter could read, but not write; she could, however, spin and cook, and was a good housekeeper. His father had not been able to read or write and yet he had been prosperous. Whether this communication expressed the views of its author or was simply a bitter satire, there is no doubt that it was a true reflection of the views of a large number of Germans. "Hannickel Wahrheit" stated in another communication[353] that the Germans often said, "Wie gelehrter wie verkehrter" and "Wer will endlich das Land bauen, wann alles gut gelernt wäre." It is consequently not surprising that many Germans with such views refused to support the college. However, Franklin College survived all vicissitudes and is now, as Franklin and Marshall College, one of the best small colleges in Pennsylvania.

Two lesser attempts to organize German secondary schools remain to be mentioned. From an advertisement[354] in May, 1793, we learn that the Reverend Friedrich Hermann intended to start a Latin school in the Germantown schoolhouse on June 17, 1793. About one year later[355] the announcement was made that on July 1, 1794, Friederich Hermann, of Germany; J. M. Ray, of Edinburgh and Paris, and others would open the Germantown

[352] NUL 2.
[353] NUL 7.
[354] PC_2 214.
[355] PC_2 310.

college. The following subjects would be taught: German, English, French, Latin, Greek, Oriental languages, including Hebrew and others, the philosophical sciences, "so wie alle andere Zweige gewöhnlicher und feiner Erziehung, nach einem verbesserten Plan, auf das (sic) kürzeste und practischte Art." I do not know how long the college remained in existence or even whether it was ever started. The same statement is true of another proposed educational venture, the German Catholic academy which was to be opened in Philadelphia on December 1, 1796.[356] The subjects to be taught were: penmanship (schön Schreibkunst), spelling, geography, natural sciences, letter writing and composition, general history, Latin, Italian, French, instrumental and vocal music, and ethics (moralische Vorlesungen zur Bildung des Herzens und Aufklärung des Verstandes und dergleichen).

In addition to the institutions discussed above, there were a considerable number of elementary schools and Latin schools conducted by private individuals.

B. Other Educational Facilities.

Besides the educational opportunities offered by schools and newspapers, the Pennsylvania Germans had their books and libraries. Some German books were published in this country during the eighteenth century and many more were imported from Germany. As may be expected, the great majority of the books read were of a religious, moral or practical nature, although some literary works were imported. Since it is not the purpose of this monograph to give a bibliography of German books printed in America, and since fairly complete bibliographies have been pub-

[356] PC. 563.

lished,[357] I shall call attention to only a few of the most important publications which are mentioned in the newspapers.

Naturally the famous Saur German Bible of 1743 deserves first mention. It is impossible to decide when Christoph Saur first conceived the idea of printing the Bible, for I have been able to find only two copies of his newspaper published prior to April 16, 1743. The issue of February 16, 1742, announces that Saur wanted to print the Bible that year, but that he would probably have to postpone the venture because he had received only a few subscriptions, although he might print enough for the subscribers and no more. Presumably, however, he did not print any before 1743. When he announced on August 16, 1743, that the unbound copies of the German Bible were ready for distribution at twelve shillings apiece, the inhabitants of America saw for the first time the entire Bible printed in a European language in the New World. Copies were later bound in sheep skin, calf skin or other leather.[358] It is to be noted that Saur said the poor could have these Bibles free of cost.[359] Although the total edition amounted to but twelve hundred copies, only one fourth of them had been sold in 1745.[360] In that year Saur also printed[361] separately the New Testament in German.[362]

Before 1760 the Lutherans, the Reformed, the Mora-

[357] Seidensticker's "First Century of German Printing in America"; Hildeburn's "The Issue of the Press of Pennsylvania, 1685–1784"; Bausman's "A Bibliography of Lancaster County Imprints."

[358] S 37.

[359] S 35.

[360] S 66.

[361] S 61.

[362] The Saurs published a second and a third edition of their Bible in 1763 and in 1776 respectively.

vians and the Sectarians had published hymn books. The Lutherans and the Reformed had also published catechisms. As early as 1746 Saur desired[363] to buy a copy of König's German and English Grammar in order to reprint it. In 1761 he published a biography of Frederick the Great.[364] In the same year Henrich Miller printed "Des Landmanns Advocat," a collection of useful extracts from various Pennsylvania and English laws.[365] He also published a "Wohl-eingerichtetes Vieh-Arzney-Buch" in 1771.[366] Aesop's fables were translated into German by G. F. Goetz, a German American, and published by Steiner and Kämmerer in 1794. This book was adorned with more than fifty copper engravings.[367] Probably the best seller of all non-religious German American books of the eighteenth century was a translation of William Cobbett's "The Bloody Buoy thrown out as a warning to the political pilots of America," published by Jungmann and Co., Reading, in 1797.[368] It was in reality a campaign document of the Federalist party and described the excesses committed in the French Revolution as a terrible warning to the American people. Jungmann boasted that he had sold between two and three thousand copies of it in less than three months.[369] Among the hundreds of other German books published in America, mention should be made of Teerstegen's "Geistiges Blumengärtlein inniger Seelen," which passed through seven editions between 1747[370] and

363 S 76.
364 S 4-24-61.
365 S 1-29-62.
366 M 472.
367 PC_2 313 ff.
368 NUR 437.
369 NUR 448.
370 S 90.

1791,[371] of the Sectarian hymnal, "Das Kleine Davidische Psalterspiel," and of the journals of the Pennsylvania Assembly after 1786.[372]

The book importing business assumed large proportions at an early date. In 1772 seven hundred German books were offered for sale by one firm.[373] In the same year G. C. Reinholdt inserted in Miller's paper a full-page advertisement of imported books.[374] After the war almost every paper contained one or more book advertisements. In 1784 Robert Bell, of Philadelphia, announced that he had just received two hundred books from Germany.[375] Jacob Lahn, of Lancaster, published a two-page book advertisement in the *Lancäster Zeitung* of July 11, 1792.

Since it is impossible to name all the titles of the importations, I shall mention only some of those which are of interest to the literary historian. In 1754 "Flavius Josephus, jüdischer Geschichtschreiber" and Hubner's "Staats und Zeitungs Lexicon" were advertised.[376] In 1763 Peter Miller, of Philadelphia, offered[377] the following rather unusual books, "Begebenheiten dreyer Coquetten oder die Spaziergänge in dem Thuileries," "Wunderbare Avanturen zweyer lustigen Weltkinder," "Die vertauschten Kinder" and "Avanturen zweyer Frauenzimmer." The old German "Volksbücher" were apparently very popular throughout the entire century. For instance,

[371] NUL 190.
[372] GZ 27 et al.
[373] M 542.
[374] M 575.
[375] PC 165.
[376] S 164.
[377] M 66.

Anthon Armbrüster, of Philadelphia, sold[378] in 1764 "Die Historie vom Ewigen Juden." In 1767 Andreas Geyer, of the same city, advertised[379] "Kaiser Octavianus," "Die vier Haymonds Kinder," "Der listige Reineke Fuchs," "Das lustige und lächerliche Lalenbuch," "Eulenspiegel" and "Die schöne Melusina." That these books retained their popularity to the end of the century can be seen from two references to them: "Stoffel Ehrlich," of Conastoga township,[380] asserted in 1789 his belief in the truth of the "Faust" and "Der Ewige Jude" stories;[381] in 1797 the publisher of the *Readinger Zeitung* deprecated the popularity of such books as "Eulenspiegel," "Der gehirnte Siegfried," "Schöne Magelone" and "Genofefa."[382]

In the last two decades of the century many books written by contemporary German authors were imported, Goethe's "Werther" being apparently a particular favorite.[383] So great was the demand for German literature in 1783 that the Hamburg (Germany) firm of Thuun and Boden sent to Philadelphia a large assortment of books, among which were Goethe's,[384] Gellert's, Rabener's, Hagedorn's and Geszner's complete works, Klopstock's Messias, Hermannschlacht, odes and hymns, Ewald von Kleist's works, many of Wieland's works, Lessing's comedies and tragedies.[385] In the next year an English firm in Philadelphia, Robert Bell, imported, among others, Shake-

[378] M 144. There is some doubt whether this book was imported or published by Armbrüster.

[379] M 304.

[380] See above, p. 112.

[381] NUL 106.

[382] NUR 459.

[383] PC 129; NUL 4; DP 16 et al.

[384] In four volumes.

[385] PC 132.

speare's "Geist" and Klopstock's "Messias."[386] Beginning with 1790, Lancaster firms began to receive large shipments of books. Jacob Lahn offered for sale Gellert's, Rabener's and Klopstock's works,[387] Weisz's tragedies[388] (3 volumes), a German translation of Moliere's comedies,[388] the works[389] of Kleist, Geszner, Lessing, Goethe, Haller, Ramler, Meiszner, Michaelis, Hölty and Wieland. In 1799 Jacob Hütter, of Lancaster, received a large consignment of books from Germany, among which were Meusel's "Neues Museum für Künstler und Kunstliebhaber," Plank's "Romantische Erzählungen und Gedichte" and Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre" (4 volumes).[390] These advertisements, selected almost at random, may give some idea about the culture of the Pennsylvania Germans between 1780 and 1800. That the demand for books was widespread can not be doubted when we remember that there were German book stores in Easton, Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, York, Lancaster, Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In Philadelphia alone there were at least eleven and probably many more at one time or another in the last eighteen years of the century.

The publications most widely read among the Pennsylvania Germans were undoubtedly the German almanacs. They contained, in addition to a calendar, many articles for instruction and entertainment. The contents of Miller's almanac for 1763 may be taken as a fair illustration of the contents of all of them. It contained, according to

[386] PC 151.
[387] NUL 169.
[388] NUL 202.
[389] NUL 227.
[390] DP 64.

the advertisement,[391] (1) Die Fluth oder das Hohe Wasser zu Philadelphia; (2) Die Reise des Lebens, Eine Sittenlehre; (3) Der Ungeratene Sohn. Ein schön Poetisch Stück; (4) Der Informator. Eine Poetische Erzählung; (5) Der tapfere Offizier. Ein Gedicht; (6) Merkwürdige Thaten, sinnreiche Urtheile und artige Einfälle des weltberühmten Herzogs von Ossuna, ehemaligen Vice-Königs in Sicilien und Neapolis; (7) Die Naturalisirungs Form derjenigen, welche Gewissens halben keinen Eid schweren können; (8) Eine zuverlässige Beschreibung der Insel Cuba, etc. The schedules of post riders, post wagons and ships were also printed in this almanac. More than twenty publishers issued almanacs at various times between 1750 and 1800. It is well known that Saur's "Der Hoch-Deutsch Americanische Calender" was exceedingly popular before the Revolution, but it is not so generally known that the rival Henrich Miller's "Der Neueste, Verbessert- und Zuverlässige Americanische Calender" was also sold by the thousands. In 1772 the supply did not equal the demand despite the fact that more than fifteen hundred copies had been printed.[392] In 1778, after the Saurs had left the city with the British, the demand for Miller's almanac was so great that he was required to print three editions. (John Dunlap's continuation[393] of the Saur almanac was apparently not very popular.) By 1800 almost every German newspaper publisher issued an almanac.

Although the Pennsylvania Germans of the eighteenth century did not possess many circulating libraries, some of them were quite famous. As early as 1766 the German town of Lancaster had a library company,[394] known as the

[391] M 38.
[392] M 469.
[393] M 897.
[394] S 371.

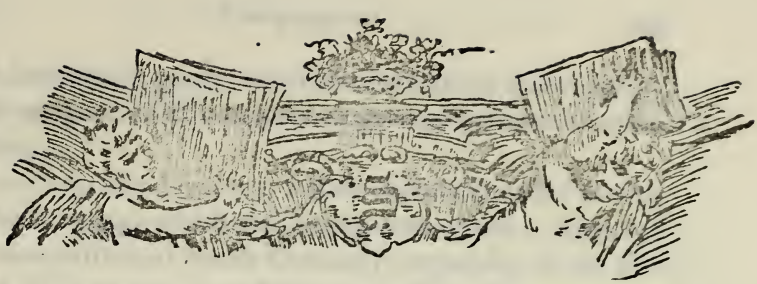
"Juliana Bibliothek Gesellschaft," which was still in existence twenty-one years later.[395] In 1785 Jacob Lahn started a "circulating library" in Philadelphia,[396] which in 1786 contained more than one thousand volumes of the best German authors.[397] Presumably this library was closed in the autumn of 1786 or early in 1787, for Lahn became a member of the firm which began the publication of the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* in August, 1787. In the spring of 1792 the "Mosheimische Gesellschaft"[398] of Philadelphia opened a German library.[399] It probably passed out of existence within a short time. In 1800 Christian Jacob Hütter, the publisher of the *Lancaster Correspondent,* established a circulating library in Lancaster. His terms were five dollars per year or one dollar and a half per quarter. He expected to be able to supply magazines and books three months after their publication in Germany.[400] In the issue of his paper of July 12, 1800, he announced the arrival in Philadelphia of four thousand books for his library. Hütter explained his reasons for starting the library in these words:

> Ich suche nicht Eigennutz dabey, sondern wünsche Verbreitung nützlicher Kenntnisse, Aufrechthaltung der deutschen Sprache, Geschmack an Literatur dadurch zu bewirken, kurz ich wünsche meinen deutschen Freunden zu dienen, und zugleich müszige Stunden auf die angenehmste Art auszufüllen.[401]

In my attempt to describe the education and the educational facilities of the eighteenth century Pennsylvania

[395] NUL 7.
[396] PC 217, 224.
[397] PC 259.
[398] See Chapter on Language.
[399] PC, 157.
[400] H 36.
[401] H 40.

Germans, I am sure that the facts warrant the statement that these people were not without ideals in educational lines, that they were not as ignorant as has sometimes been stated, and that there was a continuous development in literary taste and in educational ideals. Granting that the aims of many of them, especially in the rural districts, were very narrow, nevertheless I believe that they compared very favorably with those of the descendants of other nationalities who were similarly located. If the leaders of a class of people saw so clearly the advantages of libraries and of schools, and made such earnest attempts to establish them, there was reason for optimism about their future development.



CHAPTER V.

LANGUAGE.

WHEN people leave their native country in order to settle in a land where the popular and official language is different from their own, the question always arises, whether they should attempt to preserve their native tongue, or whether it would be better for the general welfare to allow their posterity to be ignorant of the language in which their mothers sang lullabies to them. This question is bound to create dissensions not only among the immigrants themselves, but often also between them and their neighbors of other nationalities. Some of the immigrants will be convinced that it will be of advantage to their descendants and to the country to which they now owe allegiance, if all differences of language be erased as soon as possible. Others, however, viewing the extinction of their mother tongue with much the same emotion as one experiences on seeing the passing away of a dear lifelong friend, will insist that the only rational solution of the problem lies in learning the new language and at the same time preserving the old. Thus divisions arise among the settlers. The divisions between the immigrants and their neighbors are usually caused by the lack of a mutual sympathetic understanding. The neighbors are often suspicious of them, because different languages and customs, like an

almost impassable gorge, separate them from one another. It is the purpose of this chapter to give an account of these dissensions.

Before I do this, however, I shall digress in order to consider the language which the immigrants spoke. Most of them were natives of South Germany, especially of the Palatinate, Württemberg and Switzerland.[402] Since almost all of them were peasants, it is logical to suppose that they used the dialect of their native locality and that the majority of them could speak the standard High German only with difficulty, if at all. I have been able to find only one specimen of a dialect in the papers.[403] A boy saw a dance for the first time and, rushing home to his father, described the fiddler and the dancers in the following words. "Dadi, was hun ich gseha!" "Was host du dan gseha?" "Ey ich hun a Ding gseha do isch a Kop druf und das bleckt die Zähn und der Man der zobelt dran, do knorrt's dan streicht er, do springa d'Leut in dem Haus rum und kaner kan die Thür finna." The dialect or dialects[404] had no written literature in the eighteenth century, so far as we know. They were not used by the press and the clergy and probably not by some of the others who had a good education.

[402] See Kuhns p. 115 ff. The newspapers mention the arrival of many shiploads of South German immigrants. Two references will have to suffice. In September 1749, Sauer reported that eight ships had just arrived with Swiss Württembergers, Palatines and Alsatians. In 1763 Miller announced the arrival of a ship at New York, containing two hundred and sixty Germans most of whom were from the Palatinate and Württemberg. (M 91.)

[403] NUR 272.

[404] The dialectical differences were gradually leveled, so that a new dialect, almost uniform throughout the entire Pennsylvania German district, appeared. This new dialect, the well known Pennsylvania German or "Dutch," has of course many English words. (See below.) At what period the new dialect appeared has not been definitely determined.

A dialect is prone to borrow words. This is probably due to various causes. In the first place, it has ordinarily a limited vocabulary, so that it is obliged to hunt for words to express new ideas. Again, since it has ordinarily no written literature, the dialect must be transmitted from individual to individual by word of mouth. Consequently, it does not possess a definite standard which might serve to prevent the intrusion of foreign words. After they have once been taken into the vocabulary of the dialect, it is only a question of time before they will begin to appear in the written language. Presumably the Germans in America soon began to use a considerable number of English words. Although the newspaper publishers attempted to use standard High German in their publications, we nevertheless find some English words in them. The English terms for objects which the Germans seldom or never saw in their native land or about which they were compelled to talk with their English neighbors appear often in the German newspapers. For instance, the following expressions are found in Saur's paper, Fens, Stoor, Zapling (sapling), Packet-Buch, Bille-Säl, Butscher, Schapkiper, Främ Haus, Seyder Press. In other (later) papers, such words are employed as Dieds, Livery Stall, Martgätsches, Lieses, Relieses, Klappbordfense, Pärtnerschip-Aufhebung, Cauärt, Summons, Trauar (drawer) and Hackbort.

This infusion of English words into the dialect became so pronounced that the newspapers after the Revolutionary War ridiculed the speech of the common people.[405] In 1784 the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* published[406] a

[405] It must be borne in mind that the following specimens are satires and, as such, probably exaggerate the use of English words. I believe that the proportion of English words found in the language of the common people was much less than in these articles.

[406] PC 183.

dialogue delivered before the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" on September 20, 1784, by three German students of Helmuth's Institute. In this dialogue one of them imitated the language of the uneducated. The following sentences have been taken almost at random from the satire. "Mit ihrer Deutschen Newspaper, warum lesen sie uns denn nicht rather diesen Artikel aus dem Englischen." "Einen Gentleman einen Thoren zu nennen, das ist meaner als mean; aber es nicht worth while, viel Notice davon zu nehmen, was sie sagen, because ich werde doch bleiben wer ich bin." "Dasz sie mich einen Fool schelten, denn das ist insufferable." "Wissen sie nicht dasz wir in ganz gepolischten Zeiten leben, in welchen sich unsere Attention mit wichtigen Objecten beschäftigen solten." "Es ist pitty, etc." Finally the speaker declared that he had spoken in this manner simply to make the others talk. One of them answered, "Ich dachte halb, dasz unser lustiger Freund nur spashaft seyn wolte, da er anfing den Pennsylvanischen Deutschen Dialect zu reden."[407]

About sixteen years later,[408] the same paper published a communication ridiculing the medley of languages which the Pennsylvania-Germans employed even in writing letters. It begins with the following introductory note to the publishers.

Herren Drucker,

Folgender in 1782 geschriebener Brief ist, wie ich höre, in Deutschland nach verschiedenen Universitäten geschickt worden,

[407] It is to be noted that the language of this satire and the following one is really a mixture of English and standard German, not of English and dialect German. There is, however, no reason to draw the conclusion from this that the language of ordinary conversation among the German Americans was standard German.

[408] PC, 29 (May 7, 1800).

ohne, dasz er, so hoch gelehrt die Herren auch sind, gehörig hätte erklärt werden können. Sie sehen, welchen Vorzug wir Americaner haben!

Then follows a letter ostensibly written by a lawyer to his client and friend. Of course, the legal terminology is entirely English, but in addition to this there are many other English words and idioms. The following are some of the most striking sentences. "Ihr müszt aber euren ganzen Cahs das nächste Mal in Reiting vorlegen." "Ich mankire nur noch eins zu wissen, ob eure hiesige Tenants gut nätjerd sind." "Ich glaube, ich will vor euch alles recoveren, und sonst euch einige Dienste erzeigen, dazu ich äbel bin." "Er hat grosze Lust zu travelen." "Ich weisz, ihr setzt viel Stohr auf ihn. Er hat einen grausamen Kopf für die Lerning. Es kommt keiner mit ihm auf." "Er war schon zweymal privatieren und hat zwey grosze Preisen nehmen helfen."

In 1792 the "Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung" quoted from[419] Schöpf's "Reise," that the language of the Germans in Pennsylvania was a fearful mixture of German and English.

The first dissension on account of the language of the German immigrants arose, as may be expected, between the English and the Germans. The charity school movement has already been discussed[420] so that it is necessary here to emphasize only the reason why opposition developed. Many English feared that the Germans would hold themselves aloof from the other colonists, thus almost forming a commonwealth within a commonwealth, if they would not learn the English language;[421] the Germans, on

[419] NUL 261.
[420] See Chapter IV.
[421] S 9-1-54.

the other hand, resented this fear because they thought they could be just as loyal as the other nationalities who were permitted to retain their language without molestation. They also resented what they believed was an attempt to make their children forget their native tongue. They were probably almost unanimous in the desire to retain the language of their forefathers. Although Mühlenberg and Schlatter, the Lutheran and Reformed leaders, supported the charity school movement, they did so because they were convinced that the schools would help their countrymen to learn English and at the same time to preserve a knowledge of German.

The pamphlet mentioned above,[412] which was intended to describe conditions in Pennsylvania in 1754, indicates clearly how the Germans were misunderstood by their English neighbors. The author declared[413] that the Germans were so stupid that they could easily be misled by the French Catholics. He recommended that schools should be established for Germans, that English alone should be taught in them and that Germans should be disfranchised for twenty or thirty years until they could speak English. Although the author was apparently an extreme radical, his article clearly shows the great danger of dissension which may arise between neighbors speaking different languages.

From 1755 to 1781 the German papers are, with one exception, silent on the subject of language. We can, however, easily guess what was happening during this period,—undoubtedly the spirit of suspicion was gradually being replaced by one of mutual respect and goodwill. In the first place, the younger generation of both nationalities,

[412] See beginning of Chapter IV.

[413] S 184.

growing up side by side, appreciated one another better than their ancestors had done. This caused many prejudices to vanish. In the second place, this intimacy between the people presumably led to intermarriages, and such marriages were bound to be of great assistance in breaking down the barriers between the two nationalities. In the third place, an increasing number of Germans engaged in vocations[414] which compelled them to enter into business relations with the English element.[415] Business relations often create the most liberal tendencies. Each of the two parties began to perceive that the other party was composed of human beings having hopes and aims similar to their own. Moreover, the Germans noticed that a knowledge of English was absolutely necessary if they were to attain the business success which they desired. In the fourth place, the English and the Germans became a united people by the struggles and hardships which they had to endure in common. Beginning in 1765, when they stood shoulder to shoulder in fighting against the Stamp Act, which they considered a serious infringement upon their liberties, the two nationalities presented a united front during all the struggles culminating in the War for

[414] See Chapter VII.

[415] That the Germans began to feel the need of a knowledge of English can be seen from the English lessons printed by Henrich Miller in his newspaper in 1762. In announcing his intention of publishing a series of English lessons (M 25), he declared that the English language was as necessary in this country as commercial activity itself and as the association of one man with another. I may add that the phonetic values which Miller gives to some of the English letters are not above criticism; for instance, the sound of English "j" is made to correspond to German "dsch" (John-Dschon). He also declares that "th" is the veritable English shibboleth. He advises those Germans who cannot pronounce the sound correctly to pronounce it like "d," the symbol which he regularly uses for "th" in his lessons.

Independence. In this war the people of both parties shed their blood freely in a common cause, with the result that they became fused into a new nationality having common aims and ideals.[416]

When the Germans began to feel that they and their neighbors were so closely united by family, economic and national ties, they inevitably became more favorably disposed toward the English language. The prejudices against those who spoke English having largely disappeared, the process whereby the Germans would forget their own language and speak English only went on apace. This process of assimilation was accelerated by the fact that the official language of the State was English and by the corruption of the dialect or dialects discussed above. This corruption was increased by three factors. First, comparatively few Germans arrived in America between 1755 and 1781,—probably not more than twelve thousand.[417] Thus there were relatively few Germans in Pennsylvania who loved the German language on account of youthful associations connected with it, and whose speech had not been corrupted to a certain extent by the infusion of English words. Second, not only did this country receive very few immigrants but all intercourse with the old country was suspended for more than half a decade. Third, since English newspapers ordinarily printed the news sooner than the German, many Germans read the former only and almost forgot how standard High German looked. These three factors caused the dialect to become distinctly "Pennsylvania" German. Many of the common people, ridiculed by their English

[416] For a more detailed account of this struggle with the mother country, see Chapter VIII.

[417] See Kuhns, op. cit., p. 57.

friends and conscious that their language was far from being the German which their ministers were preaching in the pulpits, became ashamed of their dialect and attempted to speak the language which their English neighbors used.

These were the various influences which by 1781 had begun to threaten the extinction of the German language wherever the English population was mixed to any considerable extent with the German. Now the leaders of the religious denominations, the members of the "Deutsche Gessellschaft" and the German publishers attempted to check the tendency. This time the struggle was confined almost entirely to the Germans.

On August 29, 1781, the *Philadelphische Correspondenz"* published an article, signed "Ein Mitglied der deutschen Gesellschaft," in which the author lamented the fact that most of the young people of German extraction in Philadelphia read the English newspapers instead of the German. About one year later[418] another communication reported that many Germans were beginning to feel the need of the German language and to despise those Germans who showed no appreciation for it. In the dialogue mentioned above, which was given before the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" on September 20, 1784,[419] one of the speakers expressed his sorrow over the desire, evinced by many Germans of the rising generation, to become English. In 1787, we read a complaint that the city people consider the German language too coarse and consequently prefer a hundred times to talk poor English rather than good German and that they refuse to read German newspapers.[420] All these communications and complaints shed

[418] PC 83.
[419] PC 183.
[420] PC 304.

light upon the silent, gradual but apparently irresistible process which made the Germans English in speech.

Just as the Germans had united in the colonial days to effect an improvement in the condition of the immigrants, so they now began to make more systematic efforts for the preservation of their language. In 1788 the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" of Philadelphia, of which Melchior Steiner, the publisher of the *Philadelphische Correspondenz,* was secretary, offered a prize[421] for the best essay on the subject, "Wie kan die Aufrechthaltung und mehrere Ausbreitung der deutschen Sprache in Pennsylvanien am besten bewirket werden?" In the summer of 1789 the "Mosheimische Gesellschaft" was organized[422] by young men of German extraction for the purpose of learning the German language and of encouraging the people to use it in conversation.[423] The address delivered at the second anniversary of its founding is interesting because it indicates very plainly the aims of the society. The speaker bewailed the fact that so many of the descendants of German immigrants could not converse in German and were ashamed of their German-speaking brethren. The object of the society was to make people acquainted with the German language by urging the Germans to read it, to speak it, to think in it, to encourage others to speak it and to ridicule the German fool who was ashamed of his own language. Thus, the speaker declared, could German customs (Sitten) be preserved. The advantages of German customs were at least four in number: first, they made one popular; second, they assured peaceful days; third, they

[421] NUL 69.

[422] PC_3 89; GZ_2 61.

[423] I do not know whether this society was created at the instance of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft," but it seems very probable.

created wealth; fourth, they taught people to retain the wealth they had acquired.

In the spring of 1792 the society started a German library. When this was announced[424] in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz,* it created considerable discussion as to the advisability of attempting to preserve the German language in America. The argument was precipitated when a writer signing himself "Senex," who claimed to be a native of Germany, attacked[425] the library project and declared that the society would better sell its German books and buy English ones instead. He also said it would be better for the Germans if they would forget their own tongue and make English their only language. As conditions were, they could not talk English well and were consequently considered "Dummköpfe." Immediately a perfect avalanche of communications appeared, attempting to refute "Senex." In the issue of the following week[426] the paper published two of them. One of them claimed that the Germans could learn English so much the more readily if they knew German well. He cited examples to prove this. The other one simply ridiculed "Senex" without advancing any arguments. The next week[427] three more articles appeared. The first maintained that the Germans could be proud of their origin because that race had made itself the world's benefactor. The second called attention to the fact that the German Americans occupied prominent positions in our legislative bodies and that consequently not all of them were considered "Dummköpfe." The third advanced the argument that the Germans could easily

[424] PC₂ 157.
[425] PC₂ 164.
[426] PC₂ 165.
[427] PC₂ 166.

acquire both English and German, for many of them had learned not only these two but also French, Latin and Greek. The following week[428] the last two answers to "Senex" were published. The writer of one of them had apparently been very much hurt by the expression, "Dummköpfe." He hoped that the Germans would learn enough of both languages so that nobody would have any cause to speak of them in such derogatory terms. In the issue of July 31, 1792, "Senex" answered his opponents. He apparently considered only two arguments as meriting replies. He granted the truth of the statement that Germans could well be proud of what their nationality had done for the world, but asked of what practical value it was to American Germans even if Herschel, Händel and others were Germans. Such facts would not help them in their relations with their neighbors. He answered one of his opponents who claimed that a German could learn both languages by ridiculing the poor German which he had employed in his communication to the *Philadelphische Correspondenz.*[429]

Despite all attempts made by the Germans to preserve their language, their fight was a futile one. No human efforts could successfully counteract the aforementioned powerful influences. The Germans who desired the retention of the speech of their forefathers, often by being too conservative involuntarily assisted the tendency against

[428] PC_2 167.

[429] This point probably forms the crux of the whole question of language. Those who advance the argument that it will do no harm for a group of people to learn two languages usually forget that the vast majority of people cannot, or at least do not, learn to speak two languages fluently and accurately. Thus one language will always remain foreign to them. I do not know how long the "Mosheimische Gesellshaft" remained in existence. I have found no mention of it after 1794. See PC_2 328.

which they were fighting. The Lutheran leaders of Philadelphia did not include any English in the curriculum of their denominational schools, with the result that many German parents sent their children to English schools in order that they might learn English writing and counting.[430] Some of the most prominent German Americans did not encourage the newspapers published in the German language. For instance, F. A. Mühlenberg, son of the Reverend Heinrich Melchior Mühlenberg, and speaker of the first National House of Representatives, said in 1799 that he had only seldom seen German American newspapers during the past few years.[431] The German language had lost so much ground by 1800 that it seemed to some influential German Americans like a foreign language. A good example of this was Helmboldt, the publisher of the *Philadelphische Correspondenz,* who admitted that he was unable to write his articles in German but wrote them in English and had them translated.[432]

The process of anglicizing the speech of the Germans was naturally most active wherever they were continually meeting the English-speaking people, as for example in Philadelphia. However, in that large expanse of territory almost surrounding Philadelphia on the north, northwest, and west, that is in the counties of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster and York and parts of adjacent counties, where a traveler could probably journey for scores of miles without hearing anything but the dialect,[433] in this district the English language had made hardly any perceptible inroads upon the German. The dialect, even if

[430] See the articles by "Philoteutologos" discussed in Chapter IV.
[431] PC_3 67.
[432] PC_3 69.
[433] See PC 18.

not free from foreign words, was presumably much more nearly pure than in the territory contiguous to English settlements.

We can obtain various proofs that the German language was almost exclusively used in this territory occupied by the descendants of German immigrants. In 1787 the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* made the statement that almost everybody in Lancaster talked German.[434] The comparatively large circulation of German papers in the interior of Pennsylvania is another indubitable proof that a large proportion of the population spoke German. In 1781 the majority of the subscribers of the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* lived in the country districts.[435] In 1786 the *Germantauner Zeitung* had only one hundred and sixty subscribers in Philadelphia, while it had apparently many times that number in the rural districts.[436] The first German newspapers in Berks and Northampton antedated the first English newspapers of those counties by half a decade. The fact that small inland towns like Reading and Lancaster could support two German papers in 1800, poor though they were, while Philadelphia and vicinity with at least as large a German population and with its much higher culture could barely support two wretched sheets, permits us to draw a fairly accurate conclusion as to the relative use of the language in the interior as compared with Philadelphia. The large German book stores which were established in Lancaster between 1790 and 1800[437] also indicate that the German language was flourishing more there than in Philadelphia, where the German book trade was experiencing a noticeable decline.

[434] NUL 1.
[435] PC 18.
[436] GZ 27.
[437] See Chapter IV.

Thus the influences which were rapidly causing the German language to disappear in Philadelphia[438] had not yet seriously affected its vitality in German inland counties. Here the struggles for the preservation of the language were destined to be repeated during the entire nineteenth century, always with the same ultimate outcome,[439] so that now in the second decade of the twentieth century, the time seems not far distant when the last vestige of the remarkable Pennsylvania-German dialect will have vanished.

[438] The decline and virtual extinction of the German language in Philadelphia before 1820 is strikingly proved by a glance at the minutes of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft." This sturdy champion of German language and customs was compelled to bow to the inevitable in 1818, when it passed the following resolution. "Whereas inconveniences have been felt in keeping the records of this Society in the German language, therefore, resolved that all the proceedings of this Society be conducted in the English language." This resolution remained in effect up to 1859, with the exception that the two languages were on an equal footing between 1842 and 1849. In 1859 the German language was again restored to its former exclusive position. (See Seidensticker and Heinrici's *Geschichte der deutschen Gesellschaft von Pennsylvanien,* p. 65.) The reason for this recrudescence of German was probably the new tide of immigration to America in the thirties, late forties and early fifties. I may also add that there was no paper published in the German language in Philadelphia in 1820, so far as can be ascertained.

[439] An interesting sidelight on the gradual intrusion of English into the speech of the rural Pennsylvania Germans may be noted in the adoption of English or anglicized Christian names. At present, it is certain that more than ninety-nine per cent of the Christian names among the Pennsylvania Germans are English. When did the change commence? Among my own ancestors, my great-grandfather (born 1775) was called Johannes, but one of his younger brothers (born 1786) was named John Philip. All of my great-grandfather's children (born between 1805 and 1821) had English or anglicized names. Is not this change from German to English names highly suggestive of other great changes?

CHAPTER VI.

PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN TRAITS.

ALMOST all of the characteristics of the Pennsylvania Germans may be explained as directly influenced by the deep piety of their forefathers and by certain qualities originating in the stern struggle for existence which they had experienced for centuries in Germany. To the former they chiefly owed their sterling moral qualities, their honesty and their obedience to the laws of the province, while their habits of industry, frugality and sobriety had undoubtedly been developed by the continual fight for existence under unfavorable circumstances.

Frugality is even at the present time a striking trait of the Pennsylvania Germans. It was very apparent in the eighteenth century, as may be seen from the references in the German newspapers. As we noted in another chapter,[440] the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* complained that the Germans refused to pay more than nine pence or one shilling for a book and that three or four German families clubbed together to buy a weekly newspaper at a dollar a year, while an English family was willing to pay twice as much for one. This paper also showed the frugality of its publishers when they attacked the use of snuff because it resulted in a waste of time and

[440] Chapter I.

money.[441] At another time this Lancaster publication without denying the truth of the allegation quoted Schöpf's "Reise durch America" to the effect that the German Americans hoarded their money and spent very little, even for the necessities of life.[442] When there was a general scarcity of currency in 1798, the *Deutsche Porcupein* blamed it partly upon the luxuriousness of the people who insisted on riding in public stage coaches when they could easily have saved the money by walking.[443] One of the favorite methods employed by politicians to arouse the Germans against the party in power was to raise the cry of extravagance. Thus, in 1793, an attack was made on a new law whereby the senators and assemblymen of Pennsylvania would receive three dollars a day instead of two as heretofore.[444]

This habit of economy was at least one of the reasons which caused the Germans to oppose the use of alcoholic drinks; of course, they also saw the danger of moral and physical deterioration from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. Feeling the need of temperance for such important reasons, the newspapers seized every opportunity to warn their readers against drunkenness, and gloried in the well-known sobriety of most of the Germans. In 1749 Saur urged the Germans not to spend so much money in hotels and public houses.[445] Eleven years later the second Saur expressed the wish that the importation of rum had been prohibited at the time of the founding of the colony.[446] After the war the papers published many articles against

[441] NUL 39.
[442] NUL 261.
[443] DP 2.
[444] NUR 227.
[445] S 3-1-49.
[446] S 3-28-60.

drunkenness.[447] In 1788[448] the Lancaster paper printed an interesting article describing a method which proved very successful in discouraging the use of whiskey. A farmer near Philadelphia, who offered to each harvester an additional sixpence a day instead of the customary whiskey, obtained so many helpers that his thirty-six acres of wheat were cut in one day. These numerous articles showing the folly and danger of over-indulgence do not prove that the Germans as a class had fallen into the habit. In fact there are definite and positive statements to the contrary in the newspapers. Two examples will suffice. In an article, signed "Philantropos," in the Lancaster paper, the author asserted that the Germans in America were less addicted to the use of strong drink than the people of any other nationality.[449] Some time later,[450] another communication was published in which the writer said that everybody around Pittsburg distilled and drank brandy and that now even some Germans of Lancaster had formed the habit. The writer regarded the danger as so serious that he demanded an impost of one dollar a gallon on rum, if it was impossible to stop the growth of the habit in any other way.[451]

Among the many newspaper articles,[452] praising the industry of the Germans, a good example is the one from Schöpf's "Reise," mentioned above, in which he says the Germans are noted for their industry.[453] Their frugality, as well as their industry in the colonial days is nowhere

[447] NUL 4, 54, 80; PC 89, 91, 381 et al.

[448] NUL 52.

[449] NUL 55.

[450] NUL 60.

[451] It is to be noted that the writers of these articles saw no harm in beer.

[452] NUL 55, 261; NUR 530; PC 20, 121 et al.

[453] NUL 261.

better illustrated than in an article published[454] in 1786 in which the economy of the Germans of forty years ago is contrasted with the contemporary desire for the luxuries of life. The correspondent says that, at the age of twelve, he was given by his parents to a farmer, with whom he lived up to the age of twenty-one. On attaining his majority the farmer gave him two suits of homespun clothes, four pairs of socks, four linen shirts and two pairs of shoes. This was all the capital which he possessed at the time. At twenty-two he married and rented a farm of forty acres. Ten years later he bought a farm of sixty acres. Now he began to make money and gradually acquired more land. When his oldest daughter married he gave her one hundred acres of land and some of his best flax, so that she could spin cloth for herself. At this time he was saving one hundred and fifty dollars a year because he spent no money unnecessarily. Deducting the taxes, he did not spend ten dollars yearly, and this he was compelled to spend in order to procure the necessities of life, such as salt, nails, etc. He bought cattle, fattened and sold them, and put his money out at interest. Then the change in the mode of living occurred. When his second daughter married, his wife *bought* kitchen utensils for her. His third daughter wore silk dresses. The spinning wheel was scarcely ever used, as the family bought the material for clothes. All these purchases made his expenses higher than his income.

This extreme thrift which begrudged the spending of a single cent for anything but the barest necessities did not extend to the erection of buildings or to food. The canny Germans probably knew that good and sufficient food and substantial buildings were absolutely necessary for their continued success. Hence Schöpf could say that no class

[454] PC 285.

of people in Pennsylvania had warmer houses or better fences than the Germans and that they also had fine barns.[455] As early as 1749, Saur declared that the Germans lived in good dwellings and even palaces.[456] In 1795 a farm in Strassburg, Lancaster County, was offered for sale, having the following improvements: a stone house two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, two cellars and a porch; a kitchen, attached to the house; a well and pump; a log house; a barn with stables.[457]

The newspapers were silent about the food of these thrifty peasants, although the press attacked the custom of having big feasts at funerals and baptisms. Saur was opposed[458] to the custom because many became drunk at the funeral feasts. He hoped that all would follow the example of some influential people who had abandoned the custom. More than forty years later, Gottlob Jungmann printed[459] an article in his paper denouncing the custom of eating at funerals and baptisms, because the expenses were too heavy and because it was not sanitary to eat on the former occasions.

The Germans in America were generally scrupulously honest. In addition to the remarkable conscientiousness of Saur, which I have already mentioned,[460] other examples of honesty are noted in the papers. In 1784 the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* said that the Germans in Pennsylvania had the reputation of paying their debts.[461] The people of Berks County were so honest and peaceable that

455 NUL 261.

456 S 3-1-49.

457 NUR 311. This farm was probably quite typical of those at the close of the century.

458 S 140.

459 NUR 386.

460 See Chapter I.

461 PC 183.

the only inmates of the county jail in Reading for at least two months in 1789 were the jailor and his family.[462] Naturally there were also instances of dishonesty, and more of these are recorded in the papers than examples of honesty, simply because the former possessed more general interest as news items. In the middle of the century, when counterfeiting was very prevalent, we find at least two instances of the conviction of Germans for that crime.[463] Another case of dishonesty[464] is that of Heinrich Merckel, tax collector of Earl Township, Lancaster County, who absconded in 1789. While the cases of gross dishonesty were undoubtedly very rare, a much more sweeping charge was made in a letter, written in 1787, which complained of widespread dishonesty, especially among the farmers with regard to weights and measures.[465] The papers also contained numerous advertisements offering rewards for the apprehension of runaway German redemptioners. Although the indentured servants may at times have been justified in breaking their contracts, the frequency of these occurrences is almost conclusive proof that not all of the servants were honest.

On the subject of sexual immorality it is even more difficult to draw general conclusions from the newspapers. We have already seen[466] how Saur attacked some of the early Lutheran and Reformed ministers on the ground of immorality. Such immorality was, however, by no means restricted to the ministers, who as a class undoubtedly improved when better men could be imported. The inland German newspapers of the last ten years of the century

[462] NUR 23.
[463] S 99, 11-1-51.
[464] NUL 105.
[465] NUL 6.
[466] See Chapter II.

contained many advertisements which were inserted by young bridegrooms denying that they were the fathers of the children on whose account the law had compelled them to marry the mothers. Husbands often inserted advertisements notifying the merchants that they did not intend to pay any debts contracted by their runaway wives. Adultery was the usual cause assigned for these desertions. Although the condition of affairs depicted in the papers would seem serious, we must remember that we have no means of estimating how widespread fornication was, because the editors never thought of publishing any instances of virtuous husbands and wives. We may be confident that sexual vice was the exception rather than the rule.[467]

Since the Pennsylvania Germans were frugal and pious, we may be curious to know in what kinds of amusements, if any, they indulged. While we may assume that their recreation was of a simple kind, the newspapers do not enlighten us on this point. They do, however, attack various forms of amusement, such as dancing, theatrical performances and the celebration of New Year's Eve by the shooting of firearms. The last named practice was strongly condemned by the older Saur, who is the authority for the statement that "New Year's shooting" was very common among the Germans.[468] Saur's attacks on dancing were at times naïve. For instance, after the account of the reception given the Governor of Maryland at Baltimore, at which there was a dance, Saur added that he hoped that the Governor had not danced because it would have set a bad example.[469] The condemnation of theatrical per-

[467] For a particularly unfavorable and prejudiced account of the alleged immorality of the Germans, see Gottlieb Mittelberger's "Reise nach Pennsylvania im Jahr 1750."

[468] S 152.

[469] S 166.

formances was much more general than the attacks on dancing, the latter coming chiefly from the Dunker papers. When a playhouse was being built in Philadelphia in 1766, the *Staatsbote* joined the English papers in a determined opposition to the project. The announcement was made from the Lutheran and Reformed pulpits that the various religious denominations, both English and German, had united to send a protest against the playhouse to the provincial governor.[470] In 1789 the Lancaster paper also showed its disapprobation of plays when it reported that young boys in Germany were led to form a band of robbers by reading Schiller's "Räuber."[471] Samuel Saur asserted[472] that tragedies and comedies were written for the purpose of entertaining vain people.[473]

The attempt in this chapter to show some of the leading traits of the German immigrants and their descendants is at best unsatisfactory, because, for such a subject, newspapers are usually unreliable as sole sources of material. This is especially true concerning the discussion of the vices and the criminal tendencies of the people. To illustrate this, let the reader peruse a newspaper of the present day; he will discover that much of the news relating to the subject deals with extravagances, divorces, robberies and murders. What a dark picture could a person, reading these items two centuries hence, draw concerning our times!

[470] M 264.

[471] NUL 98.

[472] CW 104.

[473] Theatres are anathema to many of the rural Pennsylvania Germans even at the present day. For example, I have heard a dear old lady say that Abraham Lincoln was the most immoral president that we ever had. Her conviction was based on the fact that he was shot in that devil's resort, a theatre.

CHAPTER VII.

VOCATIONS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.

WHEN we turn to the subject of the vocations of the eighteenth century Germans, we discover that the latter were engaged in a great variety of occupations. Almost every conceivable trade is mentioned in the advertisements, while the news sections of the papers show us that the Germans also held responsible positions in the learned professions, two of which, teaching and preaching, have already been discussed.[474]

Since most of the Pennsylvania Germans had been tillers of the soil in the old country and since the greater number lived in the rural districts in America, agriculture was naturally the occupation in which most of them were engaged. They seem to have been particularly interested in fruit growing and dairying. Of the hundreds of advertisements offering farms for sale, there are very few which do not impart the information that the farm to be sold contains fine pasture land and possesses a flourishing orchard. As an instance of the former, a sentence from an advertisement in the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* furnishes a good example—"No piece of land can have a location more favorable for the raising of cattle."[475] The

[474] See Chapters II and IV.
[475] NUL 13.

German settlers unquestionably enjoyed an enviable reputation as successful dairymen. Sometimes the most liberal inducements were offered to them to take charge of a wealthy man's herd. Thus, in 1772, a dwelling house, firewood and three acres of land for a garden were promised to a satisfactory German couple who knew how to take care of six or seven cows and make butter.[476] The orchards generally contained apple, cherry and peach trees, and occasionally also pear trees and grape vines. For instance, one orchard with seventy young apple trees was advertised,[477] another one with early and late cherry and peach trees,[478] a third one with three hundred apple and five hundred peach trees,[479] a fourth one with one hundred apple trees,[480] a fifth one with cherry, peach, pear and apple trees, and ten grape vines.[481]

Of course, the farmers sowed wheat, barley and corn. The great importance of the wheat crop in the eyes of the German farmers is proved by the numerous newspaper articles[482] discussing ways and means of combating the depredations of the dangerous Hessian flies, with which the country was so grievously afflicted in the eighties and nineties. The newspapers do not make any estimates of the number of bushels of wheat raised yearly, but the exportation from Philadelphia in 1797 of one hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and thirty barrels of flour[483] enables us to form a good idea of the size of the

[476] M 545.
[477] S 38.
[478] S 81.
[479] S 87.
[480] NUL 89.
[481] PZ 63.
[482] NUL 53, DP 34, et al.
[483] DP 2.

wheat crop, since it is fairly certain that much of the wheat from which the flour was made came from the hinterland occupied by the Germans.[484]

Although the Germans were successful in raising crops, they were never satisfied and were continually attempting to improve their methods. It is very suggestive that two of the German newspapers most widely read between 1785 and 1790, the *Germantauner Zeitung* and the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung,* contained so many articles on farming subjects that we may almost regard these papers as the forerunners of our present-day agricultural journals. The former paper published articles on the value of lime for the soil,[485] on the superiority of oxen over horses as draught animals,[486] on the value of manure,[487] concerning orchards[488] and potatoes[489] and a series of articles on methods of farming.[490] In the Lancaster paper the value of gypsum for increasing the fertility of the soil was discussed at length,[491] a communication about the grasses most suitable for fodder was published[492] and an article appeared,[493] showing the necessity of performing careful experiments in order to determine what agricultural methods would produce the best results and declaring that higher schools and societies would be a great help in conducting the tests. Later the paper published an article urging the

[484] The papers also mention the raising of pigs, horses, sheep and geese.
[485] GZ 61.
[486] GZ 62.
[487] GZ 65.
[488] GZ 67, 68.
[489] GZ_2 44.
[490] GZ_2 58 ff.
[491] NUL 4, 5, 15, 18, 38.
[492] NUL 6, 10.
[493] NUL 72.

people to raise sheep[494] and another one telling them how to make butter in winter.[495] In 1790 the *Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung* contained an article[496] describing a model barn and barn yard as set forth in a paper by George Morgan, of Princeton, New Jersey, which had won a prize offered by the Philadelphia Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture. It is of course a question how many farmers attempted to put into practice the improvements suggested in these articles, just as it is a question how many farmers of the present day really make use of the improvements discussed in the agricultural papers; but the very fact that so many articles were published leads us inevitably to believe that there was a demand for them and that the farming population was not satisfied with the old when the new gave promise of something better.

As good and bad was found in the consideration of the education, religion and characteristics of the eighteenth century Germans, so in their farming they showed faults mingled with their virtues. Many of them were firmly convinced that the moon and the stars had a decisive influence on the success or failure of crops. A very interesting communication, illustrating this belief, appeared in the *Germantauner Zeitung* of July 24, 1787. The writer advised the farmers to take the phases of the moon and the signs of the zodiac into consideration when planting, and suggested that, since the Germans had always done this and were generally acknowledged to be without superiors in gardening, it might be well to publish a treatise on the subject. He begged his readers not to ridicule the belief in the influence of heavenly bodies but to try the following

[494] NUL 96.
[495] NUL 241.
[496] NUR 54.

experiment with a mind as free as possible from prejudice: let some peas be planted in the waxing moon and others in the waning moon. The writer claimed that the plants from the former would bloom well and bear abundantly, while those from the latter would indeed bloom well but would not produce many peas.[497]

Interested as the Pennsylvania Germans were in agriculture, they naturally turned their attention to the manufacture of agricultural implements and other articles that the farmers needed. In 1770 Adam Eckhart, a maker of chaff separators, said in an advertisement in the *Staatsbote* that he had made more than sixteen hundred during his life.[498] Manufacturers of whetstones,[499] harvest cradles,[500] scythes[501] and sickles[502] are also mentioned. Many saw mills and grist mills were operated by the Germans all over the country. The former[503] were usually located on big farms, while the latter[504] were found in every vicinity, both in town and in country.

Of the company that established the first permanent German settlement in Germantown in 1683, the majority were weavers.[505] The raising of flax and the weaving of cloth continued to be an important industry among the

[497] This superstition, according to some writers, may not have been quite as useless as it seems at first sight, since it may have resulted in their giving close attention to the weather conditions of the country and therefore may have been an aid to their success. (See Faust's "German Element in the United States," Vol. I, p. 137, on Benjamin Rush's pamphlet on the Pennsylvania Germans.)

[498] M 447.

[499] *E.g.*, NUL 9.

[500] DP 20.

[501] DP 20.

[502] e.g., PC 213.

[503] NUL 38, 77; M 419 and many other places.

[504] S 43, 2-15-60, 9-25-61, M 217, 419, PC 124, 148, PC_2 41 et al.

[505] See Faust's "German Element," Vol. I, p. 37.

Germans during the entire eighteenth century. Thus we find advertisements by a stocking-weaver[506] and a linen weaver[507] in Saur's paper, and occasionally looms were offered for sale.[508] An idea of the magnitude of the weaving business among the Germans in 1770 can be gained from a letter written to the American Philosophical Society and reprinted in the *Staatsbote*.[509] It gives an itemized account of the cloth woven in the city of Lancaster alone between May, 1769, and May, 1770, the total amounting to twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-three yards with an additional six or seven thousand yards still on the looms and sufficient yarn in the houses to weave one thousand yards more. In the colony of Georgia the German Salzburgers, who lived at Ebenezer, were also engaged in weaving, although they complained of a lack of weaving implements. They generally mixed flax with cotton yarn, thus making cloth that was very strong. The Salzburgers also raised silk. The hundred families in the settlement produced six thousand seven hundred and two pounds in 1762, six thousand three hundred and two pounds in 1763 and six thousand four hundred and ninety-one pounds in 1764.[510] The Revolutionary War apparently almost completely paralyzed the weaving industry of Pennsylvania. However, shortly after the close of the war, it again rose into importance. In 1788 and 1789 two Philadelphia firms sold five thousand six hundred and eighty spinning wheels.[511] The Lancaster paper urged the

[506] S 138.
[507] S 3-1-55.
[508] e.g., S 59, 94.
[509] M 439.
[510] M 163.
[511] NUL 98.

farmers to raise more flax in 1788.[512] The Moravians at Lititz, Lancaster County, owned a weaving establishment in 1787.[513]

As a necessary adjunct to weaving, fulling mills were erected wherever the industry flourished. In fact, I believe that the newspapers contained more advertisements of fulling mills than of anything else except merchant wares and real estate. These mills were scattered through the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Bucks and Northampton.[514]

After the cloth was finished, it could be taken to people of German descent who made a regular business of dyeing. According to the advertisements,[515] dyers dwelled in all of the principal towns, such as Philadelphia, Germantown, Reading, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Bethlehem. In the last mentioned place Joseph Barth in 1774 printed calico and linen in colors which, he claimed, were as fast as any to be found in Europe.[516] In 1791 Pfaffhauser and Schwab conducted a calico printing and bleaching establishment in Philadelphia.[517]

Workers in metals were by no means rare. Iron was manufactured from an early date.[518] Nail makers,[519] locksmiths,[520] blacksmiths,[521] tinsmiths,[522] coppersmiths[523] and brass founders[524] were plentiful. The manufacture of

512 NUL 35.
513 NUL 14.
514 *E.g.*, S. 42, 44, 2–15–60; M 93; NUL 6, 63, 225.
515 *E.g.*, S 2–1–53, 3–1–55; M 260, 675; PC_2 401; A 10, 11; UH 45.
516 M 658.
517 PC_2 95.
518 S 9–1–49.
519 NUL 93; A 116 et al.
520 DP 16; H 62 et al.
521 S 6–1–51; NUR 111 et al.
522 S 178; NUR 156 et al.
523 S 8–1–54; NUR 559 et al.
524 UH 4.

stoves, wire, needles and pins is recorded.[525] Christoph Saur, the first, was interested in a new kind of stove of which he was probably the inventor. In his paper of September 1, 1749, he announced the manufacture at the Reading Furnace of a new stove, which could be examined at his printing establishment in Germantown. The advertisement claimed that such a stove would heat a large room and that cooking, frying and baking could be done on the stove without spreading an odor through the room. The famous iron foundry of Henrich Wilhelm Stiegel at Mannheim, Lancaster County, and its products were not specifically described in the papers, unless I have overlooked it; but his glassware was mentioned. In 1771 Stiegel showed to the American Philosophical Society specimens of glassware made at his factory, which was the equal of any foreign-made glass.[526]

The manufacture of hats, paper and gunpowder deserves special mention because the making of them was to a large extent in the hands of the Germans and was chiefly restricted to certain localities. In the last decade of the century Reading was the great centre of the hat industry.[527] Most of the paper mills in Pennsylvania were located in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and many of them were owned and operated by Germans.[528] The powder mills which were run by Germans were generally close to Philadelphia.[529]

[525] M 713; PC 127.

[526] M 493.

[527] PC 437; NUR 127, 299 et al.

[528] S 11–1–51; M 177, 680; PC 117; PC_2 543; NUR 58 et al.

[529] S 235; M 767; PC 146; NUL 262, 279; PC_2 152. Many of these references are not advertisements but accounts of accidents. Thus PC 146 announces the blowing up of a powder mill. Explosions with fatalities are reported in the mills of Keiser (NUL 262), Losch (NUL 279), Herzel (PC_2 152).

I shall pass over most of the other industries with but slight mention, although some of them were undoubtedly important. The papers refer to sugar factories[530] in Philadelphia, to a chocolate factory[531] in Lancaster, to breweries,[532] to whiskey distilleries,[533] of which there were only a few, to tanneries,[534] to a turpentine distillery,[535] to the manufacturing of potash,[536] brooms and brushes,[537] ropes,[538] pumps[539] and pottery.[540] Many clock and watch makers were found throughout the entire German district.[541] For instance, Saur's paper had an advertisement by two of them, one of whom had learned the trade in Nuremberg and the other in Philadelphia.[542] Among the Pennsylvania Germans of the eighteenth century, there were also saddlers, shoemakers, tailors, wood carvers, butchers, carpenters, jewelers, masons, coopers, wheelwrights, wagon-makers, bakers, stone-cutters and charcoal burners. The advertisements of many printers and book binders are also found in the various newspapers.

One of the most noteworthy industries which made the Germans famous throughout the length and breadth of the land was the manufacture of musical instruments. Most of these skilled artisans lived in Lancaster County and in

530 S 3–17–59, 256; PC 333, 369.
531 DP 11.
532 S 78; M 593; NUR 81; A 100 et al.
533 M 62, 667, NUL 36; A 150.
534 S 137; M 65, 177; PC 65; NUL 208.
535 M 448.
536 DP 50.
537 NUL 16, 82; NUR 22.
538 NUR 496.
539 M 336.
540 S 203.
541 S 139; M 115, 338; NUL 208; DP 3; NUR 3, 127; A 26, 128; H 63; UH 32, etc.
542 S 165.

Philadelphia. In 1762 Philip Fyring, a German by birth, who had come to this country several years before, built an organ for Saint Paul's church of Philadelphia.[543] Evidently Fyring (or Feyering) was widely famed for his skill, for he was later compared with the most famous organ builder of Pennsylvania, David Tanneberg(er) of Lititz, Lancaster County. This latter artist began to build organs in America without any previous apprenticeship, but by reading, meditation and unflagging zeal became such an expert that he was claimed in 1790 to be the equal of the most skilled organ builder of Europe.[544] The first mention of him which I have discovered in the newspapers was in 1771, when he built an organ for the Reformed church of Lancaster. The organ was highly praised for the quality of its tone and it was asserted to be superior to the organs made by the deceased Feyering.[545] In 1790 Tanneberg completed his famous organ for Zion's Lutheran Church of Philadelphia.[546] In the winter of 1798–99 he built one for the Moravian church in the city of Lancaster.[547] He died suddenly in 1804, as he was completing an organ in a York church.[548] Lancaster County was undoubtedly the great centre for the manufacture of musical instruments. As early as 1763, George Schlosser of Lancaster was offering pianos for sale.[549]

[543] M 50.

[544] NUL 168; PC, 4.

[545] M 482.

[546] See Chapter II.

[547] DP. 56.

[548] AS 336 (May 30, 1804) According to an article in the *Pennsylvania German Magazine* (Vol. X, p. 339) by A. R. Beck, the archivist of the Moravian church at Lititz, Tanneberg was born in Upper Lusatia, Germany on March 21, 1728. The author mentions twenty seven organs built by Tanneberg for various churches.

[549] M 79.

After the war the town of New Holland became noted as the home of constructors of musical instruments. The manufacture of organs, pianofortes, spinets, pianos and hand organs in this town was advertised in 1788.[550] At the same time a certain Johann Scheible(y) of New Holland was advertising extensively as an organ builder.[551]

There are few instances on record in the papers that the Pennsylvania Germans manufactured scientific instruments. In the winter of 1790–1791 Jacob Welschantz, a celebrated gunsmith of York, made a very good air pump under the supervision of Mr. Heterich, who had formerly been an instructor in the York Academy.[552] In 1771 David Rittenhouse,[553] probably the most famous astronomer that has come from Pennsylvania German stock, made an orrery, which was taken to Princeton on April 9, 1771, where it was set up.[554]

For the distribution and exchange of the varied manufactures of the Germans, merchants were needed. In the early period there were many itinerant peddlers who carried their wares all over the country.[555] Their numbers probably decreased with the establishment of regular stores in the rural districts; at least, the number of merchants in-

[550] NUL 68.

[551] NUL 75; PC 206.

[552] NUR 122; PC_2 71.

[553] This is the celebrated Rittenhouse who made important observations on the transit of Venus in 1769. He was also treasurer of the state of Pennsylvania for a number of years. At the time of his death in 1796, he was president of the American Philosophical Society, the organization made famous by Benjamin Franklin, who had been its founder and president. Dr. Benjamin Rush a distinguished Philadelphia physician, delivered the eulogy on Rittenhouse's death. See PC_2 526. It should be noted that Rittenhouse was of German-Dutch extraction.

[554] M 482.

[555] S 33; LZ 12 et al.

creased more rapidly than the number of peddlers. Almost every issue of the German papers, published toward the close of the century, contained one or more advertisements by German merchants. Without making by any means an exhaustive study of the subject, I have counted thirty-five German merchants in Philadelphia between 1782 and 1801, and fifteen in Berks County between 1789 and the end of the century. Among these are included grocers, and dry goods and hardware merchants. Some of these merchants had a very high standing in the community: for instance, Heinrich Keppele, Sr., of Philadelphia became the first president of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft" of that place; Friederich Augustus Mühlenberg, who owned a store at Trappe in 1783,[554] later became the speaker of the first national House of Representatives; a Joseph Hiester, a merchant at Reading in 1789,[555] was probably the same man who afterwards became governor of Pennsylvania. There were also many German hotel proprietors[556] and some wholesale liquor dealers[557] and wine merchants.[558] In 1799 a seed house in Philadelphia was owned by Daniel Englemann.[559]

I have discussed in earlier chapters the Pennsylvania Germans as teachers and ministers. Very few of them studied law, probably being deterred by a number of reasons: the fact that so few had a good command of the English language was a serious drawback to their legal aspirations, if they had any; then again some of them may have also felt an aversion to law similar to that expressed

[554] PC 154.
[555] NUR 36.
[556] M 495, 580 etc.
[557] *E.g.*, M 71.
[558] M 598 et al.
[559] PC, 55.

by Saur. The Pennsylvania Germans could, however, boast of a considerable number of druggists and physicians.[562] We have seen[563] how one of the former, Johann Kühmle, remained in Philadelphia during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793. He was apparently a well-educated man with a scientifically trained mind, as we may conclude from two articles by him on the origin of the epidemic.[564] In these he disagreed with those medical men who claimed that the fever had been caused by the very dry hot weather and the filth of the city. He showed that the former had been prevalent over the whole country during the summer months and the latter was common in the city every summer. He expressed the belief that the fever was "imported wares." The German physicians had either studied in Europe[565] or had served a kind of apprenticeship in this country[566] with one of the practicing physicians. Although the qualifications were certainly not high, physicians remained so scarce that some communities were not supplied as late as 1773, in which year the town of Lebanon (which contained two hundred and fifty families at the time) advertised for a doctor. A knowledge of the German language was one of the first qualifications for this particular position because all of the inhabitants were Germans.[567]

The fact that stands out prominently in a study of the newspapers of the period is that the Germans entered almost all industries and professions with zest and success.

[562] S 165, 236; M 272, 580; PC 47, 67, 348; PC_2 540; NUR 365; NUL 80 etc.

[563] See Chapter III.

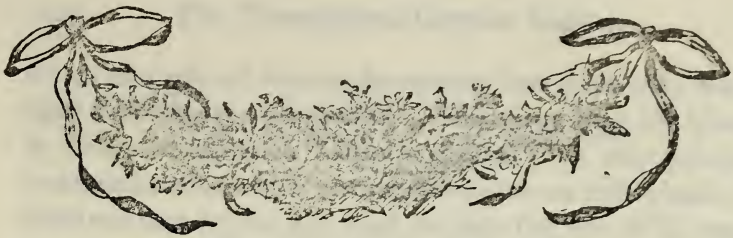
[564] PC_2 256.

[565] DP 85, M 135.

[566] DP 70.

[567] M 592.

They were most prominent as farmers, but by no means did they restrict their activities to this pursuit. They were millers, weavers, carpenters, wagon builders, merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers of musical instruments, of iron, glass and pottery.



CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL IDEALS.

SINCE the Pennsylvania Germans were thrifty and peace loving they necessarily must have been a class of people who would have added to the wealth and stability of any country. However, domestic virtues are not the only ones essential to a high class citizen, he must also possess an active and intelligent interest in public affairs. It is on account of their supposed indifference to, or ignorance of, the larger aspects of public welfare that the Pennsylvania Germans have been most severely criticized. I intend to show in this chapter what conception these eighteenth century German Americans had with regard to government and to national politics, and what their attitude was to provincial and national events from 1740 to 1801.

Their most striking characteristic as citizens was their intense love of liberty, the expression of which ran like a golden thread through almost all their newspapers. Thus in 1754 Saur reported[568] the following event: a native of Württemberg, on being asked why so many Germans had risked the long and dangerous voyage to this country, replied that they had come because they had scarcely been able to live in Germany, owing to governmental oppression; of course, he added, they could have gone to Prussia,

[568] S 12-1-54.

which had offered them inducements, but there they would have been slaves and vassals. This same love for liberty is shown in Henrich Miller's refusal[569] to stop printing communications which contained attacks on individuals; he declared that he did not want to deny the use of his paper to anyone who had something to say, because the freedom of the press was the bulwark of liberty.

After the war the newspapers seized upon many opportunities to proclaim the idea of liberty. For instance, on the statement that the Czarina, the Emperor and the Turks possessed many thousands of soldiers, one editor commented as follows: "Horrible thought! that the lives of so many men must be at the command of an arbitrary mortal, or that, at the present day, religion must serve as the cloak for such bloody scenes."[570] Again, another editor in 1791 bitterly attacked a part of the letter sent by the pope to his legate in Paris on July 30, 1790, in which the pope talked about "the principles of independence and liberty which the enemies of all religion, of all thrones and of all public order disseminate." The editor answered, "Not much is gained by lying and slandering, and the Holy Father should be ashamed to call those who spread the principles of independence and liberty, enemies of religion and good order."[571]

In 1794 the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* published[572] the following poem, "An die Americaner."

1. Wie schlägt mir mein Herz so hoch,
  Ich athme freye Luft,
So schlägt es, wenn in schwüler Zeit
Ein kühles Lüftgen mich erfreut,
  Gemischt mit Rosenduft!

[569] M 229.
[570] NUL 44.
[571] PC_2 10.
[572] PC_2 266.

2. Wie ruht sich doch so süsz, so süsz
Der Freyheit in dem Schoos,
Mein Blut flieszt leicht, und froh, und schnell,
Mein heiteres Auge blickt so hell,
Mein Herz ist sorgenlos!

3. Hier wo die Freyheits Fahne weht,
Wo die Vernunft gebeut,
Wo jeder, als ein freyer Mann,
Frey sprechen, glauben, würken kan:
Hier ist die güldene Zeit!

4. Hier gilt kein Ordensstern, noch Band,
Ja selbst kein schwarz Gewand,
Nur der ist grosz und hoch geehrt,
Der Redlichkeit im Busen nährt,
Und liebt sein Vaterland!

5. Du zeigest, braves, freyes Volk,
Was Menschenkraft vermag,
Was Wuth and Unvernunft zerbricht,
Und durch die Kraft der Wahrheit siegt,
Und so sein Gück erzielt

6. Heil dir, du edles freyes Volk!
Ich, Fremdling, neide dich,
In meinem Deutschen Vaterland
Bist du verschrien und verkannt,
O kennt es dich, wie ich!

This poem expresses the passionate love of liberty that animated so many of the Germans who came to these shores in the eighteenth century.[573]

The conviction that they enjoyed more personal liberty in their new home than they had possessed in their old one, made the Germans devoted to the new country. For ex-

[573] This poem is presumably a genuine German American production, although many of the poems which appeared in the papers anonymously were copied from German sources. This one, however, is headed, "Für die Philadelphische Correspondenz." It is the best eighteenth century German American poem which I have seen.

ample, Saur said[574] that they should love America because they lived in much greater comfort here, having no more feudal services to render and enjoying freedom of religion and of conscience. In 1758 the second Saur declared that his father had always attempted to work for the best interest of his adopted home and that no partisan attacks had ever made him act contrary to this principle.[575] We have seen in another chapter[576] how Miller praised the country. Reiche in his *Postbothe* gave[577] very high praise to the land and its government, calling the former a paradise.

Knowing that a government which granted such personal liberties to its subjects could not exist unless the people showed an intelligent interest in the public welfare, the German leaders from the beginning attempted to arouse in their countrymen an intelligent appreciation of the laws and to induce them to participate actively in public affairs. Thus, the first issue of the first German paper published in America contained the promise of the editor to print the laws of the province.[578] In 1743 Saur published in his paper the charter of Pennsylvania in order that people might learn what liberty the King of England and Penn had bestowed upon the province.[579] The following year he published the charter and other public acts in pamphlet form.[580] In 1747 he printed in his paper the laws relating to ministers, teachers, churches and schools.[581] He also printed the acts of the Provincial Assembly when-

574 S 3–1–49.
575 S 222.
576 Chapter I.
577 GP 3, 10.
578 See Chapter I.
579 S 37 ff.
580 S 48.
581 S 84, 85.

ever he considered them to be of direct interest to his readers.[582] In 1765 Miller was authorized by the Assembly to publish in German the resolutions it had passed against the Stamp Act.[583] After the war all the German papers reported the doings of the State Legislature, as well as those of the National Congress. The Legislature ordered[584] its journal to be printed in both English and German, beginning with 1786.

Although the Mennonites and Dunkers were generally opposed to participation in politics and governmental affairs, yet Saur was continually urging his readers to exercise their right of suffrage. In 1748 he urged all to vote, including those "im Busch" (backwoods) even if they did not receive special notice.[585] In 1755 he enumerated[586] the advantages of becoming naturalized as follows: the Germans would then have the same freedom of buying and selling as the English, their transfers of real estate would be more secure than before, and they could vote. In the next issue he published the qualifications necessary for naturalization.[587] The second Saur republished these qualifications and also enumerated the advantages of citizenship.[588]

Despite the attempts to make intelligent voters of the

[582] See S 155.

[583] M 196.

[584] PC 251; GZ 27.

[585] S 100.

[586] S 178.

[587] S 4–1–55. These were (1) seven years' residence in the province, although the applicant was permitted to be absent for two years; (2) taking of the Lord's Supper within twelve weeks before the date of naturalization; (3) taking an oath or affirmation of allegiance. Persons of the Catholic faith were disqualified.

[588] S 7–20–59. Miller likewise urged the Germans to become nautralized (M 138).

Germans, signs are not lacking that the attempts were not completely successful. In a communication to Bache's *General Advertiser* which later appeared in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz,* the writer said that, while the Germans were industrious and economical, it was immaterial to them to whom the reins of government were entrusted.[589] In an article in the Reading *Adler* the complaint was made that the Germans were easily misled in politics and handed in, on election day, ballots containing the names of those for whom they did not intend to vote.[590]

The advisability of military preparedness was one of the big questions throughout the eighteenth century. The Dunker Saurs, as we have seen,[591] were opposed to all war. Other editors also attacked military preparations in times of peace. The *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* contained a letter[592] attacking the new Pennsylvania militia law of 1788 for various reasons, among which are the following: it compelled the men to abandon farming, it brought the youth into bad company, it made women and children lazy,[593] it gave rise to a system of oppression and it nourished the spirit of war, which is always unfavorable to the arts of peace. In 1793 the Reading paper quoted[594] Doctor Johnson on the horrors of war and on the folly of people who enter upon war lightheartedly. When a bill was introduced in 1798 into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to forbid the government from going to

[589] PC_2 227.

[590] A 28 This statement must be somewhat discounted, because it was published during the political controversy between Federalists and Anti-federalists.

[591] Chapters I and II.

[592] NUL 54.

[593] Reference to the holidays on inspection days.

[594] NUR 223.

war unless the country was attacked, seven Germans voted for the bill and five against it, although it was defeated by a vote of thirty-seven to thirty-three.[595] The one German newspaper article in favor of a standing army was written by C. C. Reiche for his *Postbothe.* He declared[596] that the only argument against a standing army was the danger of usurpation of power, but that this danger could easily be avoided if the people did not entrust too much power into the hands of the army leaders. Reiche then proceeded to enumerate the advantages of such an army. It was more reliable for protecting the country from foreign attack than the militia, which was worthless without the example of a long-drilled standing army. Moreover, such an army was a good place for wild young men, since it developed them into useful citizens.

It is exceedingly interesting to trace in the newspapers the attitude which the Pennsylvania Germans took toward the various events and public questions of the last half of the eighteenth century and to see how they tried to act in accordance with their ideas of liberty. During the French and Indian War the Germans who were under the leadership of Saur were opposed to the war, because they felt that the Indians could easily have been placated if the white men had made a serious attempt to do so. Ten years before the war really started Saur had said that it was no wonder that the Indians allied themselves with the French against the so-called Christians of Pennsylvania.[597] Because the Quakers, assisted by the non-resistant German sectarians, were very strong in the Provincial Assembly, the

[595] DP 13. Naturally the Federalists were opposed to the bill and the Antifederalists supported it.

[596] GP 12.

[597] S 45.

preparations for war were undoubtedly very much retarded. In 1755 when Saur was accused of having accepted money as a reward for using his influence to elect Quakers to the Assembly, he replied that the accusation was a falsehood; he had written letters to Germany on his arrival in America, praising the country because it was so free; but now people wanted to make it militaristic; he was opposed to this attempt and would again urge his readers to vote for Quakers.[598] After the king had vetoed the long delayed militia bill[599] of 1755, Saur sarcastically said that the cause of the veto lay in the fact that discipline under the bill's provisions would be too lax and that only good people could be accepted into the militia.[600] In the fight between the governor and the Assembly concerning the new militia bill, Saur refrained from making any comments, simply reporting the facts.[601] He was always prepared to lend his influence to any attempt to make peace with the Indians. In 1756 he reported that the Quakers and the peaceful Germans were willing to contribute money to aid in the establishment of a permanent peace with the red men.[602] When a treaty of peace was at last concluded with the Indians east of the Susquehanna in November, 1756,[603] he was so well pleased that he published in book form an account of the conferences which led to the treaty.[604] In 1758 he attacked the government because it was too tardy in answering the claims of the Indians, saying, "Wie man hört, so kloppfen einige Indianer

[598] S 184.
[599] S 12–1–55.
[600] S 198.
[601] S 202, 210, 4–16–57.
[602] S 195.
[603] S 11–27–56.
[604] S 204.

aufs neue an der unrechten Thür."[605] For this article he was called before General Forbes to answer the charge of printing articles unfavorable to the government. Saur defended himself by saying that he always did what he thought was for the good of the country. He was dismissed after a hearing which lasted three minutes.[606]

None of the Germans, however, sympathized with the French, so far as we know, and probably all of them were willing to assist the English cause in some way or other. The Pennsylvanians did their part in furnishing the ill-fated Braddock's expedition with teams and provisions. Braddock was reported to have said that the teams from Lancaster, York and Cumberland Counties were the best that had arrived and that the Pennsylvanians were doing much more for the expedition than the Marylanders and Virginians.[607] It was also said that Braddock had sent a letter to his superiors praising the Pennsylvanians for so willingly helping to provide the expedition with teams, etc., in contrast with some of the other colonies.[608] When somebody in Pennsylvania wrote to London, claiming that the Germans helped Braddock only because they were afraid that their teams would be confiscated, Saur replied that the English government knew better.[609] In 1755 he showed more restraint about printing news than many of our modern papers do in war time. He refused[610] to publish an account of an article which bitterly attacked the Germans, because he feared that it would engender ill-feeling between the German and the English colonists at a

[605] S 6–24–58.
[606] S 219.
[607] S 181.
[608] S 11–1–55.
[609] S 189.
[610] S 184.

time when harmony was essential for the success of the Braddock expedition.

When the Indians began to attack the outlying settlements in Pennsylvania, like Gnadenhütten,[611] the Germans on the frontier organized companies[612] in order to guard the passes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.[613] One of these so-called "watch companies" was composed of twenty-five German settlers from Berks and Northampton Counties, who were kept on the frontier in active service for thirty-nine days. The cost[614] of keeping the company in the field was paid by the inhabitants of several townships on the border.[615] Many colonists of German descent also enlisted in the militia. Thus, one of the first companies organized under the militia law of 1755 was composed of unmarried Germans from Rockhill Township (probably Bucks County) with Jacob Arndt as captain, Anton Müller as lieutenant and Nicolaus Conrad as corporal.[616] This company was ordered shortly after being enrolled to proceed to Gnadenhütten, in the vicinity of which we find it stationed in the month of April, 1756.[617] In the same year the king gave permission to raise a regiment of soldiers which was to be commanded by German, Swiss and Dutch Protestants.[618] This "Royal American Regiment," as it was called, was composed chiefly of Pennsylvania Germans.

One of the most prominent Germans of Pennsylvania prior to 1760 was Conrad Weiser, the famous Indian in-

611 See Chapter II.

612 The frontier people of other nationalities did the same.

613 S 187.

614 104 pounds 11 sh. 4 d.

615 S 12–25–56.

616 S 188.

617 S 5–1–56.

618 S 8–1–56.

terpreter. His inestimable services in bringing the white men and the Indians to a better mutual understanding are not discussed directly in the newspapers, but his name is frequently mentioned. Two instances will serve to illustrate how well he understood the red men and how highly they esteemed him. In 1747[619] Saur's paper contained a long article by Weiser on the religion of the Indians, the material for which he had collected during his journeys among them. In 1769,[620] several years after Weiser's death, the only son of a powerful old Iroquois chief, Seneca George, was murdered near Shamokin by a member of a hunting party. The nephew of Conrad Weiser was suspected of the crime and was arrested. When the representatives of the colony met the old chief, Conrad Weiser's son told him who the suspected murderer was, and assured him that the Weiser family would do all in its power to have the slayer brought to justice. Then Seneca George, although greatly grieved at the loss of his son, declared himself satisfied and burst into a panegyric over Conrad Weiser, his dear friend of former days.

On the passing of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament, the struggle between the colonies and the mother country began to assume large proportions. In this struggle the Germans, like the other colonists, were divided in their sympathies although there is hardly any doubt that the majority of them favored the colonies. The one newspaper of the period of which I have located an almost complete file, Miller's *Staatsbote*, always opposed England. Its views are so similar to those expressed by the Anglo-American press that it is often impossible to decide whether the articles on contemporary events were original ones or

[619] S 78.
[620] M 391, 400.

were copied from other newspapers.[621] In the *Staatsbote* of August 20, 1764, Miller urged all the colonies to follow the example of Rhode Island, which had appointed a committee to confer with similar committees from other colonies concerning the formulation of plans for preventing the passing of the Stamp Act by the House of Commons and for securing the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The first news of the passing of the Stamp Act was contained in the issue of April 15, 1765. When Miller announced[622] that the act was to go into effect on November 1, 1765, he added, "The great Lisbon earthquake occurred on All Saints' Day." After this announcement he attacked the act frequently in his paper.[623] On the arrival of the stamped paper, he inserted[624] the following at the top of the first column of the first page.

America, o du durch ein allzu frühes Urtheil zur Sclaverey verdammtes America!—ist es denn deine Treue,—dein kindliches Gehorsam,—deine erschöpften Schätze,—und die Blutsströhme die deine Söhne vergossen haben zur Ausbreitung des Ruhms der Brittischen Waffen, sind diese es, sage ich, welche das Land das ja deine Mutter ist gereizet haben so unrechtmäszig dich anstatt sanfter Windeln in Jammer einzuwickeln, durch Entreissung der allerliebsten Vorrechte deiner Kinder—oder hat die Untreue es gethan?—aber, ach! die Worte fehlen mir,—und die ängstlichen und schmerzlichen Zähren halten meine Feder auf,—O mein Vaterland, mein Vaterland!

On October 28, 1765, he notified his readers that he would suspend the publication of the paper until he could

[621] This similarity of viewpoint may be considered as another indication that the English and German elements were rapidly being transformed into a new nationality.

[622] M 177.

[623] M 184, 185, 191.

[624] M 195.

discover a way to break the chains forged for the American people and to escape the unendurable slavery.[625] He characterized the Stamp Act as "the most unconstitutional law which these colonies could ever have imagined." In the lower right-hand corner of the first page, he printed, like the other papers, a skull and cross bones with the caption, "Dis ist der Platz für den Todespein erregender Stämpel." Three days later he published an extra as a farewell present ("Abschieds-Geschenk"). On November 18 the *Staatsbote* reappeared on unstamped paper. The next year when the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act arrived, Miller published the news joyfully and gratefully.[626]

Saur's paper presumably opposed the Stamp Act also. We find that Miller attacked[627] Saur bitterly because the latter declared in Number 347 of his paper that his (Saur's) pamphlet on the Stamp Act had influenced the Pennsylvania Assembly to pass the resolutions about the Act. In this pamphlet Saur favored a convention to petition the king for the repeal of the Act. Miller also accused a German editor of declaring that many of the latter's friends favored the odious legislation.[628] If the German editor was Saur, it might seem to indicate that he was not as strongly opposed to it as Miller.

The anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act was celebrated by the colonists up to the days of the Revolution. Thus we are told that on March 18, 1775, a large number of German Protestants gathered at the house of

[625] This is exactly what the English language papers of Philadelphia did.

[626] M 227, 228.

[627] M 196.

[628] M 199.

David Grim in New York and celebrated the anniversary of the repeal of the Stamp Act with the usual simplicity and solemnity.[629]

The momentous events between the repeal of the Stamp Act and the battles of Lexington and Concord were duly recorded by Miller, who always emphasized the injustice of England. Thus when legal proceedings were instituted in 1771 by the Royal government of Massachusetts against Isaiah Thomas, publisher of the "Massachusetts Spy," Miller expressed his sympathy for him.[630] Triumphantly he told about the reception of the taxed tea at the various places in 1773.[631] After the closing of the port of Boston, he gave accounts of the meetings held in the different Pennsylvania counties for the purpose of deciding what action should be taken. The committees which signed the resolutions agreed upon in the counties of Philadelphia,[632] Northampton,[633] Berks,[634] Lancaster[632] and York[635] contained members with German names. There were also many Germans among the Pennsylvania deputies who met at Philadelphia on July 15, 1774, as for instance Ludwig, Bärtsch and Schlosser of Philadelphia, Schlauch of Lancaster County, Schultz of Berks County, Küchlein and Arndt of Northampton County.[636] When the Continental Congress convened, the *Staatsbote* published long accounts of its acts and proceedings.

Many Pennsylvania Germans participated actively in

[629] M 689.
[630] M 515 ff.
[631] M 623.
[632] M 649.
[633] M 650.
[634] M 651.
[635] M 652.
[636] M 653.

the War for Independence. Before June, 1775, four companies of infantry had been organized in Reading. One of them, known as the "Company of Old Men," was composed of eighty High Germans, more than forty years of age. Many of them had seen military service in Europe; the leader was ninety-seven years old and had been in seventeen engagements during his forty years of military service. The company wore black ribbons on their hats in order to symbolize their sorrow over the lamentable events which had compelled them to take up arms for the preservation of that liberty which they had obtained by coming to this country.[637] In the same year a German fusileer company of one hundred and seventy-two men was raised in South Carolina.[638] Pulasky recruited his corps chiefly in the vicinity of Bethlehem. *Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblat* contained[639] eight stanzas of doggerel on "Pulasky's Chor."[640]

Miller's *Staatsbote* was the great German champion of the struggling colonists up to the time of this journal's final discontinuance in 1779. In fact, it is probable that one of the reasons for the loyalty of many of the Germans to the colonists' cause was the contagious enthusiasm with which this paper preached the justice of the Revolution. Through the darkest days of the war Miller never wavered in his faith as to the ultimate outcome. It seems most fitting that this sturdy upholder of liberty should have had the honor of being the first editor to announce in his paper

[637] M 699.

[638] M 713.

[639] Ba 19.

[640] One famous Pennsylvania German general must be mentioned here, Peter Mühlenberg, the son of the Lutheran patriarch, H. M. Mühlenberg. At the beginning of the war he was a minister in Virginia, but he entered on active military service rising to the rank of general.

the Declaration of Independence. In the issue of Friday, July 5, 1776, the following notice appeared, "Gestern hat der Achtbare Congresz dieses Vesten Landes die Vereinigten Colonien Freye und Unabhängige Staaten erkläret." In the next issue, on July 9, he published the complete text of the Declaration in German.

Just as among other nationalities, we find among the Germans also many who were lukewarm and even inimical to the war. Of course, all of the Dunkers and Mennonites who adhered completely to the doctrine of non-resistance were opposed to the war, although they may have been entirely convinced about the justice of the patriots' contentions. Since they refused to bear arms, they were compelled to pay extra taxes.[641] However, there was probably a small minority of Germans who sympathized with England. We have seen that the sons of Christoph Saur, the second, continued the old paper under the name of *Der Pennsylvanische Staats-Courier* as a Tory organ during the British occupation of Philadelphia. The issue of February 18, 1778, contained[642] a bitter attack on the patriots. The article declared that if in a country bankrupt merchants became state councillors and a dismissed postmaster an ambassador to a royal court, the outlook for the State was dangerous and that, if the ministers of religion became political market criers and prescribed quack remedies for the State, the evils united and increased. Since this was the case, the editors gave a prescription which began as follows, "A sufficient weight of lead, make it into pills, add the usual amount of genuine gunpowder to each, distribute them in equal shares among twenty thousand fine soldiers in addition to the proper small mili-

[641] M 763.
[642] Ba 17.

tary syringes for application. Aim your instrument so that they hit the part of the patient in which most of the bad sap has been collected," etc. To this, *Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblat* answered that such a cure might be effective for people who had a phlegmatic temperament and who were really as sick as the Saurs pretended; but it was dangerous to try it upon strong, healthy and choleric people, because they might pour into the doctors' faces the prescribed pills and powder.

The Saur Tory paper could not posibly have had much influence because most of the Germans were living in the territory under the control of the patriots, who certainly did not allow the sheet to circulate, and because it was so coarse and devoid of fairness that it could not convert any reasonable man to its doctrines. There were, however, other Germans in the colonies, besides the Saurs, who were active in the British cause. For instance, in 1778 two Germans of Lancaster County, Münzing and Mayer, were hanged as spies in the city of Lancaster.[643]

The Germans took an active part in the reconstruction work after the war. When the Federal Convention was holding its sessions in Philadelphia in 1787, the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung* and the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* urged their readers to support it. The former published[644] an "Ermunterungslied zur Eintracht an die Bürger der Vereinigten Staaten, bey Gelegenheit der in Philadelphia versammelten Convention," which concluded as follows:

Demuth bleibe unser Ruhm,
Freyheit unser Eigenthum,

[643] Ba 7.
[644] NUL 1.

Sucht nur in der Freyheit Ehre!
Demnach, werthe Deutsche Brüder,
Hand in Hand, ihr Bürgerglieder,
Singt und unsrer Leider Schall
Sey der Blauenberge Hall!
Hallet täglich unsere Lieder
Auch von Staat zu Staate wieder!
Wer von deutscher Treue glüht,
Singe immer dieses Lied.

In the next number of the paper,[645] we find a full column article giving arguments in favor of a centralized federal government, and on September 26 the paper contained a translation of the entire text of the Constitution. When the State Assembly passed a law by a vote of forty-three to nineteen to call a convention for consideration of the proposed constitution, the editor pointed with pleasure to the fact that twelve Germans of both parties were among the majority, while only one was included in the opposition.[646] The *Philadelphische Correspondenz* published many communications for and against the constitution, although the editor favored it.[647]

When the State convention of Pennsylvania met in November of that year, Friedrich Augustus Mühlenberg, a brother of General Peter Mühlenberg, was chosen president of the convention.[648] After the news of the ratification of the constitution by the convention had arrived at Lancaster, the inhabitants organized a big celebration.[649] While the citizens of German descent were apparently well pleased with the constitution, those of other nationalities were sometimes not so well disposed toward it, as may be

[645] NUL 2.
[646] NUL 10, 12.
[647] PC 335 ff.
[648] NUL 17.
[649] NUL 21.

seen from the riots which occurred in Carlisle, when the attempt was made to celebrate the ratification.[650] After the acceptance of the constitution by the required number of States, Philadelphia celebrated the event with an imposing parade, in which the publishers of the *Correspondenz* took part and distributed a German ode, specially written for the occasion.[651]

The Pennsylvania Germans were justly proud because one of their number, Friedrich A. Mühlenberg, had the honor to be elected the Speaker of the first national House of Representatives.[652] In a long communication in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* an anonymous writer expressed[653] his satisfaction with this fact in the following terms:

> This thought stirred me deeply that a German possessed merit enough to be considered worthy by the biggest, best and wisest men whom America could produce and who were called together for the loftiest purpose, worthy of presiding at their deliberations, on which the weal and woe of millions of human beings depend.
>
> The blood of the grandchildren of our grandchildren will proudly well up in their hearts when they will read in the histories of America that the first speaker in the House of Representatives of the United States of America under the new constitution was a German, born of German parents in Pennsylvania.

Mühlenberg was also Speaker of the third House.[654]

In General Saint Clair's ill-starred expedition against the Indians of the Ohio Valley in 1791, there were a considerable number of soldiers from Lancaster and Berks

650 NUL 24, 25.
651 PC 375, 376, 377.
652 NUR 8.
653 PC, 37.
654 PC, 255.

Counties.[655] The militia of Lancaster likewise accompanied General Wayne to suppress the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania.[656]

The Germans in America, always interested in the cause of human liberty, at first warmly greeted the French Revolution. The Lancaster German paper printed in full the French Constitution of 1791.[657] On May 18, 1793, the German Republican Society of Philadelphia sent a committee to Citizen Genet of the French Republic and presented him with a written address, declaring that they were in the fullest accord with his principles and that they saw with pain and disgust the alliance of all European autocrats against liberty, and their united endeavors to put a check upon the popular will of France.[658] This enthusiasm for France was somewhat cooled when the news of the excesses of 1793 reached this country, so that the German voters of Pennsylvania gradually came to be sharply divided between the Federalists and the Antifederalists, between the party favoring England and the one favoring France. If the French Reign of Terror in addition to the attack on Christianity had not shocked the piety of the Pennsylvania Germans, it is probable that almost all of them would have supported the Antifederalists.

Since the Germans were thus divided, their newspapers took part in the terribly bitter political campaigns of 1798–1800, attacking each other with the same venom and vulgarity displayed by the Anglo-American press. The first direct political attack which I have discovered in a German paper was published in the *Readinger Zeitung* of October

[655] NUR 150.
[656] PC: 344.
[657] NUL 226, 227, 228, 229.
[658] PC: 212.

21, 1795. In this attack a writer signing himself "Pacificator" warned the readers against a group of people who called themselves Democrats but whom he called Jacobins.

> These people have indeed been a great help in shaking off the yoke of England but they are turbulent individuals, who do not want to be subservient to any government, not even to the laws made by themselves. They desire confusion always.

About a month later two answers to this attack were published in the paper.[659] When "Pacificator" began to make his rebuttal,[660] the editor of the paper called[661] the attention of his readers to these articles, advising them to preserve the papers in order that they could refer to them in the dangerous times that seemed to be approaching.

Before many more months had elapsed, however, Jungmann, as well as the other editors, refused to print communications favoring the party to which they were opposed. Gradually the attacks on both sides increased in bitterness until they attained their climax in 1798 and 1799, the German Federalist papers imitating Cobbett's *Peter Porcupine's Gazette* and the Antifederalists using Bache's "Aurora"[662] as their model. Each side was firmly convinced of its rôle as the protector of liberty and persuaded that its opponents were trying to overthrow all the highly cherished institutions of the country. The Alien and Sedition Laws of 1798 naturally called forth the most violent attacks and denunciations. The invectives used by the papers seem almost incredible to the present generation. For instance, *Der Deutsche Porcupein* called the Antifederalists "Die Schurtzfells Majestät," "Die Schuh-

[659] NUR 353, 354.
[660] NUR 354, 355, 356.
[661] NUR 354.
[662] Later published by Duane.

flicker und Grobschmidte," "Die politischen Kannengiesser," "Der Nasenweis," "Die Bärenhäuter," "Die Hundsfütter," "Die Schlange im Busen," "Neue Miszgeburt," "Das stinkige Franzosenblut"; to this the *Lancaster Correspondent* retaliated by calling the rival paper, "Der Freyheitshasser," "Das Lancaster Stinkthier," "Der amerikanische Esel," "Der Freund der Dummheit," "Das Lügenblatt." The Federalist *Readinger Zeitung* used the terms "Bluthunde," "Blutsuckler," "Unruhstifter," "Stümpler," "Schmierer," "Dummkopf," "Nachteule," while its opponent, the *Adler,* called Jungmann, "Das kleine schwarze sogenannte unpartheyische Zeitungs-Schmiererlein, Gottlobgen, Graf Kalabast-Philosoph und Erb-Herr von Schimpf Hansen."[663]

During these troublous political times, there also occurred the one serious Pennsylvania German rebellion against State authority. In 1798 the national government passed a law whereby all houses were to be taxed on the basis of the number and size of the windows which each contained. This house tax law aroused determined opposition in the German Antifederalist counties of Northampton and Berks, particularly in the former. As early as January 9, 1799, *Der Deutsche Porcupein* reported that there was a probability that the militia would have to be called out in order to collect the taxes in Northampton County. Two weeks later a communication[664] was printed giving a dark picture of the state of affairs in this county. The Germans were said to be erecting numerous liberty poles, and could have easily paid their taxes with the money which they spent in drinking and shooting.

[663] A 107.

[664] The *Porcupein* copied the article from the *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz.*

Drinking French brandy made even grayhaired men swing their hats and shout, "Hurrah, hurrah! Dämm de President, dämm de Congresz, dämm de Arischdokratz!"

The unpopularity of the tax caused the inhabitants of Northampton and of the upper parts of Bucks and Montgomery to resist the assessors. When the United States marshal arrested some of these objectors, a crowd under the leadership of John Fries, a German auctioneer and captain of the militia, surrounded the inn at Bethlehem in which the marshal was guarding his prisoners and compelled him to release them.[665] Then events began to move rapidly. President Adams issued a proclamation requesting the disturbers of the peace to return to their homes.[666] The militia of Pennsylvania and the neighboring States was called out, although the Antifederalists introduced a resolution into the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to refuse aid to the national government in its attempt to quell the uprising.[667] When the militia arrived in the disaffected locality, all opposition disappeared. The ringleaders, who did not deliver themselves up voluntarily, surrendered when they saw the military force. Fries was auctioneering when the soldiers approached. On seeing them he took to flight but was taken prisoner after a chase of two miles.[668] The prisoners, all Pennsylvania Germans, were promptly put on trial. The United States circuit court which met at Philadelphia returned a true bill against John Fries on April 23, 1799,[669] and the trial started a week later.[670] On May 9, he was found guilty of

[665] NUR 526; DP 64, A 115.
[666] NUR 527.
[667] NUR 529.
[668] DP 68.
[669] NUR 533 et al.
[670] NUR 534 et al.

high treason,[671] but was granted a new trial.[672] About a year later he was given this new trial and was again convicted. With two of his companions, Gettmann and Hainey (Hönig), he was sentenced to be hanged at Quakertown, Bucks County, on May 23, 1800;[673] they were, however, pardoned by President Adams.[674] Twenty-four other Germans were sentenced to fines and imprisonment. Thus ended the Fries rebellion, of which some echoes are still lingering in the localities where it occurred.

How can this rebellion of the Pennsylvania Germans be explained when we remember their reputation as law-abiding, peace-loving citizens? The explanation is probably found in their love of liberty, to which I have so often alluded. In common with many others the Germans cherished personal liberty very highly. When they heard that assessors were coming to count and measure their window panes for taxation purposes, they may have believed that the government intended to tax the light that entered their houses,—hence the sarcastic terms, "Häusermesser" and "Fensterscheibenzähler,"[675] which they applied to the assessors.[676] It must, however, be remembered that the majority of the Germans of both political parties remained loyal to the government. Almost all, if not all, of the better educated were opposed to the rebellion. Thus the Reverend Helmuth, the pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church of Philadelphia, wrote an appeal to the people of Northampton County to desist from their rebellious attitude,[677]

[671] NUR 535 et al.

[672] NUR 536.

[673] NUR 587.

[674] NUR 589.

[675] UH 2.

[676] The suspicion thus aroused was probably secretly encouraged by the Antifederalist leaders.

[677] DP 67; NUR 530.

into which they had been misled. Even that inveterate enemy of the Federalists, the Reading *Adler,* decried the use of force in the following characteristic article.[678]

Est ist gewis für jeden guten Republican eine bedauernswürdige Sache, dasz man sich in Northampton County dem Tax-Geseze des Congresses widersezt hat. So lang ein Geseze besteht, musz jeder brave Bürger demselben sich unterwerfen. Es giebt kein erlaubtes Mittel sich einer bösen Taxe oder einem schlimmen Geseze zu entziehen, als die gesezgebende Macht durch Bittschriften dahin zu vermögen, selbige aufzuheben. Gewalt und Loszreiszungen sind nur gar zu unrechte und unkluge Wege. Diejenigen, so eine stehende Armee haben wollen, die, so eine Regierungs-Veränderung wünschen, werden sich im Herzen freuen, wenn sich das Volk denen Gesezen mit Gewalt widersezt. Denn ein solch verkehrtes Betragen zieht Klagen und Ursachen nach sich, kriegerische Hülfe auszurufen und also der Regierung die Obermacht zu geben. Freye Bürger verlieren immer dabei, wenn sie sich denen Gesezen und Taxen mit Gewalt widersezen.[679]

Although the Antifederalist newspapers condemned the outbreak, they naturally opposed the government in its legal proceedings against the ringleaders. For instance, the *Härrisburg Zeitung* of May 21, 1799, contained a fierce attack on the partisan spirit which had convicted Fries of high treason; it claimed that he had not committed high treason, as it was defined by the constitution of the United States. After President Adams had pardoned Fries, Hainey and Gettmann, the *Adler* in its own witty way attempted to make political capital out of the pardon. In a full column article it described the effect of the pardon upon the Federalists of Berks County. A certain corporal

[678] A 177.

[679] Despite this diplomatic and clever article, a party of soldiers seized the editor, Schneider, and proceeded to flog him. See A 121.

or sergeant of Reading declared that he did not want to serve in the militia any longer. A Reading captain refused to sign a petition for the pardon, because he had been in such great danger in the Northampton County campaign. In reply to this statement the *Adler* said,

> Of course the danger into which the young hero went was most unusually great, since not a single shot was fired during the whole campaign and the entire march was only forty miles long. What a terrible danger this was! Verily, it was a wonder that this brave young hero did not remain dead on the field, and he has done the right thing in not signing the petition for Fries, Hainey and Gettmann; he would by his signature have washed off immediately the splendor of the mighty heroic deeds which he had performed in Northampton.

On account of the pardon a Reading Irishman threatened to return to Ireland and a country merchant damned the president.[680]

After the excitement of the Fries rebellion had subsided, the German papers of both parties asumed a calmer tone. This is all the more remarkable, because in the following year the so-called political revolution of 1800 occurred. Although the papers expressed emphatic opinions about the candidates of the opposing parties, the fierce epithets of the preceding years were usually absent. The editors probably learned from the rebellion the danger of becoming too violent in their denunciations. The death of Washington, whom all Germans revered, may have also drawn the two parties closer together by reminding them of the time, twenty years before, when all of them stood arrayed against the common foe and fought for that liberty which they now interpreted so variously. Although the Federalist papers, like the *Readinger Zeitung* and *Der*

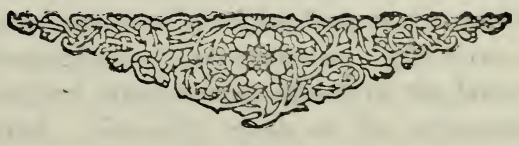
[680] A 178.

Deutsche Porcupein, had black borders around the pages of three or four issues while the Antifederalist press had only the obituary notice framed in black, the latter vied with their opponents in praising Washington as the man to whom this country owed its liberty. For instance, the Antifederalist *Philadelphische Correspondenz* published[681] a poem on Washington's death, which contained these lines,

Ist Er nicht mehr?
Der gute alte Waschington:
Gott! welch ein Schlag!
Die Erde bebt, das rauhe Meer
Der Traurigkeit umgibt uns.
Er fällt dahin, der Held,
Der oftmals auf das Feld
Des Streits sich hat begeben,
Der Josua, den Gott hat auserwählt,
Dis ein freyes Land zu machen,
Ist nicht mehr hier!

This brief discussion of their attitude on public questions shows us beyond any doubt that many of the Pennsylvania Germans appreciated fully the value and duty of an active participation in public affairs. Moreover, all of them evinced an intense love of liberty, although they disagreed on the question of what constituted liberty.

[681] PC_3 75. This poem was signed "R."



CONCLUSION.

The Pennsylvania Germans of the eighteenth century were as a class pious, charitable and honest; they loved peace and temperance; they were frugal, industrious, intelligent and progressive in their daily life; in public affairs, liberty loving and patriotic,—in a word, they possessed the qualities of nation builders in the truest sense. Admitting that they were by no means free from faults and even vices, and that development of their virtues was not only desirable but necessary, we can nevertheless confidently insist upon the claim of their sterling worth as an element of the American people.

While this conclusion is not new but mainly confirms the views of the best authorities, a new body of facts has been revealed. It may be well to enumerate some of the discoveries brought to light in my investigations. Two newspapers, of whose existence nothing was known, were found, the *Landmanns Wochenblatt* and the *Lancaster Wochenblatt*. The names of Samuel Saur's Baltimore paper of 1795–1800 and of Bärtgis' Frederick paper of 1793 were definitely ascertained. The mistake of considering the *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz* as the continuation of the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* has been corrected. A short-lived thrice-a-week edition of the latter was also discovered. Naturally much of the information about the newspapers and their editors has never appeared before.

The chapters on religion and charity probably contain

less new material than any of the others because the material was obtained to a large extent from Saur's and Miller's papers, which had been carefully studied by Seidensticker, Pennypacker, Sachse, Brumbaugh and others; however, even here many new things were found. On the other hand, the material in the chapters on education and language is to a very large extent entirely new, as, for instance, the articles by "Philoteutologos" on the German Lutheran Schools of Philadelphia and the communications to the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* on the advisability of discarding the use of the German language. Likewise much of the material of chapters six and seven had never been used before, while chapter eight contains less new material.

The bibliography of newspapers appended is, so far as I know, the only one that is approximately complete and up-to-date; in fact it is the only one that states what papers and issues are still extant and where they can be found. I may add that a complete bibliography of all Pennsylvania papers published prior to 1821 will probably appear within the next two or three years. Mr. Clarence S. Brigham of the American Antiquarian Society is preparing such a bibliography of all American newspapers prior to 1821. He has, however, not yet come to the State of Pennsylvania.

Table of German American Newspapers of the Eighteenth Century.

I have tried to make the following table of German newspapers of the eighteenth century as complete as possible. I have also included an account of the condition of the files found in the various libraries, with the date when I saw the the files. To the table, I have deemed it advisable to ap-

pend a short article under the title, "Were They Ever Published?"

The following abbreviations for the various societies and libraries have been used:

A. A. S. = American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
A. P. S. = American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
L. C. = Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
P. H. S. = Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

NEWSPAPER INDEX.

Americanische Staatsbothe, Der. (AS) 188
Chestnuthiller Wochenschrift, Die. (CW) 191
Deutsche Porcupein, Der. (DP) 188–189
Geistliches Magazien, Ein. 179
Gemeinnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz (PC) ..... 181 ff
General Post-Bothe, Der. (GP) 191
General Staats-Bothe 192
Germantauner Zeitung, Die. (GZ) ..... 186 f
Germantowner Zeitung, Die. (S) 173
Härrisburg Zeitung, Die. (UH) 200
Henrich Miller's Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote (M) 178
Hoch-Deutsche Pennsylvanische Geschicht Schreiber, Der. (S) 171
Hoch-Deutsche Pennsylvanische Journal, Das. 174
Lancaster Correspondent, Der. (H) 200
Lancaster Wochenblatt, Das. 198
Lancastersche Zeitung, Die. (LZ) 176
Landmanns Wochenblatt, Des. 197
Neue monatliche Readinger Magazin, Das. 199
Neue Philadelphische Correspondenz (PC₂) ..... 182 ff
Neue Unpartheyische Baltimore Bote und Märyländ Staats-Register, Der. 193
Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung (NUL) 188–189
Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung (NUR) 189–191
Neuer Unpartheyischer Eastoner Bothe 192
Pennsylvanische Berichte (S) ..... 171 ff
Pennsylvanische Correspondenz, Die 196
Pennsylvanische Gazette, Die 181
Pennsylvanische Staats-Courier, Der 180
Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift, Die 196

Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblat, Das (Ba) 180
Philadelphier Teutsche Fama 175
Philadelphier Wochenblat, Das 191
Philadelphische Correspondenz (PC_2, PC_3, PC_4) ..... 181 ff and 201
Pennsylvanische Fama, Die 177
Philadelphische Zeitung (1732) 171
Philadelphische Zeitung (1755) (PZ) 176
Philadelphisches Magazin 197
Philadelphisches Staatsregister (PS) 181
Unpartheyische Härrisburg Zeitung (UH) 199
Unpartheyische Reading Adler, Der. (A) ..... 195 f
Unpartheyische York Gazette, Die 194
Volksberichter, Der 201
Westliche Correspondenz, Die 194
Wöchentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote, Der. (M) ..... 177 ff
Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote, Der. (M) ..... 177 ff
Name unknown (1748) Philadelphia 174
Name unknown (1751) Philadelphia 175
Name unknown (1786) Frederick, Maryland 187
Name unknown (1786) Baltimore, Maryland 187

Philadelphische Zeitung. Published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia.

1732, No. 1 (May 6). Facsimile in Daniel Miller's "Early German American Newspapers" and elsewhere.
1732. No. 2 (June 24).—P.H.S. (vidimus Mar. 1917).

No more copies have been found. The paper was probably discontinued for Timothee, the editor, complains in No. 2 that he receives so little encouragement from the Germans.

Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber, Oder: Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich. Published by Christoph Saur at Germantown, at first quarterly, probably became a monthly at beginning of 1741.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, March and April, 1917).

1739, No, 1 (Aug. 20).
1742, No. 19 (Feb. 16).
1743, Nos. 33 (Apr. 16) – 41 (Dec. 16).
1744, Nos. 42 (Jan. 16) – 53 (Dec. 16).
1745, Nos. 54 (Jan. 16) – 65 (Dec. 16). (Name changed on Oct. 16, 1745, to "Hoch-Deutsche Pennsylvanische Berichte," etc.)
1746, Nos. 66 (Jan. 16) – 77 (Dec. 16). (On and after June 16, 1746, the word, "Hoch-Deutsch" was omitted.
1747, Nos. 78 (Jan. 16) – 89 (Dec. 16).
1748, Nos. 90 (Jan. 16) – 103 (Dec. 16). (Nos. 93 and 96 are dated April 1 and June 1) Specials on first of Aug. and Oct.
1749, Nos. 104 (Jan. 16) – 115 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of March, May, June, August, Sept., Nov. and Dec.
1750, Nos. 116 (Jan. 16) – 127 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of Feb., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov.
1751, Nos. 128 (Jan. 16) – 139 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.
1752, Nos. 140 (Jan. 16) – 151 (Dec. 16). (Two numbers of 143.) Specials on first of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July. Oct., Nov., Dec.
1753, No. 159 (Aug. 16), No. 161 (Oct. 16). Special on Aug. 1.
1754, Nos. 164 (Jan. 16) – 166 (Mar. 16).
Nos. 169 (June 16) – 171 (Aug. 16).
Nos. 174 (Nov. 16) – 175 (Dec. 16).
Specials on first of Feb., April, Aug., Sept. and Dec.
1755, No. 176 (Jan. 16).
Nos. 178 (Mar. 16) – 187 (Dec. 16).
Specials on first of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec.
1756, Nos. 188 (Jan. 16) – 195 (Aug. 16).
Nos. 196 (Sept. 18) – 199 (Dec. 11).
Specials on first of Feb., March. April, May, June, July, August. (Paper became bi-weekly on August 21 with only one issue per month numbered.) Unnumbered issues on Aug. 21, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, Dec. 25.
1757, Nos. 200 (Jan. 8) – 212 (Dec. 10).
Unnumbered issues every four weeks from Jan. 22 to Dec. 24.
1758, Nos. 213 (Jan. 7) – 216 (Apr. 1).
Nos. 217 (May 13) – 222 (Sept. 30).
Nos. 223 (Nov. 11) – 224 (Dec. 9).
(On Sept. 25, Saur died. After that date his son Christopher published the paper.)

Unnumbered issues every four weeks from Jan. 21 to April 15, from April 29 to Oct. 14, from Oct. 28 to Dec. 23.

1759, Nos. 225 (Jan. 5) – 227 (Mar. 2).
Nos. 229 (May 11) – 232 (Aug. 3).
Nos. 233 (Sept. 14) – 236 (Dec. 7).
Unnumbered issues every four weeks from Jan. 19 to Mar. 16, from Mar. 30 to Aug. 17, from Aug. 31 to Nov. 23.

1760, No. 242 (June 6), No. 244 (Aug. 1).
Unnumbered issues of Feb. 15, Feb. 29, Mar. 28, April 25, May 23.

1761, No. 249 (Jan. 2), No. 250 (Feb. 13), No. 252 (Apr. 10).
Nos. 254 (June 5) – 255 (July 3).
Nos. 256 (Aug. 14) – 259 (Nov. 6).
Unnumbered issues every four weeks from Mar. 27 to July 17, from July 31 to Dec. 18.

1762, No. 264 (April 9).
Unnumbered issue of Jan. 29.

1766, No. 371 (Aug. 7) (still bi-weekly).
(Title now is *Die Germantowner Zeitung*, etc., with the word "Wahrscheinlicher" for "Wichtiger.")

1775, No. 598 (Apr. 20) (still bi-weekly).

1776, No. 645 (Mar. 20) (now weekly and with the simple title of *Die Germantowner Zeitung*). Published by Christoph Saur und Sohn.
No. 670 (Sept. 11)

1777, No. 688 (Mar. 12). (Published by Christoph Saur, jun. und Peter Saur.)
In S. W. Pennypacker's private library (*non vidimus*).
Dec. 16, 1743 to Nov. 16, 1745.
April, 1755, to December, 1757.
Owned by Dr. Geo. Hetrich of Birdsboro, Pa.

1777, No. 686 (Feb. 26) (vidimus, Aug. 3, 1917).
In A. P. S. (*vidimus March and September, 1917*).

1747. Nos. 84 (July 16) – 89 (Dec. 16).

1748, Nos. 90 (Jan. 16) – 103 (Dec. 16).
Supplement to No. 91. Specials on Aug. 1 and October 1.

1749, Nos. 104 (Jan. 16) – 115 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of March, May, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., and Dec.

1750, Nos. 116 (Jan. 16) – 127 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of Feb., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.

1751, Nos. 128 (Jan. 16) – 139 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of every month except Dec.

1752, Nos. 140 (Jan. 16) – 151 (Dec. 16). Specials on first of every month except Aug. and Sept.
1753, Nos. 152 (Jan. 16) – 157 (June 16).
Nos. 159 (Aug. 16) – 162 (Nov. 16).
Specials on the first of every month except Dec. Two copies of No. 159.

The paper probably continued up to the time when the British took Philadelphia. Christoph Saur, jun., und Peter Saur then published *Der Pennsylvanische Staats Courier* (q. v.).

Das Hoch deutsche Pennsylvanische Journal (Weekly), 1743. Published by Joseph Crellius in Philadelphia. No copies discovered.

In S 35, we learn that Joseph Crellius has started a weekly newspaper in Philadelphia and that he will use English letters until he can obtain German type. The price of the paper is ten shillings per year.

Thomas in his "History of Printing" (p. 144, Vol. II, 2d ed.) gives it the name mentioned above.

How long the paper continued we do not know, but certainly not longer than up to the spring of 1747, for Crellius has an advertisement in S 74, announcing that he intends to go to Holland next spring.

Deutsche Wöchentliche Zeitung (1748). (Name not known.) Published by Gotthart Armbrüster in Philadelphia. (No copies discovered.)

In S 95, Gotthart Armbrüster announces that he will start a weekly paper on May 27, 1748. Saur asks those people who have not paid him for his paper, not to do the same to Armbrüster.

We do not know how long its publication continued.

In Almanac of 1749 (presumably by G. Armbrüster), we read "Die Zeitung kann man haben alle 8 Tag, das Jahr vor 10 schill."

Philadelphier Teutsche Fama (1749–1750). Published by Böhm in Philadelphia. (No copies discovered.)

We do not know how often the paper was published.

The title is given in S 106.

It is mentioned in S 106, 115, 117, 119.

Since the firm Franklin and Böhm published books, it is perhaps safe to assume that this paper was also published by them. Also since Böhm died in 1751 and since Franklin probably published a bi-lingual paper during the last half of the year, we may probably conclude that this paper was the predecessor of the bi-lingual.

Deutsche und Englische Zeitung (1751) (Bi-weekly). (Name not known.) Published by Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. (No copies discovered.)

Seidensticker ("First Century of German Printing in America," p. 38) says:

> Known only through the following advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Sept. 12 (1751) and later dates.
>
> At the German Printing Office in Arch Street is now printed every Fortnight a Dutch and English Gazette, containing the freshest Advices, foreign and domestick with other entertaining and useful Matter in both Languages, adapted to the Convenience of such as incline to learn either. Subscribers to pay five Shillings per Annum.

Seidensticker doubts the statement that G. Armbrüster printed the paper,—a statement made in Thomas's "History of Printing" (2d edition, Vol. II, p. 144) and in Hil-

deburn's "Issues of the Press of Pennsylvania" (Vol. I, p. 265). Thomas says the name of the paper was *Die Zeitung* (Vol. II, p. 144),—a mistake probably. Without sufficient proof he identifies this paper with Armbrüster's of 1748, to which Armbrüster refers in his almanac of 1749. Although this almanac speaks of the latter paper as *Die Zeitung,* it does not follow that this was the name of the paper.

Die Lancastersche Zeitung: Oder: Ein Kurtzer Begriff der Hauptsächlichsten Ausländisch- und Einheimischen Neuigkeiten (bi-lingual) (bi-weekly). Published by H. Müller and S. Holland.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus Mar. 1917.)

1752, No. 2 (Jan. 29), No. 12 (June 16), (Beginning with No. 12 S. Holland is publisher alone.)
1752, No. 15 (July 28) – No. 16 (Aug. 11).
No. 19 (Oct. 3).
1753, No. 31 (June 5).

I have been able to find no indication when it suspended publication.

Philadelphische Zeitung von allerhand Auswärtig- und einheimischen merck-würdigen Sachen (bi-weekly). Published by B. Franklin, General Postmeister, und Anthon Armbrüster.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, March, 1917).

1755, No. 5 (Sept. 6), No. 11 (Nov. 27).
1756, No. 19 (Mar. 6), No. 34 (Sept. 23) No. 41 (Dec. 30).
1757, No. 42 (Jan. 14) (Two copies).
Nos. 44 (Feb. 11) – 46 (Mar. 14).
No. 48 (Apr. 15), No. 49 (Apr. 22), No. 50 (May 7).
Nos. 51 (May 20) – 64 (Nov. 18).
Nos. 67 (Dec. 17) – 68 (Dec. 31).

According to Seidensticker (op. cit., p. 49), the paper stopped with the issue of Dec. 31, 1757.

Thomas (op. cit., Vol. II, p. 147) says it was continued by Weiss and Miller, conveyancers, in 1759. It was published for them by Anthony Armbrüster about two years. In 1762 he printed it on his own account and in 1764 published it weekly on Arch St.

Die Pennsylvanische Fama (1762– ?) (weekly). Published by Anthon Armbrüster. (No copies discovered.) Mentioned only in M 34 and 35.

The publication was probably commenced in 1762 because Miller speaks of "*Fama* N. I" in M 35 and also of "N. I" and "N. II" in M 34.

Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote, Mit den neuesten Fremden und Einheimisch-Politischen Nachrichten: Samt den von Zeit zu Zeit in der Kirche und Gelehrten Welt sich ereignenden Merkwürdigkeiten. Published by Henrich Miller.

In the Archives of the German Society of Pennsylvania (Vidimus Dec., 1917).

1762, Nos. 1 (Jan. 18) – 50 (Dec. 27).

In the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library Company (Vidimus March, April and June, 1917).

1763, Nos. 60 (Mar. 7) – 74 (June 13).
Nos. 79 (July 18) – 81 (Aug. 1).
Nos. 83 (Aug. 15) – 86 (Sept. 5).
Nos. 88 (Sept. 19) – 94 (Oct. 31).
Nos. 98 (Nov. 28) – 102 (Dec. 26).
1764, No. 103 (Jan. 2).
Nos. 105 (Jan. 16) – 155 (Dec. 31).
1765, Nos. 156 (Jan. 7) – 182 (July 8).
Nos. 184 (July 22) – 198 (Oct. 28).
No. 199 (Oct. 31) (Special farewell number before enforcement of Stamp Act).

Nos. 200 (Nov. 18) – 204 (Dec. 16).
No. 206 (Dec. 30).
1766, Nos. 207 (Jan. 6) – 258 (Dec. 29).
1767, Nos. 259 (Jan. 5) – 310 (Dec. 28).
1768, Nos. 311 (Jan. 5) – 362 (Dec. 27).
(Beginning with No. 311, the word "Pennsylvanische" is substituted for "Philadelphische" in the title.)
1769, Nos. 363 (Jan. 3) – 414 (Dec. 26).
1770, Nos. 415 (Jan. 2) – 460 (Nov. 13).
Nos. 462 (Nov. 27) – 466 (Dec. 25).
1771, Nos. 467 (Jan. 1) – 519 (Dec. 31).
1772, Nos. 520 (Jan. 7) – 571 (Dec. 29).
1773, Nos. 572 (Jan. 5) – 611 (Oct. 5).
Nos. 613 (Oct. 19) – 623 (Dec. 28.)
1774, Nos. 624 (Jan. 4) – 675 (Dec. 27).
1775, Nos. 676 (Jan. 3) – 695 (May 16).
(Beginning with No. 696, the paper is published semi-weekly and is called "Henrich Millers Pennsylvanischer Staatsbote.")
Nos. 696 (May 23) – 726 (Sept. 5).
Nos. 728 (Sept. 12) – 759 (Dec. 29).
1776, Nos. 760 (Jan. 2) — 819 (July 30).
(From No. 819, the paper appears weekly again.)
Nos. 820 (Aug. 6) – 839 (Dec. 28).
1777, Nos. 842 (Jan. 15) – 849 (March 5).
(Two copies of No. 844.)
Nos. 852 (March 26) – 877 (Sept. 17).
1778, No. 878 (Aug. 5).
Nos. 880 (Aug. 19) – 899 (Dec. 30).
(Nos. 893–899 are mutilated.)
1779, Nos. 900 (Jan. 6) – 920 (May 26).

In L. C.

1762, No. 11 (March 29) (vidimus Feb. 1917).
1767, Nos. 259, 271 (non vidimus).
1772, Nos. 521, 538, (July 23)* 555, 557–563, 565, 569 (non vidimus).
1773, Nos. 572–587, Nos. 589–594, Nos. 597–604.
Nos. 607–610, Nos. 613–623 (non vidimus).
1774, Nos. 624–631, Nos. 633–649, Nos. 651–656.
Nos. 658–667 (mutilated Nos. 624 and 656) (non vidimus).
1776, No. 814 (mutilated) (non vidimus).
1777, No. 859 (mutilated) (non vidimus).

* According to Ingram's Check List; the date is apparently a mistake, since no paper was published on this date.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, March and June, 1917).

1767, Nos. 271, 279.
1768, No. 323.
1769, No. 413.
1770, Nos. 435–447, 452, 454, 455, 457–460 (No. 460 mutilated).
1771, Nos. 467–471, Nos. 475–477, 479–515 (mutilated 479, 480, 501, 502).
1772, Nos. 520, 521 (two copies mutilated), 522, 523, 525 (mutilated), 526 (mutilated), 533–540, 542–553, 555–565, 567–571 (No. 545, two copies; No. 553 mutilated).
1773, Nos. 572–623.
1774, Nos. 624–669; Nos. 671–675.
1775, Nos. 676–752, 754–759 (No. 678, two copies; No. 716, two copies).
1776, Nos. 760–761, Nos. 753–839.
1777. Nos. 840–872 (two copies each of Nos. 853 and 869).
1778, Nos. 878–881, Nos. 883–899.
1779, Nos. 900–909, Nos. 911–915.

In the Possession of Dr. Wm. J. Campbell, Philadelphia on Sept. 18, 1917 (Vidimus).

1778, No. 879 (Aug. 12).

The paper suspended publication on May 26, 1779.

Ein Geistliches Magazien. Oder: Aus den Schätzen der Schrifftgelehrten zum Himmelreich gelehrt, dargereichtes Altes und Neues. Published by Christoph Saur.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus April and September, 1917).

1764, Vol. I Nos. 1–50.

In Philadelphia Library Company (Locust Street branch) (Vidimus September 18, 1917).

1764, Vol. I Nos. 2–14, 20, 24–32, 47. Two copies of Nos. 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 25, 26, 29.
1770, Vol. II Nos. 1 (with Vorrede) 3, 13, 15, Two copies of No. 1.

In the Possession of Dr. Wm. J. Campbell of Philadelphia on September 18, 1917 (Non Vidimus).

An almost complete file of Volume I.

In State Library at Harrisburg, Pa. (Non Vidimus).

1764, Vol. I Nos. 1–50.

1770, Vol. II Nos. 1–13, 15 (No. 14 was evidently omitted because the pagination of volume is complete).

This magazine was published at irregular intervals between 1764 and 1774 and was distributed gratis.

Der Pennsylvanische Staats Courier, oder einlaufende Wöchentliche Nachrichten. Diese Zeitung wird alle Wochen herausgegeben von Christoph Saur, Jr., und Peter Saur in der Zweyten Strasze. (No copies discovered.)

1778, No. 745 (May 6). (This is a reprint appearing in Schlözer's Briefwechsel, Vol. 3, pp. 260–267.)

The number (745) would seem to indicate that this paper is simply a continuation of *Die Germantowner Zeitung*, the last number of which, seen by me, bears the date of March 12, 1777, and is numbered 688.

The paper is mentioned in Ba 5, 17, M 901.

It suspended publication when the British evacuated Philadelphia in 1778.

Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblat. Oder: Sammlung Sowohl Auswärtig-als Einheimischer Neuigkeiten. Published by Frantz Bailey in Lancaster.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, June, 1917).

1778. Nos. 1 (Feb. 4) – 21 (June 24). (Complete file.)

In L. C. (Non Vidimus).

1778, Nos. 13–18, 21 (No. 18 mutilated).

The last number appeared on June 24, 1778.

Die Pennsylvanische Gazette oder der allgemeine Americanische Zeitungs-Schreiber. Published by John Dunlap, Philadelphia.

In L. C. (Vidimus, Feb. 1917).

1779, No. 1 (Feb. 3) (two copies).

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, March 1917).

1779, No. 1 (Feb. 3) (mutilated).

This paper had a very brief existence, for in PS 1 (July 21, 1779), the publishers say that there is no other German paper in the country.

Philadelphisches Staatsregister, enthaltend die neuesten Nachrichten von den merkwürdigsten In- und Ausländischen Kriegs- und Friedens-Begebenheiten; nebst verschiedenen andern gemeinnützigen Anzeigen. Published by Steiner und Cist.

In A. P. S. Philadelphia, Pa. (Vidimus, July, 1917).

1779, No. 1 (July 21), No. 2 (July 28) No. 3 (Aug. 4).
1780, No. 29 (May 24).

In New York Public Library.

1780, No. 26, (May 3) (non vidimus). (Nos. 26 and 29 have the simple title "Philadelphisches Staatsregister.")

Since Steiner was the publisher of PC which started in May, 1781, we may be confident that this paper stopped before that time.

Gemeinnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz. Melchior Steiner, publisher.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, June, July, September, 1917).

1781, Nos. 12 (July 18) – 35 (Dec. 26).
1782, Nos. 36 (Jan. 2) – 88 (Dec. 31).
1783, Nos. 89 (Jan. 7) – 93 (Feb. 4).
Nos. 109 (May 27) – 122 (Aug. 26).
Nos. 124 (Sept. 9) – 129 (Oct. 14).
Nos. 131 (Oct. 28) – 135 (Nov. 25).
Nos. 137 (Dec. 9) – 140 (Dec. 30).
1784, Nos. 141 (Jan. 6) – 162 (June 1).
Nos. 164 (June 15) – 168 (July 13).
No. 179 (Sept. 28), Nos. 182 (Oct. 19) – 184 (Nov. 2).
No. 186 (Nov. 16), No. 190 (Dec. 14).
1786, Nos. 246 (Jan. 10) – 250 (Feb. 7).
No. 252 (Feb. 21).
Nos. 258 (Apr. 4) – 261 (Apr. 25).
Nos. 265 (May 23) and 277 (Aug. 15).
Nos. 280 (Sept. 5) –296 (Dec. 26).
1787, Nos. 298 (Jan. 9) – 307 (Mar. 13).
Nos. 312 (Apr. 17) – 322 (June 26).
Nos. 325 (July 17) – 326 (July 24).
Nos. 328 (Aug. 7) – 343 (Nov. 20).
Nos. 345 (Dec. 4) – 348 (Dec. 24).
1788, Nos. 349 (Jan. 1) – 357 (Feb. 26).
Nos. 359 (Mar. 11) – 364 (Apr. 15).
Nos. 369 (May 20) – 372 (June 10).
Nos. 374 (June 24) – 388 (Sept. 30.)
Nos. 390 (Oct. 14) – 391 (Oct. 21).
Nos. 393 (Nov. 4) – 399 (Dec. 16).
1789, Nos. 402 (Jan. 6) – 407 (Feb. 10).
Nos. 422 (May 26), 426 (June 23).
Nos. 437 (Sept. 1, mutilated), 438 (Sept. 8).
Nos. 444 (Oct. 20), 453 (Dec. 22).
1790, Nos. 476 (June 1), 486 (Aug. 10).

From October 1, 1790, the paper appeared semi-weekly under the name of *Neue Philadelphische Correspondenz.*

1790, Nos. 2 (Oct. 5) – 27 (Dec. 31).
1791, Nos. 28 (Jan. 4) – 34 (Jan. 25).
Nos. 38 (Feb. 8) – 130 (Dec. 30).
1792, Nos. 131 (Jan. 3) – 140 (Feb. 3).
Nos. 145 (Feb. 28) – 150 (Mar. 30).

(From Feb. 10, usually only one No. per week appeared, but the formal announcement of the change to a weekly was made in No. 158.)

Nos. 155 (May 1).
Nos. 157 (May 15) – 189 (Dec. 24). (With No. 182 the firm's name became Steiner and Kämmerer.) (With No. 185 the paper was called *Philadelphische Correspondenz.*)
1793, Nos. 190 (Jan. 1) – 194 (Jan. 29).
Nos. 197 (Feb. 19) – 233 (Aug. 2). (With No. 208 paper appeared semi-weekly again.)
Nos. 238 (Aug. 20) – 243 (Sept. 6). (On account of yellow fever publication was suspended between Oct. 4 and Nov. 22.)
No. 259 (Dec. 17).
1794, Nos. 270 (Jan. 24), 274 (Feb. 7), 276 (Feb. 14).
Nos. 277 (Feb. 18), 279 (Feb. 25) – 283 (Mar. 11).
Nos. 285 (Mar. 18), 288 (Mar. 28) – 290 (Apr. 4).
Nos. 293 (Apr. 15) – 295 (Apr. 25).
Nos. 298 (May 6), 301 (May 16), 303 (May 23).
No. 305 (May 30).
1795, Nos. 373 (Jan. 23), 375 (Jan. 30), 377 (Feb. 6).
Nos. 387 (Mar. 13), 395 (Apr. 14), 398 (Apr. 24).
Nos. 410 (June 5), 415 (June 23), 427 (Aug. 4).
Nos. 439 (Sept. 15), 469 (Dec. 29).
1796, Nos. 470 (Jan. 1), 475 (Jan. 19), 493 (Mar. 22).
Nos. 502 (Apr. 22), 515 (June 7), 519 (June 21).
Nos. 521 (June 28), 522 (July 1), 526 (July 15).
No. 550 (Oct. 1).

In New Series (Published by Henrich und Joseph R. Kämmerer, Jun.)

1798, Nos. 1 (May 1) – 19 (Sept. 4).
Nos. 21 (Sept. 18) – 28 (Dec. 25). (After Nov. 13 firm's name was Joseph R. Kämmerer und Comp.)
(On account of yellow fever, publication was suspended between Sept. 18 and Nov. 13).
1799, Nos. 29 (Jan. 1) – 40 (Mar. 19).
Nos. 42 (Apr. 2) – 59 (July 30). (With No. 48, firm's name became Joseph R. Kämmerer und G. Helmbold.)
Nos. 61 (Aug. 13) – 71 (Dec. 10). (Publication suspended Aug. 27 – Oct. 22 on account of fever.)
Nos. 73 (Dec. 24) – 74 (Dec. 31).
1800, Nos. 75 (Jan. 7) – 79 (Feb. 4).
Nos. 83 (Mar. 7) – 85 (Mar. 21).
George Helmbold, Jr., is publisher of issues No. 83ff.
No. 87 (Apr. 4).
No. 27 (Apr. 23).
The publishers are now G. Helmbold and J. Geyer. The paper is again called *Neue P. C.* Why the new series does not start with

No. 1, I cannot say. It may be that it took the number of the *Stadt Philadelphische Correspondenz* (q. v.) which started on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and probably made its final appearance as a thrice-a-week paper on Saturday, April 5, *i.e.*, with No. 24. Then if the paper appeared every Wednesday thereafter the issue of April 23 would be No. 27. This is all the more probable because the issue of April 4 is marked as No. 754 of the old series and the issue of April 23 has No. 758. If the Saturday issue (April 5) was marked No. 755 of the old series, we will get No. 758 on April 23.

Nos. 40 (July 23) – 41 (July 30).

In A. P. S. (Vidimus, March, June, September, 1917).

1783, Nos. 129 (Oct. 14) – 136 (Dec. 2).
Nos. 138 (Dec. 16) – 139 (Dec. 23).
1784, Nos. 141 (Jan. 6) – 151 (Mar. 16).
Nos. 154 (Apr. 6) – 166 (June 29).
Nos. 169 (July 20) – 171 (Aug. 3).
Nos. 174 (Aug. 24), 175 (Aug. 31), 177 (Sept. 14).
Nos. 181 (Oct. 12) – 183 (Oct. 26).
No. 191 (Dec. 21).
1785, Nos. 205 (Mar. 29), 206 (Apr. 5).
Nos. 208 (Apr. 19) – 210 (May 3).
Nos. 212 (May 17) – 213 (May 24).
Nos. 216 (June 14) – 217 (June 21).
Nos. 219 (July 5) – 223 (Aug. 2).
Nos. 225 (Aug. 16), 227 (Aug. 30), 228 (Sept. 6).
No. 234 (Oct. 18).
Nos. 237 (Nov. 8) – 239 (Nov. 22).
Nos. 242 (Dec. 13), 244 (Dec. 27).
1786, Nos. 245 (Jan. 3), 247 (Jan. 17), 248 (Jan. 24).
Nos. 250 (Feb. 7), 251 (Feb. 14), 255 (Mar. 14).
Nos. 264 (May 16), 267 (June 6) – 271 (July 4).
Nos. 274 (July 25), 277 (Aug. 15), 278 (Aug. 22).
Nos. 281 (Sept. 12), 282 (Sept. 19).
Nos. 289 (Nov. 7) – 292 (Nov. 28).
No. 295 (Dec. 19).
1787, Nos. 297 (Jan. 2), 302 (Feb. 6).

In State Library at Harrisburg, Pa. ((Vidimus, July, 1917).

1791, Nos. 30 (Jan. 11) – 130 (Dec. 30).
1792, Nos. 131 (Jan. 3) – 189 (Dec. 24).
1793, Nos. 190 (Jan. 1) – 250 (Oct. 1).
Nos. 252 (Nov. 22) – 263 (Dec. 31).

1794, Nos. 264 (Jan. 3) –366 (Dec. 30).
1795, Nos. 367 (Jan. 2) – 464 (Dec. 11) (No. 367 mutilated).
Nos. 466 (Dec. 18) – 469 (Dec. 29).
1796, Nos. 470 (Jan. 1) – 472 (Jan. 8).
No. 475 (Jan. 19).
Nos. 477 (Jan. 26) – 484 (Feb. 19).
Nos. 486 (Feb. 26) – 501 (Apr. 19).
Nos. 503 (Apr. 26) – 519 (June 21).
No. 521 (June 28).
Nos. 523 (July 5) – 574 (Dec. 30).

In L. C. (Non Vidimus).

1781, No. 29 (Nov. 14).
1783, No. 137 (Dec. 9).
1787, Nos. 307 (Mar. 13), 314 (May 1), 319 (June 5, mutilated).
1790, Nos. July 3,* No. 6 (Oct. 19).
1794, Nos. 282 (Mar. 7), 285 (Mar. 18).
1795, No. 398 (Apr. 24).
1796, No. 530 (July 29).

In Private Library of Rev. Wm. J. Hinke, Auburn, New York (Vidimus, Oct. 24, 1917).

1790, No. 457 (Jan. 19), No. 21 (Dec. 10).
1791, No. 63 (May 10), No. 95 (Aug. 30).
1792, No. 158 (May 22).
1794, No. 265 (Jan. 7), No. 267 (Jan. 14).
No. 273 (Feb. 4), No. 311 (June 20).
1800, No. 29 (May 7).

In Harvard College Library (Vidimus, October, 1917).

1785, Nos. 193 (Jan. 4) – 226 (Aug. 23).
No. 229 (Sept. 13).
1786, Nos. 287 (Oct. 24), 288 (Oct. 31).
1791, No. 120 (Nov. 25).
1795, No. 437 (Sept. 8).
Nos. 441 (Sept. 22) – 449 (Oct. 20).
Nos. 450 (Oct. 27) – 455 (Nov. 10).
1796, Nos. 485 (Feb. 23), 490 (Mar. 11).
Nos. 561 (Nov. 15), 570 (Dec. 16).
1797, No. 585 (Feb. 7).

In A. A. S. (Vidimus, October, 1917).

1794, Nos. 314 (July 1), 319 (July 18).

*According to Ingram's Check List; the date is probably a misprint.

1796, Nos. 502 (April 22) – 504 (April 29).

In Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia (Vidimus, Sept. 1918).

1781, Nos. 14 (Aug. 1), 18 (Aug. 29).
1782, No. 59 (June 12).
1783, Nos. 90 (Jan. 14), 91 (Jan. 21).
1786, Nos. 253 (Feb. 28), 254 (Mar. 7).
1789, Nos. 435 (Aug. 18), 443 (Oct. 13).
1792, No. 143 (Feb. 17).
1794, Nos. 277 (Feb. 18), 328 (Aug. 19).

Die Germantauner Zeitung (bi-weekly). Published by Leibert and Billmeyer.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus Sept., 1917).

1785, Nos. 2 (Feb. 22) – 9 (May 31).
Nos. 12 (July 12) – 14 (Aug. 9).
No. 16 (Sept. 6).
Nos. 22 (Nov. 29) – 23 (Dec. 13).
1786, Nos. 25 (Jan. 10) – 27 (Feb. 7).
Nos. 30 (Mar. 21), 32 (Apr. 18).
Nos. 40 (Aug. 8) – 43 (Sept. 19).
Nos. 45 (Oct. 17) – 50 (Dec. 26).
1787, Nos. 51 (Jan. 9) – 69 (Sept. 18). (With No. 66, Michael Billmeyer became the publisher alone.)
Nos. 71 (Oct. 16) – 74 (Nov. 27).
1788, Nos. 77 (Jan. 8) – 89 (June 24).
Nos. 91 (July 22) – 101 (Dec. 9).
1789, Nos. 103 (Jan. 6) –128 (Dec. 22).
1790, Nos. 129 (Jan. 5) – 142 (July 6). (With No. 143, the weekly issues commence. The first four numbers have the old serial numbers, but the fifth is marked No. 7, the publisher apparently making a mistake. He remedies this by two No. 8's (Aug. 24 and Aug, 31) and two No. 10's (Sept. 14 and Sept. 21).)
Nos. 143 (July 20) – 146 (Aug. 10).
Nos. 7 (Aug. 17) – 24 (Dec. 28).
1791, Nos. 26 (Jan. 11) – 76 (Dec. 27).
1792, Nos. 77 (Jan. 3) – 128 (Dec. 25).
1793, Nos. 129 (Jan. 1) – 131 (Jan. 15).

In L. C. (Non Vidimus).

1792, No. 78 (Jan. 10).

Seidensticker says the paper continued into the nineteenth century,—a statement which I have not been able to verify. In PC_3 76 ff. and NUR 538, Billmeyer has a notice that all back subscriptions to the paper must be paid immediately.

Deutsche Zeitung. Published by Matthias Bärtgis in Friedrich-Stadt, Maryland, in 1786. (No copies discovered and name not known.)

We quote Mr. C. S. Brigham in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* of the year 1915:

In the *Maryland Chronicle* of Jan. 18, 1786, he (Matthias Bärtgis) announced his intention of establishing a post "to carry my English and German Newspapers" to nearby towns. Another advertisement in the same paper, dated June 4, 1787, advertises for a partner to take the management of the "Printing-Office in the English and German language, and two public papers in this town."

How long the paper existed is not known.

Baltimore Deutsche Zeitung (weekly). Published 1786 by Henry Dulheuer. (Name unknown and no copies discovered.)

The *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society* (1915, p. 156) has this quotation of an advertisement in the *Maryland Journal* of June 16, 1786.

The subscriber respectfully informs his Friends in particular and the Public in general, that he commenced the Publication of his German Newspaper yesterday, and intends to continue it

Weekly. Subscriptions for the same are taken in by him, at his Printing Office in Market Street, nearly opposite the Green-Tree, at the small Price of Ten Shillings per Annum; Five Shillings of which is paid at the time of Subscribing, the better to enable him to prosecute his Undertaking. All Kinds of Printing, in German, performed by Henry Dulheuer, Baltimore, June 15, 1786.

Neue Unpartheyische Lancäster Zeitung und Anzeigsnachrichten. Published by Stiemer, Albrecht und Lahn.

In Lancaster Co. Historical Society (Vidimus July, 1917).

1787, Nos. 1 (Aug. 8) – 21 (Dec. 26) (mutilated No. 17).
1788, Nos. 22 (Jan. 2) – 74 (Dec. 31). (With No. 37, the firm's name became Albrecht und Lahn.)
1789, Nos. 75 (Jan. 7) – 126 (Dec. 30) (mutilated No. 126).
1790, Nos. 127 (Jan. 6) – 178 (Dec. 29). (With No. 137, the firm's name became Johann Albrecht und Comp.)
1791, Nos. 179 (Jan. 5) – 230 (Dec. 28).
1792, Nos. 231 (Jan. 4) –282 (Dec. 26).
1793, Nos. 283 (Jan. 2) – 314 (Aug. 7). (At the beginning of 1798, the name of the paper was changed to *Der Deutsche Porcupein und Lancäster Anzeigsnachrichten,* with new numbers.)
1799, Nos. 77 (June 19), 104 (Dec. 25). (At the beginning of 1800, the name of the paper was changed to *Der Americanische Staatsbothe und Lancäster Anzeigsnachricten,* the numbering being a continuation of *Der Deutsche Porcupein.*)
1800, Nos. 109 (Jan. 29) – 154 (Dec. 10) (mutilated Nos. 109 and 110). (Two copies of No. 122. No paper published on September 24.)
Nos. 156 (Dec. 24) – 157 (Dec. 31).

In L. C. (Vidimus, Feb. and March, 1917).

1787, Nos. 1 (Aug. 8) – 21 (Dec. 26).
1788, Nos. 22 (Jan. 2) – 74 (Dec. 31).
1789, Nos. 75 (Jan. 7) – 99 (June 24) (mutilated No. 87).
Nos. 101 (July 8) – 126 (Dec. 30).
1790, Nos. 127 (Jan. 6) – 178 (Dec. 29).
1791, Nos. 179 (Jan. 5) – 180 (Jan. 12).

As "Der Deutsche Porcupein."

1798, Nos. 1 (Jan. 3) – 9 (Feb. 28).
Nos. 11 (Mar. 14) –13 (Mar. 28).
Nos. 15 (Apr. 11) – 24 (June 13).
Nos. 26 (June 27) – 36 (Sept. 5).
Nos. 38 (Sept. 19) – 46 (Nov. 14).
No. 48 (Nov. 28).
No. 50 (Dec. 12) – 52 (Dec. 26).
1799, Nos. 53 (Jan. 2) – 104 (Dec. 25).

In Mr. A. K. Hostetter's Private Library, Lancaster, Pa. (Vidimus July, 1917).

1789, Nos. 78 (Jan. 28) – 97 (June 10).
Nos. 99 (June 24) – 126 (Dec. 30) (mutilated Nos. 100, 105 and 106).
1790, Nos. 127 (Jan. 6) – 154 (July 14) (mutilated No. 154).

In State Library at Harrisburg, Pa. (Vidimus July, 1917).

1790, Nos. 161 (Sept. 1) – 162 (Sept. 8).
Nos. 164 (Sept. 22) – 178 (Dec. 29).
1791, Nos. 180 (Jan. 12) – 221 (Oct. 26) (mutilated No. 221).
1792, Nos. 242 (Mar. 21) – 255 (June 20) (mutilated No. 242).
Nos. 257 (July 4) (mutilated), 260 (July 25).

In the Harvard College Library (Vidimus Oct., 1917).

1787, Nos. 9 (Oct. 3) – 14 (Nov. 7).
Nos. 16 (Nov. 21) – 18 (Dec. 5).
Nos. 20 (Dec. 19) – 21 (Dec. 26).
1788, Nos. 22 (Jan. 2), 24 (Jan. 16), 26 (Jan. 30).
Nos. 28 (Feb. 13), 31 (Mar. 5) – 34 (Mar. 26).
Nos. 36 (Apr. 9), 38 (Apr. 23).
1793, No. 335 (Dec. 25).

Neue Unpartheyische Readinger Zeitung und Anzeigsnachrichten. Published by Johnson, Barton und Jungmann.

In the Berks Co. Historical Society, Reading, Pa. (Vidimus, July and August, 1917).

1789, Nos. 1 (Feb. 18) – 8 (Apr. 8).
Nos. 10 (Apr. 22) – 46 (Dec. 30).

1790, Nos. 47 (Jan. 6) – 48 (Jan. 13).
Nos. 50 (Jan. 27) – 60 (Apr. 7).
Nos. 62 (Apr. 21) – 70 (June 16).
Nos. 72 (June 30) – 74 (July 14).
Nos. 81 (Sept. 1) – 96 (Dec. 15). (With No. 81, the company's name is Barton und Jungmann. Probably this change occurred with the issue of August 18, because an advertisement in No. 81 announcing the dissolution of the old partnership is dated August 18, 1790.)
No. 98 (Dec. 29).
1791, Nos. 99 (Jan. 5) – 108 (Mar. 9).
Nos. 110 (Mar. 23) – 111 (Mar. 30).
Nos. 113 (Apr. 13) – 133 (Aug. 31).
Nos. 135 (Sept. 14) – 145 (Nov. 23).
Nos. 147 (Dec. 7), 149 (Dec. 21), 150 (Dec. 28).
1792, Nos. 151 (Jan. 4) – 159 (Feb. 29).
Nos. 161 (Mar. 14) – 162 (Mar. 21).
Nos. 164 (Apr. 4) – 202 (Dec. 26).
1793, Nos. 203 (Jan. 2) – 204 (Jan. 9).
Nos. 206 (Jan. 23) – 242 (Oct. 2). (With No. 227, the firm's name became Jungmann und Gruber.)
Nos. 244 (Oct. 16) – 254 (Dec. 25).
1794, Nos. 255 (Jan. 1) – 272 (Apr. 30).
Nos. 274 (May 14) – 307 (Dec. 31).
1795, Nos. 308 (Jan. 7) – 312 (Feb. 4). (With No. 308, the firm's name became Gottlob Jungmann und Comp.)
Nos. 314 (Feb. 18) – 330 (June 10).
Nos. 332 (June 24) – 338 (Aug. 5).
Nos. 340 (Aug. 19) – 359 (Dec. 30).
1796, Nos. 360 (Jan. 6) – 411 (Dec. 28).
1797, Nos. 412 (Jan. 4) – 463 (Dec. 27).
1798, Nos. 464 (Jan. 3) – 515 (Dec. 26).
1799, Nos. 516 (Jan. 2) – 567 (Dec. 24).
1800, Nos. 568 (Jan. 1) – 597 (July 23). (With No. 573, the firm's name became Jungmann und Brückmann.)
Nos. 599 (Aug. 6) – 613 (Nov. 12).
Nos. 616 (Dec. 3) – (Dec. 31).
Stray number, – No. 276 (May 28, 1794).

In L. C. (Vidimus, Feb., 1917).

1799, Nos. 516 (Jan. 2) – 567 (Dec. 24).
1800, Nos. 568 (Jan. 1) – 620 (Dec. 31).

In the Harvard College Library (Vidimus, Oct., 1917).

1797, Nos. 423 (Mar. 22), 457 (Nov. 15).

In the Possession of Mr. C. W. Unger, Pottsville, Pa., on August 16, 1917 (Non Vidimus).

Copies from 1789 to 1793.

In A. A. S. (Vidimus, Oct., 1917).

1794, Nos. 255 (Jan. 1), 258 (Jan. 22), 259 (Jan. 29).
No. 277 (June 5) (mutilated).

Der General Post-Bothe an die Deutsche Nation in Amerika (semi-weekly). Published by Melchior Steiner for C. C. Reiche, in Philadelphia.

In the Berks Co., Historical Society, Reading, Pa. (Vidimus, Aug., 1917).
1789, Nov. 27 (Prospectus).
1790, Nos. 1 (Jan. 5) – 50 (June 29) (This file is complete).

In L. C. (Vidimus, Feb., 1917).

1789, Nov. 27 (Prospectus).
1790, Nos. 1 (Jan. 5) – 7 (Jan. 26).
Nos. 9 (Feb. 2) – 40 (May 25).
Nos. 43 (June 4) – 48 (June 22).

The last number appeared on June 29, 1790.

Die Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift (weekly). Published by Samuel Saur at Chestnut Hill.

In the Locust St. branch of the Philadelphia Library Company (Vidimus, Sept., 1917).

1790, No. (Oct. 8) Two copies, Prospectus.
Nos. 1 (Dec. 15) – 3 (Dec. 29).
1791, Nos. 4 (Jan. 5) – 23 (June 7).
Nos. 26 (June 28) – 28 (July 12).
Nos. 30 (July 26) – 32 (Aug. 9).
Nos. 34 (Aug. 23) – 52 (Dec. 27).
1792, Nos. 53 (Jan. 3) – 58 (Feb. 7).
Nos. 61 (Feb. 28) – 83 (July 31).

Nos. 85 (Aug. 14), 88 (Sept. 4) – 91 (Sept. 25).
Nos. 94 (Oct. 16) – 96 (Oct. 30).
Nos. 98 (Nov. 13) – 102 (Dec. 11), 104 (Dec. 25).
1793, Nos. 105 (Jan. 1) – 108 (Jan. 22).
Nos. 115 (Mar. 12), 116 (Mar. 19), 122 (Apr. 30).
Nos. 123 (May 7), 125 (May 21), 126 (May 28), 128 (June 11).
Nos. 129 (June 18), 133 (July 16), 134 (July 23).
No. 137 (Aug. 13).

In New York Public Library (Non Vidimus).

1793, No. 138 (Aug. 20).

Seidensticker (First Century of German Printing in America, pp. 137 and 138) says Saur moved to Philadelphia sometime in 1794 and continued the paper for a short time at that place under the name of *Das Philadelphier Wochenblat.*

Neuer Unpartheyischer Eastoner Bothe und Northamptoner Kundschafter (weekly). Published at Easton, Pa., by Jacob Weygandt and Son.

The only issue before 1801 that I discovered is a photographic fac-simile in the possession of Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver of Germantown, Pa. The copy bears the date of Nov. 13, 1798, Number 270.

General Staats-Bothe, mit den Neuesten Fremden, Einheimischen, und Gemeinnützigen Nachrichten, an die Deutsche Nation in America (bi-weekly). Published by Matthias Bärtgis in Frederick, Maryland, 1793. (No copies discovered.)

The following is taken from an advertisement in PC_2 201.

In Friederichstaun, Maryland, giebt Herr Matthäus Bärtges, Buchdrucker, der sich mit lobenswerthem Eifer, und Anopferung

bemüht, die Deutsche Sprache aufrecht zu erhalten, seith dem Anfang dieses Jahrs, alle 14 Tage einen grossen Bogen heraus, unter dem Titel, "General Staats-Bothe, mit den Neuesten Fremden, Einheimischen, und Gemeinnützigen Nachrichten, an die Deutsche Nation in America."

In C. W. 129, we find an article taken "aus dem General Staats-Bothen von Friedrichs-Stadt, Maryland."

Seidensticker (p. 135 in "The First Century of German Printing in America") surmises that this may be the same paper as the one published by Bärtgis in 1786 and 1787 in Fredericktown, but the advertisement in PC_2 201, quoted above, seems to indicate that this paper started with the beginning of 1793.

Der Neue Unpartheyische Baltimore Bote und Märyländ Staats-Register (weekly). Published by Samuel Saur, Baltimore, Maryland.

In the Baltimore City Library (Non Vidimus).

1796, No. 59 (May 4).

According to this, the first number probably appeared on Wednesday, March 25, 1795.

In 1799 Saur was publishing a newspaper three times per week, as may be seen from the following advertisement found in his almanac for the year 1800.

Der Herausgeber dieses Calenders bedienet sich gleichfalls dieser Gelegenheit, dem geehrten Publikum kund zu thun, dasz er wieder seith geraumer Zeit eine deutsche Zeitung herausgiebt und zwar dreymal die Woche auf einen (sic) grossen halben Bogen, für zwey und einen halben Thaler des Jahrs, oder zwölf Schilling und sechs Pens für zwey Zeitungen wöchentlich; da aber das Postgeld für einen halben Bogen eben so viel beträgt als für einen ganzen Bogen, und desfalls seinen ehemaligen Kunden

in der Entfernung zu hoch im Preisz zu stehen kommt, so hat er sich entschlossen, (im Fall sich eine ansehnliche Zahl Subscribenten zeitlich einfinden sollten) bis den ersten Februar 1800 eine Wöchentliche Zeitung Bogen gross herauszugeben, für ein und einen halben Thaler den Jahrgang.

Die Westliche Correspondenz, und Hägerstauner Wochenschrift (weekly). Published by Johann Gruber at Hagerstown, Maryland.

In Berks Co. Historical Society, Reading, Pa. (Vidimus, Aug., 1917).
1796, No. 68 (Sept. 28, 1796).

Gruber started a new series in 1799, as may be seen from the issue of March 12, 1801, which is marked No. 90.

References to the paper are found in A 18, 117, 118; PC_3 3, 15; UH 13, 23; DP 65, et al.

Die Unpartheyische York Gazette (weekly). Published by Solomon Mäyer in York, Pa.

In the Harvard College Library (Vidimus October, 1917).
1797, Nos. 50 (Jan. 31), 52 (Feb. 14).

On p. 97 of Carter and Glossbrenner's "History of York County," we find the following, "In the spring of that year (1796) Solomon Meyer commenced the publication of a German paper entitled, *Die York Gazette.* This was the first paper printed in this county in the German language." The same statement is made in Prowell's "History of York County" (Vol. I, p. 549).

References to the paper are found in AS 109, 112, 119, 120, 123; PC_3 3, 61, 65; NUR 452, 548; DP 19, et al.

Mr. George R. Prowell of the York County Historical

Society claims that the Society has a complete file from 1796 to 1801, but diligent search by him and by myself failed to reveal it.

Der Unpartheyische Reading Adler (weekly). Published by Jacob Schneider und Georg Gerrisch in Reading, Pa.

Although both Seidensticker (op. cit., p. 145) and Miller ("Early German American Newspapers," p. 53) say the newspaper was started on Nov. 29, 1796, and the history of the *Adler*, as printed in the centennial number (Nov. 28, 1896), states definitely that the first number was printed on Nov. 29, 1796, and the second on January 10, 1797, the truth is that the one published on November 29 was a sample number only and No. 1 was issued on January 3. In No. 22 (December 16, 1796) of the *Impartial Reading Herald* (an English paper published by Schneider), we find an advertisement which states that the first number of the German paper will appear on Tuesday, the third of January next.

In Berks County Historical Society—First Set (Vidimus, July and August, 1917).

1797, Nos. 1 (Jan. 3) – 52 (Dec. 26). (With No. 3, the firm name became Jacob Schneider und Comp. and the word "Reading" was changed to "Readinger.")
1798, Nos. 53 (Jan. 2) – 104 (Dec. 25).
1799, Nos. 105 (Jan. 1) – 157 (Dec. 31).
1800, Nos. 158 (Jan. 7) – 209 (Dec. 30).

At the Same Place—Second Set (Vidimus, July and August, 1917).

1797, Nos. 1 (Jan. 3) – 52 (Dec. 26).
1798, Nos. 53 (Jan. 2) – 104 (Dec. 25).
1799, Nos. 105 (Jan. 1) – 147 (Oct. 22).
Stray number, 1798, No. 102 (Dec. 11).

In the A. A. S., Worcester, Mass. (Vidimus, October, 1917).

1796, No. 1 (Nov. 29) (prospectus).

1797, Nos. 2 (Jan. 10) – 52 (Dec. 26).
1798, Nos. 53 (Jan. 2) – 104 (Dec. 25).
1799, Nos. 148 (Oct. 29) – 157 (Dec. 31).
1800, Nos. 158 (Jan. 7) – 209 (Dec. 30).

Die Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift (weekly). Published by Stellingius (?) und Lepper in Hanover, Pa. (No copies discovered.)

From Carter and Glossbrenner's History of York County, p. 100:

> The first paper printed in Hanover was a German one entitled *Die Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift,* the first number of which was issued by Lepper and Stellinius (sic), in April 1797. Mr. Lepper became not long afterwards, the sole proprietor of the establishment and he continued the paper until February, 1805.

The same statement occurs on page 557, Vol. I of Prowell's "History of York County," except that he says the publishers were W. D. Lepper and E. Stettinius, both educated Germans who had learned the art of printing in the Fatherland.

Seidensticker (op. cit., p. 147) names "Stellingius und Lepper" as the publishers.

In PC_3 of July 30, 1800, W. D. Lepper is mentioned as one of the pall bearers at the funeral of the semi-weekly *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz.*

Die Pennsylvanische Correspondenz (semi-weekly). Published by Heinrich Schweitzer in Philadelphia.

In the Library of W. J. Hinke, Auburn, N. Y.

1798, No. 57 (April 24) (vidimus, Oct. 24, 1917).
(Hence the first number probably appeared on October 10, 1797.)

Full column advertisements dated August 1, 1797, in A 33 and NUR 443, about the proposed paper which is to be issued twice a week by Heinrich Schweitzer.

The paper is mentioned in H 40; DP 56; PC_3 14, 15, 44, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 78, July 30, 1800, et al.

In the PC_4 issue of July 30, 1800, there is an article with black borders entitled "Ach wie betrübt." It announces that the *Pennsylvanische Correspondenz* will appear as a semi-weekly for the last time on Friday (presumably August 1) and that thereafter it will be continued weekly.

Philadelphisches Magazin oder Unterhaltender Gesellschafter für die Deutschen in Amerika (quarterly). Published by Henrich und Joseph R. Kämmerer jun. in Philadelphia.

In P. H. S. (Vidimus, Sept., 1917).

1798, No. 1 (May 1).

A second number was issued in August, 1798, according to an advertisement in PC_3 17. These two numbers were probably the only ones published. Shortly after the appearance of the second number, the terrible yellow fever epidemic of 1798 broke out in Philadelphia, among the victims of which were Henrich Kämmerer and a younger brother.

Des Landmanns Wochenblatt, neuer und gemeinnützlicher Nachrichten (weekly). Published by Wm. Hamilton and Conrad Wortmann, Lancaster, Pa. (1798–1799). Suspended publication on February 19, 1799. (No copies found.)

In the *Lancaster Journal* (Vol. IV, No. 33), January 27, 1798, is an advertisement of this paper, which is to be started by Wm. Hamilton and Conrad Wortmann at the beginning of February. Hamilton says he has made a contract with a man who came from Germany. Price of paper $1.50.

In DP 62 we find a notice that on February 19 (1799), the *Landmanns Wochenblatt* when only one year old died. On the 26th appeared another Jacobin child "nach einem verjüngten Maasstab und in einem allerliebst niedlichen Taschenformat, ob dieses Kind seines Vaters ein höheres Alter erreichen wird, stehet zu erwarten."

The last mentioned newspaper is the *Lancäster Wochenblatt* (q. v.).

The *Landmanns Wochenblatt* is also mentioned in DP 35, 53, 56, 83; NUR 492; A 79; PC_3 4, 17, et al.

Das Lancaster Wochenblatt (weekly). Published by Wm. Hamilton in Lancaster, Pa., from February 26, 1799, to May of the same year. (No copies found.) Successor to *Landmanns Wochenblatt* (q. v.).

In DP 83, in a communication signed by "Von einem sogenannten Tory"—

Als ich am letztern Samstag nach Lancaster kam, ist mir eine neue Miszgeburt zu Gesicht gekommen, nemlich eine Deutsche Franzosenzeitung, ehemals Landmanns Wochenblatt und nachgehends *Lancaster Wochenblatt* genannt, welche beyde Ungeheuer vom Jacobiner Gift ergriffen, die Schwindsucht bekommen, und weilen sie französische Werkzeuge waren, abgestorben sind; und nun erscheint diese Zeitung unter dem Namen des Lancaster Correspondenten.

In H 1, we are told that the *Lancaster Correspondent*

has taken over the subscribers of the *Lancaster Wochenblatt.*

Die Subscribenten zum *Lancaster Wochenblatt* die beym Anfang desselben auf ein halb Jahr bey Herrn Hamilton voraus bezahlt haben, und nun Subscribenten zu dem Lancaster Correspondenten geworden sind, werden ersucht jeder einen viertel Thaler an mich noch zu bezahlen, welcher denn die 6 monatliche Vorausbezahlung ausmacht.

Das Neue monatliche Readinger Magazin, für den Bürger und Land-Mann (monthly). Published by Jacob Schneider und Comp. (No copies found.)

First number dated February, 1799, although it was not issued much before March.

Advertisement of proposals for new magazine in A 95 ff.

Advertisement that the new magazine is about ready for press in A 105 ff.

Advertisement that the first number has left the press in A 114 ff.

I have been unable to find any mention of a second number.

Unpartheyische Härrisburg Morgenröthe Zeitung (weekly). Published by B. Mayer und C. Fahnestock.

Seidensticker in his "First Century of German Printing in America," p. 137, quoting Dr. Wm. H. Egle's "History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties," says that the first number was published on March 1, 1794. Whether this statement is true is doubtful, because, in No. 1 of March 12, 1799, the publishers do not allude to any previous paper, and in No. 52 (March 3, 1800), we read,

"Diese Woche beschliesset die 52te Nummer, nachdem wir angefangen Zeitungen zu drucken, das erste Jahr." It may be that Mayer and Fahnestock issued a sample number on March 1, 1794, and did not continue because of lack of encouragement.

In the State Library at Harrisburg (*Vidimus, July, 1917*).

First Set.

1799, Nos. 1 (Mar. 12) – 5 (Apr. 9).
Nos. 7 (Apr. 23) – 20 (July 23).
Nos. 22 (Aug. 6) – 43 (Dec. 30). (Beginning with No. 22 the publisher was Benjamin Mayer.)
1800, Nos. 44 (Jan. 6) – 64 (May 26).
Nos. 66 (June 9) – 95 (Dec. 29). (No. 75 the title was *Die Härrisburg Morgenröthe Zeitung.* On and after No. 76, the name was *Die Härrisburg Zeitung.*)

At the Same Place (*Vidimus, July, 1917*).

Second Set.

1799, Nos. 1 (Mar. 12) – 4 (Apr. 2).
Nos. 6 (Apr. 16) – 43 (Dec. 30).
1800, Nos. 44 (Jan. 6) – 95 (Dec. 29).

Der Lancaster Correspondent (weekly). Published by C. J. Hütter.

In Lancaster County Historical Society (*Vidimus, July, 1917*).

1799, Nos. 1 (May 25) – 32 (Dec. 28).
1800, Nos. 33 (Jan. 4) – 84 (Dec. 27).

In P. H. S. (*Vidimus, September, 1917*).

1799, Nos. 1 (May 25) – 32 (Dec. 28) (No. 1 mutilated).
1800, Nos. 33 (Jan. 4) – 84 Dec. 27).

In Berks County Historical Society, Reading, Pa. (*Vidimus, August, 1917*).

1800, Nos. 40 (Feb. 22) – 43 (Mar. 15).
Nos. 45 (Mar. 29) – 54 (May 31).
Nos. 56 (June 14) – 60 (July 12).
Nos. 62 (July 26) – 63 (Aug. 2).

Nos. 66 (Aug. 23) – 67 (Aug. 30).
Nos. 69 (Sept. 13) – 72 (Oct. 4).
Nos. 74 (Oct. 13) – 75 (Oct. 25).
Nos. 78 (Nov. 15) – 84 (Dec. 27).

Der Volksberichter (weekly). Published by A. Billmeyer in York, Pa. (No copies found.)

In Carter and Glossbrenner's "History of York County" (p. 97), we read:

> The paper next established in the borough of York, was, *Der Volksberichter,* the first number of which was published by Andrew Billmeyer on the 25th of July, 1799.

Prowell in his "History of York County" says the same.

In PC_3 65, mention is made of the *Volksberichter's* issue of September 26, 1799, No. 10. Assuming that the paper had been published regularly every week, this would indicate that the first number appeared on July 25, 1799, thus corroborating Carter and Glossbrenner.

In UH 24, a writer, signing himself "Kein Deist," says that it is reported the *Volksberichter* is edited by Rev. Görring of York.

The paper is mentioned in AS 112, 119; UH 76; NUR 550, 602, 584; A 173. (Art. from the *York Gazette* mentions Yorktauner *Volksvernichter* and talks about "die Zeitungsprediger und Volksbetrüger."

Die Philadelphische Correspondenz (thrice a week city edition). Published by Joseph R. Kämmerer und G. Helmbold, jun. (February 11, 1800–April 5, 1800 ?). (No copies found.)

The publishers intend to publish a thrice-a-week city

edition at a maximum cost of $3.00 per year as soon as they have 500 subscribers. They will continue to publish the country (weekly) edition.—PC_3 67 ff.

On Tuesday, February 11, 1800, the publishers intend to issue the first number of the thrice-a-week edition.—PC_3 79.

Notice of dissolution of partnership, dated March 4, 1800. Helmbold assures his readers that he will continue to publish the paper thrice-a-week, "wie seith einiger Zeit."—PC_3 83.

In an article dated March 27, 1800, Helmbold warns his readers that he will have to discontinue the city edition within a short time, unless they will secure more subscribers for him.—PC_3 87.

For reasons why the last number probably appeared on April 5, see under "Gemeinnützige Philadelphische Correspondenz."

Were They Ever Published?

Under this heading I want to mention some German papers which may have been published, although I lack conclusive evidence that they ever appeared. References to them have come down to us in three ways: first, through advertisements in which publishers announced that they intended to start the publication of a paper; second, through vague references in contemporary newspapers; third, through the works of writers living after the time when the papers were supposed to have been published.

The earliest one of these papers is said to have been published between 1759 and 1762 in Philadelphia by Weiss and Miller. Thomas (op. cit., Vol. II, p. 147) says that it was a continuation of Franklin and Armbruster's *Phila-*

delphische Zeitung and that Armbruster was again the publisher of it in 1762–1764. We know, however, that the title of Armbruster's paper was *Die Pennsylvanische Fama.* It is difficult to decide whether Weiss and Miller ever published a paper, since our only evidence is the statement by Thomas, who is at times very unreliable in his discussion of the German papers. The firm of Miller and Weiss was publishing during the period in question the almanac which Armbruster had issued while he was publisher of the *Philadelphische Zeitung.*

In Miller's *Staatsbote* of August 6, 1764, I find an article on lightning rods. The writer claims that they are very useful, "wie man noch kürzlich in der Englischen und Deutschen Zeitung von Boston gelesen." So far as I know, there is no other reference to a bi-lingual paper in Boston. Mr. Clarence S. Brigham of the American Antiquarian Society does not believe that it ever existed. The question is, does the word "Zeitung" here mean newspaper or news? The probabilities certainly favor the former interpretation.

In March, 1776, the firm of Steiner and Cist of Philadelphia announced (see S 645 and M 781) that they would start a paper as soon as they would have obtained five hundred subscribers. The paper was probably never started, although I have found no statement to that effect.

Fourteen years later, Charles Cist proposed to begin a semi-weekly German paper in Philadelphia, *Neue Philadelphische Zeitung.* (See PC 486, NUL 157–160, and Cist's German almanac for 1791.) This paper also probably never materialized.

More interest is attached to an advertisement in the Harrisburg *Oracle of Dauphin* of July 22, 1793, in which

the firm Allen and Wyeth announce the intention of starting a German paper on October 1, 1793, if they could secure four hundred and fifty subscribers. As we have seen, some writers claim that Mayer and Fahnestock started the publication of the *Morgenröthe Zeitung* on March 1, 1794. Although the publishers' statement seems to contradict this, we might harmonize the two statements by supposing that Allen and Wyeth began their paper on March 1, 1794, and that Mayer and Fahnestock succeeded them in 1799. I have, however, absolutely no proof of this.

On November 29, 1796, Solomon Mäyer, publisher of the *York Gazette,* and a man by the name of Plitt issued a circular containing proposals for a German daily paper in Philadelphia and for a weekly paper in York and Philadelphia. The title of the former was to be *Pennsylvanische Zeitung und täglicher Anzeiger,* and of the latter *Pennsylvanische Zeitung und wöchentlicher Anzeiger.* Presumably the proposals were never carried into effect, although I cannot be positive of this since I had no opportunity to examine many Philadelphia German papers of 1797 for possible references to the paper. However, these proposals are interesting because they show the first attempt to establish a German daily in America.

In a foot-note to page 93 of Miller's "Early German American Newspapers," the statement is made that a German paper, *The Farmers' Register* was established in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by Snowden and McCorcle on April 19, 1798. However, this is almost certainly erroneous. An English paper with this name was started by the firm in 1798 or 1799; but I did not find any mention of a German paper, although I examined the issues of the

English paper, found in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. After the removal of the firm to Greensburg, proposals were made to start a German paper, but according to the advertisement the first number appeared at the beginning of January, 1801.

Table I.

The following pages show the number of copies of newspapers found which were published prior to 1801, and the libraries where they are now preserved.

Year.	*Philadelphische Zeitung* in Pa. Hist. Soc.	*Philadelphische Zeitung* (facsimile).	S in Pennsylvania Historical Society.	S in Library of S. W. Pennypacker.	S in American Philosophical Society	S in Library of Dr. George Hetrich.	*Die Lancastersche Zeitung* in Pa. Hist. Soc.	PZ in Pennsylvania Historical Society.	Total by Years.
1732	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1739	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1742	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1743	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	10
1744	..	..	12	12*	..	..	..	..	24
1745	..	..	12	11*	..	..	..	..	23
1746	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
1747	..	..	12	..	6	..	..	..	18
1748	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	32
1749	..	..	19	..	19	..	..	..	38
1750	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	40
1751	..	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	46
1752	..	..	23	..	22	..	5	..	50
1753	..	..	3	..	22	..	1	..	26
1754	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
1755	..	..	23	20*	..	..	..	2	45
1756	..	..	25	26*	..	..	..	3	54
1757	..	..	26	26*	..	..	..	24	76
1758	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	26
1759	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	24
1760	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
1761	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20
1762	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1763	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1766	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1769	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1770	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1775	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
1776	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
1777	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
1778	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	334	96*	128	1	6	29	596
	2		559				6	29	

* Approximate number.

Year.	Amount Brought Forward by Years.	M in Archives of Deutsche Gesell.	M in Ridgway Branch of Philadelphia Library Company.	M in Library of Congress.	M in Pennsylvania Historical Society.	M in Possession of Dr. W. J. Campbell.	*Der Pennsylvanische Staats-Courier* (reprint).	Ba in Pennsylvania Historical Society.	Ba in Library of Congress.	*Pennsylvanische Gazette* in Library of Congress.	*Pennsylvanische Gazette* in Pa. Hist. Society.	PS in American Philo. Society.	PS in New York Public Library.	Total by Years.
1732.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1739.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1742.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1743.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1744.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1745.....	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1746.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1747.....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1748.....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1749.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1750.....	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
1751.....	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
1752.....	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
1753.....	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
1754.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
1755.....	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
1756.....	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1757.....	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
1758.....	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
1759.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
1760.....	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1761.....	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1762.....	2	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1763.....	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1764.....	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
1765.....	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1766.....	1	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1767.....	...	...	52	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
1768.....	...	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1769.....	...	...	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
1770.....	...	...	51	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
1771.....	...	...	53	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
1772.....	...	...	52	13	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
1773.....	...	...	51	45	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
1774.....	...	...	52	41	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
1775.....	1	...	83	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
1776.....	2	...	80	1	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
1777.....	2	...	35	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
1778.....	...	...	21	...	21	1	1	21	2	...	...	...	...	67
1779.....	...	...	21	...	15	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	42
1780.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total...	596	50	842	104	451	1	1	21	2	2	1	4	1	2,076
		1448					1	23		3		5		

Year.	PC, PC_2, PC_3, PC_4 in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.	PC in American Philosophical Soc.	PC_2 in the State Library at Harrisburg.	PC, PC_2 in Krauth Mem. Lib.	PC, PC_2 in Library of Congress.	PC, PC_2 in the Harvard College Library.	PC, PC_2, PC_4 in Library of Dr. W. J. Hinke.	PC_2 in American Antiquarian Soc.	GZ, GZ_2 in the Pa. Hist. Soc.	GZ_2 in the Library of Congress.	NUL, DP, AS in Lanc. Co. Hist. Society.	NUL, DP in the Library of Congress.	NUL in Library of Mr. A. K. Hostetter.	NUL in State Library at Harrisburg.	NUL in Harvard College Library.	Total by Years.
1781	24	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1782	53	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1783	34	10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1784	33	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
1785	...	23	...	...	...	35	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1786	29	22	...	2	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
1787	43	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	23	...	21	21	...	...	11	124
1788	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	53	53	...	...	10	183
1789	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	26	...	52	51	48	...	...	191
1790	28	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	38	...	52	52	28	17	...	219
1791	100	...	101	...	...	1	2	...	51	...	52	2	...	42	...	351
1792	50	...	59	1	...	...	1	...	52	1	52	...	...	16	...	232
1793	49	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	...	...	1	158
1794	20	...	103	2	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
1795	11	...	102	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
1796	10	...	98	...	1	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
1797	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1798	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	73
1799	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	52	...	...	...	97
1800	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	62
Total	621	91	536	12	11	59	10	5	246	1	365	277	76	75	22	2,407
	1,345								247		815					

Year.	Amount Brought Forward by Years.	NUR in Berks County Historical Society.	NUR in Library of Congress.	NUR in Harvard College Library.	NUR in American Antiquarian Society.	NUR in Library of Chas. W. Unger.	GP in Berks County Historical Society.	GP in Library of Congress.	CW in Locust Street Branch of Phila. Library Company.	CW in New York Public Library.	Eastoner Bothe (facsimile).	UH in State Library at Harrisburg.	Total by Years.
1781...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1782...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
1783...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1784...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
1785...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1786...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
1787...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
1788...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
1789...	191	45	...	...	...	45*	1	1	...	...	...	...	283
1790...	219	42	...	...	...	50*	50	45	5	...	...	...	411
1791...	351	47	...	...	...	50*	...	...	45	...	...	...	493
1792...	232	50	...	...	...	50*	...	...	43	...	...	...	375
1793...	158	50	...	...	...	50*	...	...	15	1	...	...	274
1794...	133	53	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
1795...	130	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
1796...	116	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
1797...	1	52	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1798...	73	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	126
1799...	97	52	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	284
1800...	62	50	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	268
Total.	2,407	594	105	2	4	245*	51	46	108	1	1	186	3,750
		950					97		109		1	186	

*Approximate number.

Year.	Amount Brought Forward by Years.	Baltimore Bote in Baltimore City Library.	Westliche Correspondenz in Berks Co. Hist. Soc.	York Gazette in Harvard College Library.	A in Berks County Historical Society.	A in American Antiquarian Society.	Pennsylvanische Correspondenz in Libr. of W. J. Hinke.	Philadelphisches Magazin in Pa. Hist. Soc.	H in Lancaster County Historical Society.	H in Pennsylvania Historical Society.	H in Berks County Historical Society.	Total by Years.	
	Total number of papers up to 1780												2,076
1781...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
1782...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
1783...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	
1784...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	
1785...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
1786...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
1787...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	
1788...	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	
1789...	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	
1790...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	
1791...	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	
1792...	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	
1793...	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	
1794...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	
1795...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	
1796...	168	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	171	
1797...	55	...	...	2	104	51	...	...	...	...	...	212	
1798...	126	...	...	...	105	52	1	1	...	...	...	285	
1799...	284	...	...	...	96	10	...	...	32	32	...	454	
1800...	268	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	52	52	36	512	
Total.	3,750	1	1	2	357	166	1	1	84	84	36	4,483	6,559
		1	1	2	523		1	1	204				

The following copies of Saur's *Geistliches Magazien* have been discovered. This magazine was published at irregular intervals between 1764 and 1774, none of the issues having the date of publication.

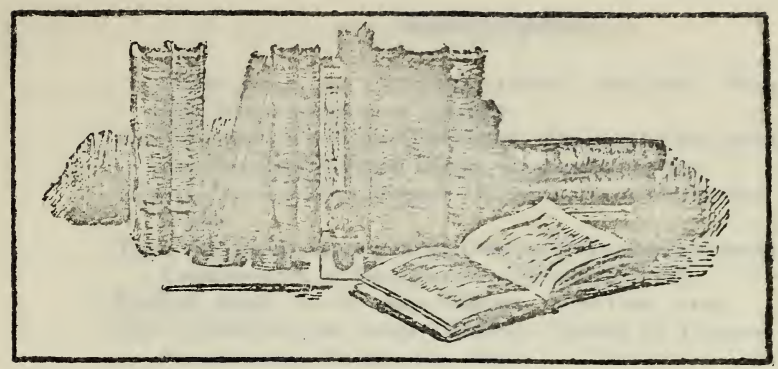
In Penna. Hist. Society	50
In the Phila. Library Co.	37
In possession of Wm. J. Campbell	48*
In State Library at Harrisburg	64
In library of M. G. Brumbaugh	50*
Total	249
Total of the other papers	6559
Grand total of copies, 1732–1800	6808

Table II.

The following pages show the number of issues located and examined and the approximate number that were published.

Names of Newspapers.	No. of Issues Examined.	No. of Issues Located.	No. of Issues Published.
Philadelphische Zeitung (1732)	2	2	2*
Saur's Germantown Paper (1739–77)	353	354*	970*
Die Lancastersche Zeitung (1752–53)	6	6	31
Philadelphische Zeitung (1755–57)	29	29	68
Miller's Staatsbote (1762–79)	898	898	920
Ein Geistliches Magazien (1764–74)	54	64	64
Der Pennsylvanische Staats Courier (1777–78)	1	1	30*
Das Pennsylvanische Zeitung (1778)	21	21	21
Die Pennsylvanische Gazette (1779)	1	1	1*
Philadelphisches Staatsregister (1779–81)	4	5	65*
Philadelphische Correspondenz (1781–1800)	993	993	1,320*
Germantauner Zeitung (1785–1800)	246	246	686*
Lancäster Zeitung, etc. (1787–1800)	355	355	700*
Readinger Zeitung (1789–1800)	596	600*	620*
Der General Post Bothe (1790)	51	51	51
Die Chesnuthiller Wochenschrift (1790–1794)	108	109	180*
Eastoner Bothe (1793–1800)	1	1	380*
Baltimore Bote (1795–1800)	0	1	300*
Westliche Correspondenz (1795–1800)	1	1	280*
York Gazette (1796–1800)	2	2	255*
Reading Adler (1796–1800)	210	210	210
Pennsylvanische Correspondenz (1797–1800)	1	1	285*
Philadelphisches Magazin (1798)	1	1	2
Harrisburg Zeitung (1799–1800)	95	95	95
Lancaster Correspondent (1799–1800)	84	84	84
Total number	4,113	4,131	7,620

*Approximate number.



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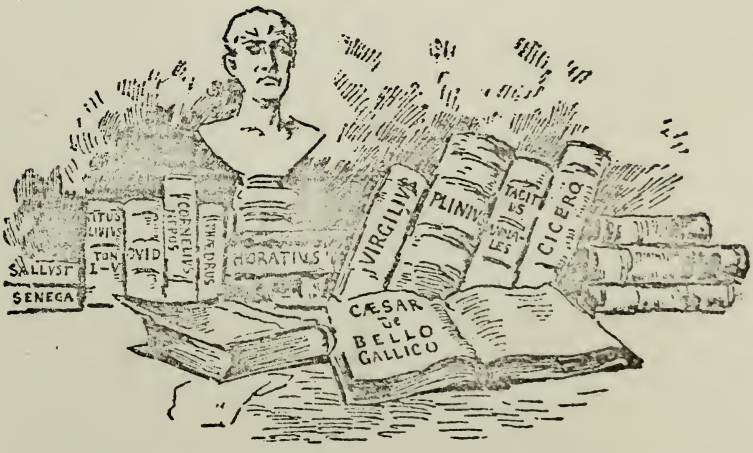

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